

Fourth Series, Vol.II, No.2

Tuesday, November 12, 1968
Kartika 21, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



4(7) 3
6.12.8

(Vol. II contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 2. 00

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 12, 1968/Kartika 21,
1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SMALL CAR PROJECT

+

*31. SHRI P. K. DEO :

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI GHAYOOR ALI KHAN :

SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

SHRI KEDAR PASWAN :

SHRI NARAIN SWARUP

SHARMA :

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO

JOSHI :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI

VAJPAYEE :

SHRI RAM SWARUP

VIDYARTHI :

SHRI BHARAT SINGH

CHAUHAN :

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH

CHOURDHARY :

SHRI D. V. SINGH :

DR. KARNI SINGH :

SHRI J. B. SINGH :

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

SHRI J. M. BISWAS :

SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

DR. A. G. SONAR :

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sent a proposal to the Planning Commission in connection with the establishment of a small car project in the public sector during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Commission have considered the proposal; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Planning Commission thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS
(SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : (a) A reference has been made to the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). The views of the Planning Commission are awaited.

SHRI P. K. DEO : As the market price of the small car is much beyond the paying capacity of the individual, which is because of the high taxation, may I know if the Government are considering the proposal that a small car is made available to the common man at a much lower price according to his paying capacity and the taxes are reduced ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The entire scheme of the small car project is related to the idea of reducing the price of the small car so that it may be available to the common man within his small paying capacity; the manufacturing costs are expected to be less. About the taxes I cannot say.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Is it a fact that one Sanjay Gandhi has submitted a proposal to the Government with a request for licence to manufacture a small car and, if so, what are the conditions for the licence compared to those stipulated for the earlier ones, and other details ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The proposal for the manufacture of a two-door model, powered with two-stroke, air-cooled engine of 552 cc, developing 14 h.p.

at 3,200 RPM had been submitted. The engine is to be mounted on the rear. The car would weigh 380 kg.; the pay-load is 400 kg, with an accommodation for six passengers. The maximum speed is 53 miles : 50 to 55 miles per gallon. The scheme envisages an investment of Rs. 107 lakhs in lands and buildings and Rs. 118 lakhs for the machinery. The scheme is said to be completely indigenous. The price of the car, at a production level of 50,000, is Rs. 6,000. This is a very good research project, because this is the only proposal which is based on a completely indigenous utilisation of all the available equipment here without any foreign exchange component or foreign equipment. This proposal is still under examination and no definite decision has been taken.

MR. SPEAKER : About the small car, we have been discussing it for long. There are 25 names here, and if I am to call all the 25 names it will take the whole day. (*Interruption*). Well, Dr. Ranen Sen.

DR. RANEN SEN : This question of a small car project is hanging fire for a pretty long time as far as I know. At the present moment, the production of cars is in the hands of a few monopolists—three monopoly firms—and this is one of the reasons why the prices cannot be lowered, though the Government is toying with the idea of reducing the price so long. May I know if there is any proposal before the Government to start any small car project in the public sector with foreign collaboration and, if so, what are the schemes in regard to this?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Immediately after the JHA Committee report on automobile industry, it was decided that an expert committee should be appointed to go into the question of considering whether a small car project would be feasible or not. Mr. Pandey was appointed Chairman of that committee and they submitted a report in 1962. The proposal was then deferred. Again in 1966 the proposal was taken up and various applications were invited.

SHRI RANGA : The question is about something and the answer is about something else.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : 14 proposals had been received out of which two proposals were considered by a committee appointed for the purpose of going into the merits of various applications. One proposal was in collaboration with Renault. Another proposal was from the Industrial Development Corporation of Mysore for the manufacture of Mazda in collaboration with Messrs Toyo Kogyo of Japan. These proposals have been considered and the proposals have been sent to the Planning Commission for their consideration. Whether it is going to be in the public sector or in the private sector is a matter for decision after consideration by the Planning Commission, the concerned ministries and the Cabinet.

श्री शिवचरण लाल : आपके पास छोटी कार बनाने के लिये कितने आवेदन पत्र आये हैं? क्या उनमें प्रधान मंत्री जी के लड़के का भी नाम है? यदि हाँ, तो सरकार उनको कितनी मदद देने जा रही है?

MR. SPEAKER : This question has been answered. He said, 14 proposals were received out of which 2 have been sent to the Planning Commission.

SHRI UMANATH : The question is whether the Prime Minister's son has also submitted a proposal. (*Interruptions*).

AN. HON. MEMBER : Why is he hesitating?

MR. SPEAKER : That portion you can answer and say, yes or no.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Shri Sanjay Gandhi had submitted a proposal the details of which I have already given.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : प्रपोजल है या आवेदन पत्र दिया है?

श्री जाबूं करमेश्वरी : संजीव गांधी का बयान है कि उनका अकेले का ही आवेदन-पत्र है, और किसी का नहीं है। इसका जवाब दीजिये।

श्री शिवचरण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पैने दो साल में आपने मेरा नाम पुकारा है, लेकिन मुझे सन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं मिल रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या करूँ, उत्तर देने वाला मैं नहीं हूँ ।

श्री रवि राय : आप जवाब दिलवाइये । उसमें कितनी मदद हो रही है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उनके सवाल का दूसरा पार्ट यह था कि सरकार छोटी कार बनाने के लिये इसमें कितनी सहायता दे रही है ।

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered the question.

SHRI UMANATH : He has mentioned that 14 applications were received. The specific question is whether the name of the Prime Minister's son is there or not.

MR. SPEAKER : He has said, yes; Shri Sanjay Gandhi had submitted a proposal. It has been answered. Shri Goyal. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : What is the use of asking the question again and again when the Minister has said 'Yes' in reply to the question earlier ? (interruptions)

श्री बलराज मधोक : प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बेटे को प्रिफेन्स मिलना चाहिए ।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The idea of having a small car was to have a car whose price will be within the means of middle class people. Other countries have been able to manufacture cars which are being used for continental runs at a cost of Rs. 5,000 to 6,000. The reason why such a car is not available in our country at that price is that our government is charging excise duty and taxes which make it very costly. Is the Government prepared to reduce the excise duty and taxes so that it will be available to the people at Rs. 5,000 or 6,000 ? I would also like to know the capacity of this car and the mileage it will give per gallon.

MR. SPEAKER : When there is no car at all, how can he give all that information ? Shri Deo has asked the same question.

SHRI RANGA : But the Minister did not give any answer.

MR. SPEAKER : When Shri Deo asked about reduction of excise duty, the Minister replied that since so many Ministries and

the Planning Commission will have to be consulted he will not be in a position to answer this question at this stage. I do not think he will be able to give better information now within two minutes of the first reply.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : What is the capacity of the car ?

MR. SPEAKER : Where is the car to know the capacity, mileage or consumption of petrol ? What is the use of asking these questions when the car has not come into existence ?

श्री केवार पास्वान : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि छोटी कारों में जो ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग हो रही है, उसको रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या इन्टरजाम कर रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER : After the car is manufactured we will stop it.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का कहना यह है कि इस समय जो कारों में ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग चल रही है उसको रोकने के लिए क्या सरकार छोटी कार के निर्माण के लिये जो आवेदन पत्र लाइसेन्स के लिये आये हैं, उस पर शीघ्र ही विचार करेगी ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is about the new small car which is yet to be produced. After it is produced the blackmarket will stop. Then you can ask that question.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उनका प्रश्न यह है कि इस समय जो मोटर कारों में ब्लैक मार्केटिंग चल रही है उसको रोकने के लिए, छोटी कार का निर्माण करने के लिए सरकार को शीघ्र ही लाइसेन्स देना चाहिये ।

श्री केवार पास्वान : जो भाषा आप नहीं जानते हैं उसको जानने का कष्ट कीजिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की स्मालकार की व्याख्या क्या है ? क्या इस समय जो कीयट कार चल रही है वह काफी छोटी कार नहीं है और क्या यह जो कार सरकार बनाने का विचार कर रही है वह उससे भी छोटी कार होगी ? और उसकी कीमत कितनी होनी चाहिए, इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या राय है ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या यह सच है कि स्माल कार को लेकर मंत्रिमंडल में मतभेद है और प्लानिंग कमीशन में मतभेद है इसी लिए यह मामला तय नहीं हो पा रहा है ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDY : As far as the first part of the question raised by the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, is concerned, perhaps the expression "small car" may not be an appropriate one. But that term has gained popular significance and popular approbation.

SHRI RANGA : It has not come into existence yet.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDY : By the expression "small car" government mean a cheaper car for the purpose of transport. Regarding the second part of the question, when a proposal is put up by a Ministry it goes to various other Ministries and those Ministries are bound to express their opinion. They have got a right to do that. It does not mean any controversy. The Ministries are expected to express their opinion.

श्री राम स्वरूप विजयर्थी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्माल कार की प्रोजेक्ट के लिए कौन कौन सी फारेन कन्ट्रीज ने कोलाबोरेशन के लिए अपने आप को आफर किया था और कितने हुए के अन्दर यहां पर कार तैयार करने की योजना थी ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : There have been about 14 proposals among which foreign collaboration proposals have been made by France, Japan, Yugoslavia and West Germany. Out of all these proposals two proposals were found to be attractive. As I mentioned earlier, according to the Renaults proposal, the ex-factory retail price would be Rs. 11,119 and for Mazda, Rs. 6,700. These two proposals are found to be attractive.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि 14 आवेदन पत्र आए हुए हैं तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन आवेदन-पत्रों में क्या कोई मध्य प्रदेश का भी है ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I cannot immediately say that.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : What are the measures that the Government is thinking of adopting in order to release the production of cars from the hands of the monopolists so that the price of cars is reduced and cars are used by the common man freely ? By 'common man' I mean (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not try to explain it. Everybody is supposed to know it. A common man is a common man !

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Only for the purpose of breaking monopoly production and also with a view to seeing that a cheaper car is available to the common man we are endeavouring to take all these steps.

DR. A. G. SONAR : Is the Government contemplating to have the project in the public sector ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered it already. Dr. Ranen Sen asked that question and he answered it. You were not here than, evidently.

DR. A. G. SONAR : Is there any application from Maharashtra State for it ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ram Avtar SHARMA.

श्री रामावतार शर्मा : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से केवल इतना ही जानना चाहूँगा कि छोटी कार, छोटी कार सुनते सुनते कई वर्ष हो गए हैं, अब क्या सरकार आशा करती है, किसी भी योजना में सही, यह छोटी कार बनेगी और यदि हां, तो कब तक बन जायेगी ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इस जेनरेशन में बन जायेगी या नहीं, यह भी बता दीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Jugal Mondal. He is not here.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, he has not replied to it.

MR. SPEAKER : No more questions. Question No. 32.—Shri Sharma.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Over ?

श्री बलराम मषोक : जान बची, लाखों पाये ।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Sir, how will Shri Modi go in a small car ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : We will join too together.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The car should be so made that he is able to travel in it.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SOVIET EXPERTS IN H.E.C., RANCHI
+

32. **D. C. SHARMA :**

SHRI BENI SHANKER

SHARMA :

SHRI SHARDA NAND :

SHRI ONKAR SINGH :

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR
SALVE :

SHRI R. K. SINHA :

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

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi proposes to engage 42 Soviet experts to improve its techniques of production and installation;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal;

(c) the steps taken to implement the same and the expenditure involved; and

(d) whether such technical know-how and expertise, as is needed, is not available in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The services of these experts will be obtained from the U.S.S.R. during the period 1968-70 for a total period of 42 man-years on a phased basis.

(c) A contract for the deputation of these specialists is being finalised by the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi with the Russian collaborators. The expenditure involved is estimated at Rs. 21.61 lakhs.

(d) The decision was taken bearing in mind the technical know-how and expertise available in the country and the need for building up production and for training Indian operators on some of the specialised machinery and equipment.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : For some time we have been hearing that the H.E.C. at Ranchi is a very sick child. May I know what effort the Ministry has made to restore this sick child to health or to near-health ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : In order to increase production and to set right the lag in productivity, a Soviet experts team arrived in India at the invitation of the Government of India. They have suggested various recommendations and steps to be taken for the purpose of improving the productivity and also the total production. We are trying to implement some of these recommendations and I hope, it will do well.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : While I feel grateful to the Soviet Union for lending us the services of these experts who are specialists in this kind of technical knowledge and expertise, I want to ask the hon. Minister what efforts have been made during the last year to develop our own cadre of such persons as can run the H.E.C. at Ranchi without any outside technical knowledge and expertise.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Every effort is being made to develop our own technical personnel and to make completely Indianised the entire operations of the said project. It is only for the purpose of getting some highly-skilled experts for giving training to the operators in order to meet the Bokaro orders immediately and also to train the operators on some specialised machines that both the parties have agreed for a total period of 42 man-years on a phased basis, not more than that.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक मेरी सुचना है हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, रांची के अन्दर तीन प्लांट्स बैठाये गये हैं, पहला हैवी मशीन बिल्डिंग प्रोजैक्ट, दूसरा फाउंडरी कोर्ज प्रोजैक्ट और तीसरा हैवी मशीन टूल्स प्रोजैक्ट। इनमें से पहला हैवी मशीन बिल्डिंग प्रोजैक्ट रशियन तकनीकी सहायता से बनाया गया है जबकि दूसरे दोनों प्रोजैक्ट्स चैकोस्लोवाकियन सहायता से बनाये गये हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो रशियन एक्सपर्ट्स आ रहे हैं वे केवल

पहले प्रोजेक्ट के लिए ही आ रहे हैं, या तीनों प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए आ रहे हैं और अगर वे इन तीनों प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए आ रहे हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहूँगा कि जो प्लांट्स चैकोस्लोवाकिया की सहायता से बनाये गये हैं उनके लिए चैकोस्लोवाकियन एक्सपर्ट्स क्यों नहीं बुलाये जा रहे हैं। रशियन एक्सपर्ट्स ही क्यों बुलाये जा रहे हैं?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The Russian experts are coming to train our workers and also to put some specialised machines in operation only in respect of heavy machine building project which is a Russian collaboration project.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : Sometime back there was labour trouble and also trouble incited by communalist parties in this area. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the productive capacity of the H.E.C. at Ranchi is working normally today and whether some foreign elements are involved in sabotaging the public sector project.

AN HON. MEMBER : Irrelevant.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The plant is working normally. As far as the rest of the matter is concerned, I would request the hon. Member to put a separate Question.

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : May I know whether it is a fact that the majority of experts who come from foreign countries are only ordinary technicians and they are not better experts than Indians in the respective fields including Soviet, American as well as other Western countries, and whether it is also a fact that the Government do not go into the details of the experience-cum-efficiency of these experts before they are allowed to come and, if the experts are not found as good experts and do not prove their worth, do the Government of India have the provision in the existing contracts to send them back earlier than the scheduled time since we have to incur a lot of money on them?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : After a very high-powered Soviet technical team had gone into the entire question and after prolonged discussions with our own technical personnel, it was felt necessary to have

42 experts and not more than that. The number first suggested was considered to be higher but after prolonged discussion the number was reduced to 42. In order to train the workers in respect of certain machines which are very complicated machines and because the machines are manufactured in the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union is a collaborating country, it was considered necessary to have 42 persons. It is the endeavour of the Government to see that, as far as possible, complete Indianisation takes place in respect of all technology as well as of all projects.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Since this project is being pushed through with Soviet collaboration, may I know how many experts are at present working in the project and why these 42 additional experts were necessary?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : As early as August 1968, the Russian experts working in this Plant were about 107. In order to meet the demands of the Bokaro Plant according to the time schedule plus to train some of our workers on some complicated machines in order to increase the productivity of our personnel, these experts were considered to be necessary.

SHRI NAMBIAR : May I know whether it is a fact that orders given by many of the factories were not executed by Ranchi? Not only Bokaro, but Ranchi was also failing in many of the orders, and even government undertakings had to cancel the orders at a heavy loss to Ranchi. May I know whether that situation has been improved or changed or will it be done only after the experts come?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Due to some labour troubles plus the productivity not being at a desirable level, some orders could not be immediately fulfilled, but every effort has been made and now the Plant is working at a proper level and it is expected that the Plant would be able to fulfil all the orders placed with it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The hon. Minister said that, in August 1968, there were 107 experts working and the another 42 have been added. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether by August 1968 the experts who were there were not able to train the engineers according to the agreement so that it was found necessary in August 1968 to have another 42 experts?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : This project is a developing project. A number of machines are to be installed and after every stage of completion the workers will have to be trained. At this level of completion, which is really 98 per cent, with respect to certain machines, it was considered that some technicians were necessary for training our workers.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The production of this Plant has to be related to the industrial development of the country. In those circumstances has the Ministry considered whether with more experts, with small technical changes, we are going to get any further forward with the excessive capacity built in? My specific question is this. What is the present percentage of capacity used? Secondly, what is the value of the machinery accumulated in the factories which cannot be sold?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : At present, the Plant is not working to its full capacity. It is likely to reach about 80,000 tonnes.....

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : He wants to know the percentage.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What is the percentage?

MR. SPEAKER : What is the present capacity? He wants to know the percentage.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Now it is working to a capacity of about 25 per cent.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Gross exaggeration!

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : When it reaches full capacity, it would produce about 80,000 tonnes. It is likely to reach that by 1970-71. We have got orders upto 1970-71....(Interruptions)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What about the accumulated stock of machinery?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : He says that the plant is now working to 25 per cent of the capacity. 107 experts were there in August.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : So many of you cannot put questions.

The second part of Shri Lobo Prabhu's question has not been answered. Is there any unsold stock?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : As far as that question is concerned, I do not have immediate figures, but I shall let the hon. Member know the position.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : The machinery at Ranchi is one of the most sophisticated machinery in the country and is capable of producing anything that is required in the country. What steps are being taken to replace the Czechs who have left the country and also to take steps to see that the capacity is fully utilised?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Seven experts from Czechoslovakia were working in the foundry forge project and three out of them have left. The authorities there have stated that it was necessary to obtain the services of three new experts in place of the three who have left. As far as the rest are concerned, the project authorities have stated that they are confident that they will be able to manage with the existing personnel.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it not a fact that the chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation at whose invitation the Russian experts have agreed to come proposes to fight a bye-election to Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha on Congress ticket, and if so, is it not because of this political involvement on the part of the chairman that the factory is not working upto its capacity?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : It is not possible for me to say whether he wants to go to Rajya Sabha or not.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The fact that the chairman wants to fight an election shows his political involvement, although we were told on the floor of the House that the chairman did not have any political involvement.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has understood the question but he has said that it is not for him to answer that question.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The Congress is also the raw material for production at Ranchi. It is part of the raw material.

श्री रवि राय : अभी श्री शर्मा और श्री पाणिप्रही के प्रस्तावों का जवाब देते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने एक चीज स्पष्ट नहीं की। अब वह कह रहे हैं कि हम भारतीयकरण कर रहे हैं,

लेकिन कम्प्लिकेटेड मशीनरी के कोई 42 विशेषज्ञों को उन्होंने बुलाया है। अब तक सिर्फ 25 परसेंट प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है, 75 परसेंट नहीं हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आगे चलकर वह और विदेशी विशेषज्ञ मंगाते रहेंगे या इस सदन को यह आश्वासन देना चाहेंगे कि अगले चार या पांच सालों में वह सारे के सारे भारतीय विशेषज्ञों को ट्रेनिंग देंगे ताकि कोई विदेशी विशेषज्ञ उनको न बुलाने पड़े?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : It is the endeavour of Government to see that not only 25 per cent but the entire production capacity is reached.

श्री रवि राय : अभी 75 परसेंट नहीं हुआ।

श्री प्रमचन्द बर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1967-68 में इस कारखाने को कितने आर्डर प्राप्त हुए थे और उनमें से कितने सप्लाई किये गये हैं? जो छः महीने चल रहे हैं उनमें एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को चेन्ज किया गया है और बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों को बदला गया है। क्या इससे कुछ हालात सुधरे हैं या वह वैसे ही चल रहे हैं?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : As far as the first part of the question is concerned, I may respectfully submit that the hon. Member may permit me to supply the information to him later, because I do not have the figures with me immediately.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, the management has considerably improved, and the tone of the administration has improved, and now the project is working to its normal level, and I hope that this would continue.

श्री रवि राय : आखिर कुछ तो हृद होनी चाहिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि नामंल लेवेल पर काम हो रहा है। यह नामंल लेवेल कैसे हो गया?

MR. SPEAKER : They have now reached 25 per cent and that is the normal level; that is what he has said.

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि रांची कारपोरेशन के अध्यक्ष श्री मालवीय ने मुसलमान कर्मचारियों के लिये वहां पर एक नई कालोनी अलग बनाई है, और इसके लिये उन्होंने 380 कर्मचारियों को नोटिस दिये हैं तथा 20 का दफा 107 के अन्दर पुलिस से कह कर चालान करवाया है? अगर यह ठीक है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की यह नीति है कि मुसलमान कर्मचारियों के लिये अलग कालोनी बनाई जाये? दूसरी बात यह है कि पहले जब यह सवाल हुआ था तब श्री मोगरजी देसाई ने कहा था कि पोलिटिकल लीडर्स को किसी कारपोरेशन का हैड बनाया जाय या नहीं हम इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। क्या सरकार इन सब बातों को देखते हुए श्री मालवीय को वहां से हटायेगी क्योंकि वह पालिटिक्स में डंडल्ज कर रहे हैं?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : No personal questions should be put.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I may very respectfully submit that the main question deals with the Soviet experts. I would request the hon. Member to put a separate question.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Is it a fact that the cost of production in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi is very high and as a consequence thereof, the concern is accepting orders and executing them at a loss? Every order that is executed by the concern means some loss to it.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I am afraid I shall not be able to agree with the hon. Member.

SHRI UMANATH :

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MESSRS. BENNETT COLEMAN AND COMPANY

*33. **SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :**

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4642 on the 20th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the memorandum submitted by the Times of India Employees' Union urging to institute an immediate enquiry into the conduct of Shri D. K. Kunte, Chairman of Messrs. Bennet Coleman and Company;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) if not, when the examination is likely to be completed; and

(d) the reason for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The books and documents relevant to the above memorandum maintained at the Delhi Branch have been inspected by an officer of the Department. An inquiry is being conducted by the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, who has called upon the company to explain the points arising from his inquiry and the inspection at Delhi. The reply is awaited.

SHRI UMANATH : Shri Kunte was appointed chairman by the tribunal, pending the disposal by Government of the petition against the board of Jain directors in regard to irregularities and malpractice. Since the charges involved in the memorandum submitted and which is before Government involve misuse of company funds, stationery, postage and conveyance for his personal ambitions and party purposes misuse of his powers to give appointments to his relatives and friends and collusion with the Jain directors to declare undeserved dividend rates to the shareholders who are again the Jain people against whom prosecutions are there, I would like to know whether in view of these grave charges being there, any proposal is being considered by Government to move the tribunal to remove Shri Kunte from chairmanship, and if not, why not?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The memorandum containing a number of allegations has been submitted by the employees of the Bennet Coleman and this had been gone into and inquired into by an officer of the Company Law Administration and a report had been submitted, and on the basis of that, a further inquiry was made under section 234 of the Companies Act, and after certain points were

made out, the company has been asked to explain. After receiving the company's explanation in regard to certain points raised in the officer's report, it will be examined and whatever action can be taken will be taken.

SHRI UMANATH : My specific question is whether there is any proposal before Government to move the tribunal for the removal of Shri Kunte and whether that has been examined.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has said that it is under examination; he has said that after the report has come they will take that decision to move the tribunal.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Since the hon. Member is referring to the tribunal, may I say this? Shri Kunte had been appointed chairman of this company by the then existing tribunal. Now, the tribunal has been abolished and the matter is being dealt with by the High Court.

SHRI UMANATH : In view of these allegations, I would like to know whether they are moving the tribunal for removing Shri Kunte from the chairmanship?

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that the tribunal has been abolished.

SHRI UMANATH : On the floor of the House a specific question had been raised and addressed to the Minister that Rs. 2 lakhs was taken from the company by Shri Kunte as donation for the purpose of election activities, which was wrong, and the hon. Minister had promised this House that he would investigate into that particular charge and let the House know. I would like to know whether Government have gone into this specific charge and if so, the result thereof.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I had already submitted that an officer had inquired into it ..

SHRI UMANATH : I am not asking about that. The officer's inquiry was into this particular memorandum by the employees. But this question had been raised in this House long before. Rs. 2 lakhs had been taken by Shri Kunte from the company funds, and the hon. Minister had promised and assured this House that that particular question would be gone into by Government and then he would let the House know. I would like to know what has happened to that promise.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The hon. Member may be pleased to put a separate question on that.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I draw your attention to a relevant part of the allegation? Before Shri Kunte became Chairman, he was a non-political man. It is said in the memorandum of allegations that as soon as the present Chairman of the board of directors took office, he got himself elected to the Lok Sabha and involved himself in active politics as a leading member of the Bharatiya Kranti Dal. He is General Secretary of the Party. In the course of his election campaign for the seat from Kolaba district, he got vehicles from the company for his election propaganda.

This is a very serious allegation and should be inquired into. Has this particular allegation been inquired into?

MR. SPEAKER : That was what Shri Umanath also wanted to know.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़ : मुझे बहुत अफसोस होता है जब इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य के बारे में प्रश्न हो जाता है। लेकिन इसका कुछ इलाज नहीं है। कर्मचारियों की ओर से सरकार के पास शिकायत दी गई थी और उसके बारे में अभी मंत्री महोदय ने अपने ख्यालात को पेश किया है। इसके अलावा कुटे साहब जिस बैनेट कोलमैन कम्पनी के चेयरमैन है इस कम्पनी के द्वारा विदेशी छपाई के यंत्र भंगाने के लिए प्रिटज़ हाउस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड जो दिल्ली की एक कम्पनी है, उसके साथ साझिश करके इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस न रहते हुए भी एक दो लाख रुपये की लुडलो प्रिटिंग टाइप सेट मशीन हिन्दुस्तान की चार बन्दर-गाहों में और दिल्ली में अलग-अलग हिस्सों में काट कर, उसको यहां भंगा कर बम्बई में उसको असेम्बल करके टाइप्ज़ आफ इंडिया में बिठाने का काम हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है-या नहीं है? यदि यह सही है तो इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य जिस कम्पनी के अध्यक्ष हैं वह क्या सरकार के हर एक भंगालय को इंस डग में धोखा नहीं दे रही है और इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस न रहते हुए भी

इस विषय का धंधा कर रही है? यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार तत्काल इन चीजों के बारे में जांच करेगी? इस सब का सबूत मैं मंत्री महोदय को इसी बक्त दे सकता हूं। क्या सरकार कुटे साहब को बैनेट कोल मैन कम्पनी से इस्तीफा देने के लिए तत्काल कहेगी?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : May I request the hon. Member to give all that information so that Government may look into the matter, if the law permits?

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : The questions put and answers given point to one thing, that Shri Kunte is under a cloud because now he has ceased to be a non-political man and has joined a political party. That being so, he is open to charges, may be just or unjust, may be right or wrong, by so many quarters. In view of this, have Government considered any suggestion not to appoint anyone connected with any political party or political ideology to any undertaking run by Government, because whenever a man with political views or ideology goes somewhere, naturally he has some friends and some enemies and such charges come into the open? Will Government formulate a definite policy on these lines?

SHRI PILLO MODY : That applies to HEC also.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Shri Kunte was not appointed by Government but by the Tribunal in exercise of powers conferred on it under company law, when Dr. Copper had resigned. Therefore, the other question does not arise.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : I had put a wider question.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a general question, not pertaining to his Ministry only.

SHRI RANGA : Was it not a fact that Dr. Cooper was appointed by the Tribunal and he was removed later by Government on the ground that they came to discover that he happened to be a prominent member of the Swatantra Party?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I am afraid the hon. Member is not right. The Tribunal appointed Dr. Cooper. He himself wanted to resign. In fact, the Tribunal, in the course of their judgment, said that the fact that he belonged to the Swatantra

Party or not was no consideration at all for a judicial appreciation. The fact that he belonged to the Swatantra Party had no relevance to his resignation.

SHRI RANGA : Was it not a fact that Government had said that they discovered that he was a member of the Swatantra Party and therefore, they were removing him?

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड्डाल

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* 34. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :

श्री म० सा० सोंधी :

क्या इस्पात, जान तथा धातु मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभागों के कितने कर्मचारियों ने केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी संघ के आह्वान पर 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड्डाल में भाग लिया था;

(ख) उनके मंत्रालय/विभागों के मुव्वतिल किये गये कर्मचारियों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है और उनके कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी उस दिन की अनुपस्थिति को सेवा में व्यवधान माना गया है; और

(ग) क्या इस हड्डाल के कारण लोगों की जान और सरकारी सम्पत्ति की कोई हानि हुई है?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Ministry comprises the Department of Iron and Steel and Department of Mines and Metals. None of the employees of the Secretariat of these two departments and of the subordinate officer of the Coal Controller and Airborne Mineral Surveys and Exploration participated in the strike. Information in respect of those subordinate offices in which there was strike is given below :—

Name of Office	No. of Employees		No. whose absence was treated as break in service	No. of those suspended
	Total	Participated in strike		
(1) Iron and Steel Controller . .	(2) 379	(3) 292	(4) 292	(5) —
Geological Survey of India . .	6,229	1,881	1,881	3
Indian Bureau of Mines . .	528	61	61	—

(c) No. Sir.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : 19 तारीख की शाम को गृह मंडी श्री चब्बाण का वक्तव्य रेडियो पर आया था जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि हड्डाल पूर्णतया फेल हो गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने किस आधार पर यह कहा कि हड्डाल फेल हो गई है? यदि वह फेल हो गई है तो फिर लोगों को क्यों निकाला गया है?

श्री राम सेवक : जो फिरवं दिये गये हैं उनसे ऐसा ही प्रतीत होता है कि उनका जो वक्तव्य था वह ठीक था कि हड्डाल फेल हो गई है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : जिन लोगों को सजा दी गई है क्या आपने अपने मंत्रालय

के कर्मचारियों की उचित मांगों पर विचार किया है और यदि किया है तो किस-किस प्रकार के आश्वासन आपके द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों को दिये गये हैं, समय-समय पर और उनकी कहां तक पूर्ति की गई है?

इस्पात, जान तथा धातु मंडालय में राज्य मंडी (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : जहां तक कर्मचारियों की मांगों का सम्बन्ध है, उसका सम्बन्ध दूसरे मंत्रालय से है। जहां तक हमारा सम्बन्ध है, हमारी कर्मचारियों के प्रति पूरी हमदर्दी है। जहां तक मांगों का ताल्लुक है उन पर विचार केवल यह मंत्रालय नहीं कर सकता है।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is

aware that on the 19th September it was a token strike in terms of the provisions of our Constitution, in terms of what happens in the rest of Asia, in countries like Canada and Australia where the right of strike to Government servants is now safeguarded? I am not referring to what happens in Communist China or Soviet Russia which occupied Czechoslovakia, I am referring to democratic countries. If the hon. Minister himself travels to the West, gets the 'P' Form and all the rest of it, probably he will understand. Does he have an understanding of Cabinet policy? Does he understand what Mrs. Indira Gandhi means by snubbing Shri Morarji Desai and others? How does he understand Cabinet policy in terms of the impression which is now available in Delhi that Mrs. Gandhi is a kind of fairy god mother who will protect the Government employees? If he understands it, will he kindly tell us how the public servants' morale is going to be raised or protected in the Bureau of Mines, in the office of the Iron and Steel Controller and in other offices since as a Minister he is interested in advocating a piece of economic efficiency?

SUPPLY OF RAIL WAGONS TO USSR

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*35. SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the order for the supply of rail wagons to USSR has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the main terms of the contract; and

(c) the time by which India is likely to start supplying them?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to a tentative schedule of supply the first few Prototypes will be exported next year and bulk supply will commence during 1970-71.

SHRI R. BARUA : May I know, Sir, whether the bulk supply will be ultimately determined after deciding what things we are going to purchase from Russia?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : As I mentioned the supply is based on a schedule in which we shall send the first prototype and other prototypes upto 16 in 1969. Then there will be 2500 in the next year, 5000 thereafter, 9000 in 1972-73 and 11,000 in the succeeding years.

SHRI R. BARUA : We are going to purchase these commodities from Russia irrespective of whatever their prices may be in other countries because they are going to take wagons from us.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am sorry I did not follow the question.

श्री जार्ज फर्नैंडीज़ : रूस के माथ जो सौदा हो रहा है, उसमें दैगन की कीमत क्या रहने वाली है? क्या यह मही है कि रूसी लोग एक वैगन के पीछे साठ हजार रुपये देने के लिए तैयार हैं; यदि हां, तो अगर उस दाम से उनको वैगन बेचने हां, तो सरकार को वैगन बनाने वालों को कितनी मबमिडी देनी पड़ेगी? क्या यह वैगन बनाने के लिए रूस से दस हजार टन स्पेशल स्टील हिन्दुस्तान में नाया गया है; अगर हां, तो किस दाम से? चूंकि हिन्दुस्तान में वह स्टील नहीं बन रहा है, जो वैगन बनाने के लिए चाहिए, तो रूस से स्टील यहां मंगा कर और उससे ये वैगन बना कर रूस को बेचने में हम को कितना नुकसान होगा?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अगर बाहर से सामान मंगा कर उसको यहां बना कर बाहर दिया जाये, तो उसमें नुकसान की कोई बात भेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। बाहर से बहुत सामान हम मंगाते हैं और उससे चीजें बना कर बाहर भेजते हैं। उसमें नुकसान नहीं होता है। जहां तक कीमत का सवाल है, अभी कोई कीमत तय नहीं हुई है। हमने अपना एक आफर दिया है, जिसके बारे में अभी रूसियों से बात हो रही है। जब कीमत तय होगी, उसके बाद ही माननीय सदस्य के बाकी सवालों के कोई मतलब होते हैं।

SHRI RANGA : That is not the answer to the question here. He has put the question whether our sale is being subsidised by the Government of India.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : What I am trying to tell the hon. Member is, unless the price is fixed, how can we say what will be anything.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : *rose.*—

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly sit down ? Shri Kothari's name is here. No. 1 is that steel is imported, and by importing and exporting the goods, there is not going to be any loss. It is not correct, but he has given the answer.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : When it was announced that Russia had agreed to take about Rs. 100 crores worth of wagons and engineering goods from this country, it was stated that this was primarily intended to extricate the economy out of the morass of recession. But by the time these orders arrive according to the schedule stated by the hon. Minister, it appears that the recession will have been left far behind and then probably we would be told that they are superfluous, particularly as these orders are at an uneconomic price. Therefore, I would ask the hon. Minister as to what steps he is taking to see that these orders do not remain in the pipeline for such a long time, but reach the engineering industry at the earliest, so that the industry and the economy actually benefit from such orders.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Our economy will benefit from orders whenever they are placed whether the economy is in recession or not. I totally fail to understand what the hon. Member is driving at. We may have a certain situation in which the economy may be passing through depression. Orders in that period will be greatly welcome. If we get out of that recession and the economy is buoyant even so orders will be welcome because it will further strengthen the economy.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : You are trying to sidetrack the issue. Why are you not taking steps to expedite the orders ?

श्री एस० एस० जोशी : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि अभी हमारी कोई कीमतें तय नहीं हो पाई हैं, अभी तक प्राइसिंग, फ़िक्स नहीं हुई हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो एप्री-

मेंट टु सेल, बिक्री करने का समझौता, किया गया है, क्या वह बिना प्राइस फ़िक्स किये ही किया गया है ? क्या इसमें हमें कोई नुकसान तो नहीं हुआ है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि इस तरह के जो इन्टर-नेशनल आर्डर्ज होते हैं, उनमें पहले एक इन्टर्नेट होता है कि हम अमुक माल को बेच सकते हैं और वे खरीद सकते हैं। उसके बाद कीमत और सप्लाई वारैरह के बारे में समझौता होता है। हम पहले ही कीमत किस बात की तय करें, जब तक कि हम यह तय न करें कि हम अमुक माल दे सकते हैं और उनको उसकी जरूरत है। पहली स्टेज यह है कि वे अपनी जरूरत जाहिर करें और हम यह जाहिर करें कि हम में वह माल बनाने और देने की कुब्बत है। कीमत तय करने और सप्लाई वारैरह के बारे में एप्रीमेंट की स्टेज उसके बाद आती है।

SHRI S. KUNDU : The sole object of this scheme, as far as I understand, is to develop or promote our export potentialities and then also to create some sort of possibilities of a market inside India. But What I fear is, there is an opinion that these two purposes are going to be defeated if a proper screening is not done about this deal. Firstly, I am told that a high grade of steel which is known as some sort of tensile steel is likely to be imported from Soviet Russia and other countries which will defeat the purpose of export because actually we will not get anything. Secondly, about the price, the Minister is wavering and is saying that we have formed a deal and the price will be fixed. The price which has been demanded by Soviet Russia is Rs. 60,000 or so, and it is unremunerative to us and it will give a loss to us. So, the question of subsidy comes. These two matters have to be cleared. Unless they are cleared, I think the entire nation will be befooled about this deal.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : May I say with all due respect to the hon. Member that it is not I who is wavering about the price, but there is some kind of confusion in the mind of the hon. Member when he says that the price is demanded by the Soviet Union. The price is demanded by

the seller, not by the purchaser. The purchaser may indicate the price but the demand is always by the seller. We are the sellers and we are going to demand a price that we may consider reasonable.

As far as the question of steel is concerned, this wagon, which is of a special type known as an open type, eight-wheeler double bogie Gondola wagon, has to be manufactured with a special type of steel which will be able to stand the variations of climate in the Soviet Union where it becomes very, very cold in winter and it is reasonably warm in summer. For this, there is a special type of steel which is required. We may have to import and, in fact, we shall have to import some steel when we make the prototype of the wagon. But later, when we start production it would be possible for our steel mills to supply this steel in India.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : From the press reports about the deal with the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union appears to have suggested deferred payment in six equal annual instalments for these wagons. A U.N. agency is reported to have commented that it was strange that a highly developed country should be asking for such a facility from a developing country. The State Bank of India was approached for financing the supply of some 10,000 wagons but it seems to have expressed its inability to undertake operations of this magnitude. In view of this, what steps are the Government going to take to clear the difficulty about foreign exchange?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I would respectfully beg of the hon. Member not to go by the press reports that appear on this subject but by the authoritative statements that we may make in the House and outside. So far as the trade with Soviet Union is concerned, the House is aware that it is based on a balanced rupee account in which exports and imports are to be matched. Therefore, the arrangement that we shall come into will bear all this in mind.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : Whether the price paid by USSR is the correct price or not can be known by seeing what prices we are receiving from other countries like Japan, Korea, etc. for the same wagons.

Is there any difference in price and if there is any difference, what is the reason?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am unable to understand what the hon. member is saying. As I said, these are special type of wagons which are going to be manufactured. There is no price indicated from the Soviet Union. The price that we have indicated does take into account the prices that we have offered to other countries.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योग

* 36. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल द्वारा दिये गये इस सुझाव की ओर दिलाया गया है कि अल्प विकसित तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस देने के मामले में प्रायमिकता दी जानी चाहिए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लहून अली अहमद) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सरकार की यह नीति है कि अल्प-विकसित क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए यथासंभव अधिक से अधिक सहायता दी जाये। इस बात को तथा स्थान संबंधी अन्य बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस गुणावगुणों के आधार पर दिये जाते हैं।

PUBLIC SERVANTS INVOLVED IN STEEL DEAL

*37. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of action taken by the Government of India against the public servants who were involved in the Steel Deal in 1960;

(b) whether it is a fact that Central Vigilance Commission have also agreed

with all the recommendations of the Sarkar Committee relating to the Steel transactions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Government are taking necessary steps to institute disciplinary proceedings, in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations, against the Government servants concerned.

(b) and (c). The Central Vigilance Commission agreed with all the recommendations of the Sarkar Committee, relating to the transactions in which public servants were suspected or alleged to have acted for improper purposes, or in a corrupt manner. The Government there-after took their decisions, [contained in Ministry of Steel, Mines & Metals (Department of Iron & Steel) Resolution No. SCII-14(3)/68, dated 10th May, 1968], accepting the views of the Central Vigilance Commission.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

*38. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of industrial concerns failed to repay the loans advanced to them by the Industrial Finance Corporation;

(b) if so, the number of defaulting concerns and the outstanding amount due from them; and

(c) what steps have been taken to recover the dues from them?

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

विद्यार्थियों द्वारा प्रथम श्रेणी के डिव्हॉर्स में यात्रा करना

*39. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गाड़ियों में यात्रा करने वाले कालेज के विद्यार्थी प्रथम श्रेणी के डिव्हॉर्स में आ जाते हैं जब कि उनके

पास उस श्रेणी के पास नहीं होते हैं और वे विद्यार्थियों से अभद्र व्यवहार करते हैं और उनको असुविधा पहुंचाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि टिकट निरी-क्षक उन विद्यार्थियों के डर के कारण उनके टिकटों की जांच नहीं करते; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु. पुनाचा): (क) और (ख). विद्यार्थियों द्वारा उचित टिकट के बिना पहले दर्जे में यात्रा करने और बाद में अभद्र व्यवहार करने के कुछ मामलों की कुछ घटनाएँ हैं, वहाँ बार-बार अचानक जांच की जाती है जिसमें टिकट जांच करने वाले पर्याप्त कर्मचारियों, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस की सहायता से मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा की जाने वाली जांच भी शामिल है।

(ग) विशेष स्पष्ट से बदनाम खण्डों पर जहाँ बिना टिकट यात्रा की घटनाएँ होती हैं या जहाँ टिकट जांच करने वाले कर्मचारी खतरा समझते हैं, वहाँ बार-बार अचानक जांच की जाती है जिसमें टिकट जांच करने वाले पर्याप्त कर्मचारियों, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस की सहायता से मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा की जाने वाली जांच भी शामिल है।

राज्य सरकारों और पुलिस अधिकारियों से भी अनुरोध किया जाता है कि वे इस तरह के खण्डों पर टिकट जांच करने वाले कर्मचारियों की पर्याप्त सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करें। शिक्षा संस्थाओं के प्रधानों से सहयोग देने की अपील की जाती है और शिक्षा संस्थाओं के परिसर में विद्यार्थियों को मासिक सीज़न टिकट बेचने की व्यवस्था की जाती है। बिना टिकट यात्रा की रोकथाम के लिए चलाये जाने वाले अधियानों में विद्यार्थियों का भी सहयोग प्राप्त किया जाता है।

EX-RAILWAY EMPLOYEE RUN OVER BY TRAIN

*40. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:

SHRI P. GOPALAN:

SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an ex-Railway employee had been crushed by deliberately running a railway train over him on the 19th September, 1968 at the Railway Workshop Jagadhari Station (N.R.);

(b) whether he received any telegram sent on the 20th September, 1968 by two M.L.A.s, and one M.P. of Haryana demanding judicial enquiry into the tragedy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). It is reported that on 19-9-1968 at 5.57 hours an ex-Railway employee who had been removed from service in Jagadhari Workshop in 1963 consequent upon his conviction under Sections 223 and 235 of the Indian Penal Code, jumped in front of train No. 2 DSU Passenger at Jagadhari Workshop Station and was run over and killed.

As regards the demand in the telegram referred to, judicial inquiry by a Court of Law is held only if the police launch a prosecution and this was not case for appointing a Commission of Inquiry presided over by a judicial officer as it was a matter for police to investigate and take action. The Government Railway Police was asked to investigate the case.

TICKETLESS TRAVEL

*41. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :**

SHRI HEM RAJ :

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the ~~pre~~ reports in the 'Patriot', dated the 1st September, 1968 under the heading "Railways incur Rs. 12 crore loss due to ticketless travelling"; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to stop ticketless travelling in the country on all the Railways?

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

(b) Apart from normal ticket checking at stations and on trains, frequent intensive checks, including surprise checks by Flying Squads of Travelling Ticket Examiners and Railway Magistrates, are being made to minimize ticketless travel and other forms of irregular travel.

An educative campaign is also being conducted.

Supervision on ticket checking arrangements has also been tightened.

INDO-NEPAL TRADE AGREEMENT

*42. **SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new arrangements have been made with Nepal during the last three months whereby more items of imports from Nepal have been exempted from Customs duty;

(b) if so, the items so exempted and the quantities thereof; and

(c) the reasons for enlarging the list of exempted items?

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

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

GIDDI 'A' COLLIERY

*43. **SHRI KARTIK ORAON :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Giddi 'A' Colliery there has been a defalcation of money to the tune of Rs. 54,000 and that the money has not been recovered as yet;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take against the officer concerned; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to recover the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

*44. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission have estimated an additional investment of Rs. 1,500 crores for the completion of Central Industrial projects currently under construction or expansion in the various States;

(b) if so, the project-wise investments made by Government so far on the Central Industrial projects in Orissa;

(c) whether Government propose to allocate additional investment on these projects in Orissa out of the estimated investment;

(d) if so, the main features thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The investment made on the Rourkela Steel Plant from 1951-1968 is estimated at Rs. 232.1 crores while that on the first stage expansion of this plant during the same period is estimated at Rs. 162.5 crores. The investment during 1951-1968 on Rourkela Fertiliser Plant including Naphtha steam reformation unit is estimated at Rs. 23.5 crores.

(c) to (e). An additional investment of Rs. 8 crores is estimated as the requirement for completing the first stage expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant. The Fourth Five Year Plan and the allocation of investment funds for the Projects to be included in it are yet to be finalised.

MEMORANDUM ON INDO-NEPAL TRADE AGREEMENT

*45. SHRI R. K. AMIN :

SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

SHRI A. DIPA :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum has been submitted by certain Members of Parliament regarding improper working of the Indo-Nepalese trade agreement against our interest;

(b) whether there have been numerous cases of violation of the terms of agree-

ment by Nepal regarding export of the items of the third Country origin;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) action taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) to (d). The Treaty makes no provision for the import of third country goods and such imports from Nepal are prohibited under a Notification issued under the Customs Act. Reports have, however, been received that third country goods are sometimes smuggled to India from Nepal. During 1967, the goods of third country origin worth Rs. 6 lakhs were seized by the border Customs; the value of such seizures during 1968 (January to September) were around Rs. 15 lakhs. Generally goods such as wrist watches, fountain pens, cigarette lighters, torches, transistors, sugar, cameras, blades etc. are smuggled. Additional staff has been made available for the prevention of smuggling across the Indo-Nepal borders and preventive measures have been intensified. The problem was also discussed between the two Governments during the visit of the Indian Trade Delegation to Nepal from 10th to 15th September, 1968 and it was agreed that both Governments would take measures to prevent smuggling of third country goods from Nepal to India.

NEW VICTORIA MILLS LTD., KANPUR

*46. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2851 on the 6th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government of U.P. has now agreed to help the Central Government to take over the New Victoria Mills Ltd. at Kanpur; and

(b) if so, when the Mill is likely to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The Government of U.P. have made some suggestions for re-starting a part of the New Victoria Mills Ltd., Kanpur. The question of the appointment of an authorized controller is under consideration.

TRADE DELEGATION TO NEPAL

*47. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

SHRI D. AMAT :

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

SHRI G. C. NAIK :

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Trade delegation visited Nepal during the month of September, 1968;

(b) if so, the composition of the Indian and Nepalese delegations; and

(c) the nature of discussions held with the Government of Nepal and the decisions arrived thereat?

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

(b) Statement showing composition of the two delegations is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2045/68.]

(c) A copy of the Press Release issued at the end of the Trade Talks is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2045/68] One of the principal questions discussed between the two Delegations was the questions of import into India of synthetic fabrics and stainless steel utensils. We are endeavouring to resolve this question in consultation with the Government of Nepal and expect to be able to take protective action in the very near future.

LICENCES GIVEN TO BIRLAS

*48. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences given to Birlas during March 1967 to 30th October, 1968;

(b) whether other firms also applied for those licences for which Birlas applied;

(c) if so, whether the other applicants were not qualified to get the licences which the Birlas were given; and

(d) the reasons for granting licences to the Birlas when other firms were qualified?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) During the period March, 1967 to 31st October, 1968 eight licences under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 have been issued to industrial undertakings belonging to the Birla Group.

(b) Yes, Sir. Other firms also applied for and were granted licences in the same fields except in two cases, where Birla firms were the only applicants.

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

DE-RECOGNITION OF RAILWAY UNIONS

*49. SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Ministry has de-recognised some unions which had participated in the token strike on the 19th September, 1968, and

(b) if so; the details thereof?

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

(b) They are :

1. Northern Railwaymen's Union,
2. N. E. Railway Mazdoor Union,
3. N. F. Railway Mazdoor Union,
4. Eastern Railwaymen's Union,
5. Southern Railway Mazdoor Union and
6. S. E. Railwaymen's Union.

STOPPAGE OF WORK AT UDAIPUR ZINC SMELTER

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

(a) whether the Udaipur Zinc Smelter has since resumed working;

(b) if so, for how long the work at the Zinc Smelter had been stopped and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total loss in production at the zinc smelter owing to this stoppage of work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The production in the Zinc Smelter, which had been temporarily suspended from 26-7-1968 to 15-9-1968, was resumed from the 16th September, 1968. The temporary suspension of production was mainly due to the accumulation of stock of single superphosphate produced in the factory, upto the storage capacity. The single superphosphate is produced as a by-product from sulphuric acid which inevitably arises in the process of zinc smelting. There has been no possibility of alternative sale of sulphuric acid also in the area due to lack of demand and transport difficulties.

(c) The approximate loss of production during the above period would be as follows :—

- (i) Zinc Cathodes sheets 2,600 tonnes.
- (ii) Superphosphate 11,400 tonnes.

SOVIET EXPERTS IN BOKARO STEEL PLANT

*51. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Government has not accepted India's suggestion to reduce the number of Soviet Experts at the Bokaro Steel Plant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No suggestion was made to the Soviet Government for reduction of the number of Soviet experts to be deputed for assistance in the construction of Bokaro Steel Plant.

(b) Does not arise.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

*52. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

SHRI S. A. AGADI :

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

(a) whether the Chairman of the Industrial Finance Corporation has indicated recently that the Corporation would not be in a position to provide financial assistance to textile cooperatives in future; and

(b) if so, the reasons that prompted the Chairman to make such a statement?

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.

राजनीतिक दलों को चन्दे

53. श्री कुंबर साल गुप्त :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) 1967 के आम चुनावों के बाद गैर-सरकारी समवायों से चन्दे प्राप्त करने वाले राजनीतिक दलों तथा राजनीतिक नेताओं के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनकी अलग-अलग किननी गण प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कुछ राजनीतिक दलों और राजनीतिक नेताओं को कुछ समवायों से बिना किसी लंबे के चन्दे के स्पष्ट में बहुत बड़ी राशि प्राप्त हुई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में जांच करने का है; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुछ यात्रियों को उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में मध्यावधि चुनाव के लिये कुछ गैर-सरकारी समवायों से चन्दे प्राप्त हुआ है; और उन्होंने उक्त समवायों को कुछ मुद्रितायं प्रदान कर दी है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 293 ए में प्रत्येक कंपनी के लिये, कुल अंशदान दी गई राशि के बीच बताते हुए, तथा पार्टी, व्यक्ति अथवा निकाय जिनके लिये ऐसे अंशदान दिये गये, का नाम बताते हुए, उसके

उक्त आर्थिक वर्ष, जिससे यह राशि संबंधित हो, के लाभ हानि के लेखे में, प्रकट करना अपेक्षित है। तिथियों, जिनको यह अंशदान दिये गये थे, प्रकट करना उपेक्षित नहीं है। पुनः सम्पूर्ण कम्पनियों के आर्थिक वर्ष एक साथ नहीं पड़ते। अतः रजिस्ट्रारों के पास, कम्पनियों द्वारा मिसिल किये गये लेखाओं से इच्छित मूचना मुनिश्चतनीय नहीं है।

(ख) नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

(घ) मूचना संग्रह की जा रही है व सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

CHECKING OF TICKETLESS TRAVELLING AT DELHI STATION

*54. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about one hundred student volunteers were posted recently at the Delhi Main Railway Station to check ticketless travelling;

(b) if so, whether this procedure proved helpful to Government;

(c) whether Government propose to ask the other Railways also to utilize the services of students to check the evil of ticketless travel; and

(d) the total income derived from this experiment by the Railways ?

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

(c) Yes, Sir. Instructions have been issued to the Railways to utilize services of students on a purely voluntary basis to check the evil of ticketless travel.

(d) In the checks organized at Delhi Main, excess fare earnings amounting to Rs. 13,549 were realized. The earnings at the booking windows were higher by Rs. 2.28 lakhs than during the corresponding period in the preceding week. It naturally cannot be said how much of the excess fare earnings and of the increase in booking window earnings may be ascribed to students' participation in these checks.

So far as the overall impact of this experiment is concerned, thought it is not possible to say precisely what additional revenue the Railways may derive as a result of it the salutary effect of students volunteering to curb the evil of ticketless travel on the Indian Railways is of great value.

अल्मोनियम का उत्पादन

*55. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : वया इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये अन्मोनियम के उत्पादन का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या उक्त लक्ष्य में घरेलू खपत, निर्यात और तांबे के स्थान पर प्रयोग करने के लिये अल्मोनियम की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करना संभव होगा;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार इसका विकास करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं; और

(घ) अल्मोनियम का उत्पादन करने में विजली की भारी खपत को देखते हुए दीर्घकालिक आधार पर अधिक विजली पैदा करने तथा इस उद्योग को विजली सप्लाई करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जा रही है ?

इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा धातु त्रिमासीय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान एल्यूमिनियम उत्पादन के अभी तक कोई पब्के लक्ष्य अन्तिम स्पष्ट से निश्चित नहीं किये गये हैं। तथापि अलौहधातुओं संबंधी आयोजना दल ने, जिसका गठन चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अलौहधातुओं के उत्पादन के लिये आयोजनाओं/योजनाओं का प्रतिपादन करने के लिये किया गया था, 1973-74 तक मूल एल्यूमिनियम धातुओं के 3,26,000 मौट्रिक टन उत्पादन का अनुमान लगाया है।

(ख) हाँ, जी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ब) बिजली उत्पादन की वर्तमान क्षमता का चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान क्रमागत योजनाओं और नई योजनाओं के द्वारा सवधान करने के लिये प्रस्ताव प्रतिपादित किये गये हैं। 1973-74 के लिये नव्य निवारित करने में अतिरिक्त एल्यूमिनियम उत्पादन क्षमता के लिये बिजली की आवश्यकताओं को सिन्चाई तथा बिजली मन्दान्य द्वारा विचार में ले लिया गया है।

पठानकोट रेलवे स्टेशन पर पुलिस द्वारा लाठी चलाई जाना

56. श्री लखन लाल द्वारा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सांकेतिक हड्डताल के दौरान पठानकोट रेलवे स्टेशन पर पुलिस द्वारा बिना पूर्व चेतावनी दिये लाठी चलाई जाने के परिणामस्वरूप दर्जनों महिला सत्याग्रही धायल हुई थीं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुलिस ने भाष्मते हुए लोगों को लोको शैड के निकट घेर लिया और उन पर गोली चलाई, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बहुत से व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुलिस ने रेलवे बवार्टों के दरवाजे तोड़े और उनमें घुस गई और पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं पर गोली चलाई तथा उन्हें बन्दूक के कुन्दों से पीटा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो गोली चलाई जाने के कारण कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये और लाठियों तथा बन्दूक के कुन्दों से पीटे जाने के परिणामस्वरूप धायल हुए कितने व्यक्तियों को अस्पताल में दाखिल किया गया?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मु० पुन.का.): (क) 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को पठानकोट रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म न० १ पर कुछ लोग न० ५ ज० एम० पी० गाड़ी का रास्ता रोक

रहे थे। जब पुलिस ने उनको बहां से उठाकर हटाने की कोशिश की, तो भीड़ ने पत्थर फेंकने शुरू कर दिये। सब डिवीजनल मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा हिसक भीड़ को तितर-बितर होने की चेतावनी देने के बाद उनके आदेश पर पुलिस ने हल्का लाठी चार्ज किया जिसमें ३ महिलाओं को हल्की चोटें आयीं।

(ब) और (घ) : जी नहीं। जन-जीवन और सरकारी सम्पत्ति के तत्कालिक खतरे को दूर करने के लिए पुलिस को सब डिवीजनल मजिस्ट्रेट के आदेश पर उस हिसक भीड़ पर गोली चलानी पड़ी जो लोको शैड के पास इकट्ठी हो गयी थी, जिसने पुलिस पर हमला किया और पत्थर फेंके और जो भाल गोदाम में आग लगाने के उद्देश्य से उस ओर बढ़ रही थी। इससे २ व्यक्ति घटनास्थल पर मारे गये और ३२ घायल हो गये। बाद में घायल व्यक्तियों में से तीन की चोट के कारण अस्पताल में मृत्यु हो गयी।

(ग) जी नहीं।

पंजाब में औद्योगिक विकास

57. श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

श्री राम जिंह अयरवाल

श्री बल राज मधोक :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सम्बाध-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1957-67 के दौरान पंजाब में औद्योगिक विकास के लिए किन व्यक्तियों, फर्मों और कम्पनियों को ऋण मंजूर किये गये और कितनी राशि की मंजूरी की गई;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनमें से कुछ कम्पनियां फर्जी थीं और उन्होंने कोई औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित नहीं किये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सम्बाध-कार्य मंत्री (श्री क.ज.हीन अर्लैं अहमद) : (क) से

(ग) जानकारी एकदम की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

PRICES OF RAW JUTE

*58. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of raw jute and jute goods have risen abnormally;

(b) if so, whether Government have evaluated the causes for this sudden spurt in prices;

(c) if so, the measures taken to check this rise in price; and

(d) how far these measures have met with success?

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

(b) The rise in prices has been due to the exceptionally short crop of jute and mesta this season.

(c) A statement indicating the measures taken to check the rise in prices is placed on the Table of the House.

(d) As most of the measures given in the statement have been introduced only recently, it is too early to assess their success.

STATEMENT

Measures taken to check the rise in prices of Raw Jute

The following measures have been taken to check the rise in prices :—

(i) Ceiling and margins for future trading in respect of November delivery for hessians and sacking were fixed.

(ii) A Committee consisting of Jute Commissioner, Jute Industry and other interests was formed to scrutinise applications made to it by the Jute Goods and Jute Buffer Stock Association for imports of raw jute. Till 26th October, 1968, import of 1,90,560 bales of jute was allowed on the recommendation of this Committee.

(iii) It has been decided to relate production of finished goods on planned basis to the availability of raw material and needs and requirements of both domestic overseas consumption.

(iv) The total quantity of jute earmarked for distribution among the mills during the month of November 1968 is being allocated to the mills by the Jute Commissioner in proportion to their production of jute goods during the period 1st July, 1967 to 30th June, 1968.

(v) The Jute Commissioner has been delegated powers to regulate production of jute goods on the basis of the allotment of raw jute and he is issuing orders to the mills for this purpose.

(vi) Under the Jute (Licensing & Control) Order, 1961, the statutory maximum selling prices for B. Twills sacking have been fixed at Rs. 200 for 100 bags.

(vii) It has been decided to exercise some restraint on domestic consumption of jute goods during the period of shortage.

भारतीयोंद्वारा नेपाल में उद्योगों की स्थापना

*59. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि नेपाल सरकार की उदार औद्योगिक नीति के कारण कुछ भारतीय व्यापारी नेपाल में उद्योग स्थापित कर रहे हैं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत की औद्योगिक प्रगति पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है; और

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

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) और (ख). और दोनों देशों की आयात तथा राजस्व सम्बन्धी नीतियों में विभिन्नता के कारण

आयातित कच्चे माल से नेपाल में निर्मित कुछ माल का जैसे कि संश्लिष्ट वस्तु और अविकारी इस्पात के बतानों का भारत में निर्वाध प्रवेश कठिनाइयों उत्पन्न कर रहा है। नेपाल सरकार के परामर्श से हम उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। हमें आशा है कि निकट भविष्य में ही हम सरकारात्मक कार्यवाही कर सकेंगे।

CHECKING OF TICKETLESS TRAVELLING BY STUDENTS

***60. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has seen the newspaper reports regarding checking of ticketless travelling by students at Delhi Railway Station;

(b) if so, whether the students were duly authorised by the Railway authorities to undertake the work and whether they were given certain identity cards to undertake the work;

(c) if not, whether Government consider that this kind of method opens out chances for unauthorised people to exploit the situation;

(d) whether this step was taken with his approval and if not, whether the Railway Administration is entitled to take such novel decisions which can lead to maladministration; and

(e) whether Government consider that this method of checking will not lead to abuse of authority vested in youngsters who are not subject to any control?

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

(b) The students who assisted the ticket checking and R.P.F. staff at Delhi Main Station in the drive for detection and prevention of ticketless travel were duly authorised by the railway administration and provided with arm bands for identification.

(c) The students were accompanied by regular Railway staff, whom they assisted in the checks, which were specially supervised. There should be no apprehension of this method opening out chances for

unauthorised people exploiting the situation.

(d) and (e). The cooperation of students in the drive against ticketless travel was enlisted by the Railway Administration in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Railways and in consultation with the heads of educational institutions on a voluntary basis. The response and the results achieved have been highly encouraging and Government do not apprehend any abuse of authority on the part of the youngsters so long as they operate under supervision. As mentioned in answer to part (c) of the Question, the checks at Delhi Main station were adequately and effectively supervised.

SUPPLY OF COAL TO MADHYA PRADESH ELECTRICITY BOARD

201. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board had requested for additional coal supplies from the Patharkheda Coal Mines which are being operated by the National Coal Development Corporation for working the 300 MW Thermal Power Station being set up at Satpura;

(b) if so, the extent of additional coal supplies asked for and from which date the additional coal supplies were required to be made available; and

(c) the steps taken by the N.C.D.C. to raise additional amount of coal for the new power station from the said Mines; and the time by which the required additional coal raisings would be possible?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand for coal was increased from 1,200 tonnes/day to 1,500 tonnes/day from July, 1968. The increased demand has been met by supplementing the present level of production of 27,000 tonnes/month from Patharkheda I Mines by supplies from the pit-head stocks.

(c) The present level of production of 27,000 tonnes/month from Patharkheda I Mines is being raised to 35,000 tonnes/

month by November-December, 1968, and to 40,000 tonnes/month by March-April, 1969.

SABOTAGE IN DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

202. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the findings of the four-member committee which had visited Durgapur to inquire into the large-scale sabotage which caused damage to the plant on the 4th September, 1968;

(b) the name of the particular trade union that indulged in sabotage, with names of the employees involved in the sabotage;

(c) whether the police have arrested any suspect, if so, their names;

(d) the number of employees unemployed now due to the sabotage;

(e) The cost and nature of the damage to the plant and the cost and time necessary to repair the damage;

(f) whether in view of the committee's finding, Government will set up a judicial committee to go into the whole problem and if so, when; and

(g) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Government are not aware of any such committee or its findings, though it is learnt that some Members of Parliament visited the Steel Plant subsequent to the events of the 4th September, 1968.

(b) to (d). The strike notice in regard to the demands of the Oil Cellar and Pump Attendants of the Rolling Mills was received from the Hindustan Steel Workers Union (I.N.T.U.C.). The act of sabotage is said to have been done by a group of workers present on the spot. The information regarding the names of the employees involved, names of the suspects arrested by the Police and number of employees unemployed now is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The reheating furnaces of the Section Mill, Merchant Mill and the Wheel

and Axle Plant suffered extensive damage and the effective life of the pipes and refractories in the Skelp Mill reheating furnace is estimated to have been reduced. The total cost of repairs is estimated at about Rs. 5 lakhs and the total loss due to the loss of production is estimated at about Rs. 1.5 crores. To the extent possible the damage has been repaired with the materials readily available and the mills have started working from 24th September, 1968. The remaining repairs will be carried out as and when materials become available.

(f) and (g). Do not arise, in view of the reply given to part (a).

SONA SHOPS

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

(a) the number of 'Sona' shops opened so far by the Handicraft and Handloom Exports Corporation with their addresses and the dates of opening;

(b) the annual expense of maintaining each Sona shop with the names of employees, their annual salaries and other emoluments, shopwise;

(c) the nature and value of goods in each Sona shop;

(d) the names of the person in Handicraft and Handloom Exports Corporation under whose direct supervision Sona shops are run and the annual emoluments drawn by this person; and

(e) the loss or profit per Sona shop during the last year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2046/68.]

कंपिटल काइनेस आफ इण्डिया कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, दिल्ली

206. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पाय : क्षा औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 27 अगस्त, 1968 के बतारांकित प्रस्तुत संख्या 5977 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कैपिटल फाइनेंस आफ इंडिया (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड के निदेशकों के नाम क्या हैं, वे और किन-किन कम्पनियों के निदेशक हैं और उन्होंने उन कम्पनियों में कितनी कितनी पूँजी का विनियोजन कर रखा है;

(ख) गत चार वर्षों में अंशधारियों को नाम के हृप में कितनी राशि का वितरण किया गया है;

(ग) क्या इस समय इस कम्पनी ने विदेशों में भी पूँजी का विनियोजन कर रखा है; और

(घ) इस कम्पनी के किनने कर्मचारी हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में प्रतिमास कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जा रही है?

ओद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्यमंत्री (श्री फखरहूदौन अली अहमद) : (क) से (घ) सदन के पटल पर एक विवरण-पत्र प्रस्तुत है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संलग्न LT-2047/68]।

DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

207. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI BENI SHANKER

SHARMA :

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether a deputation of the Hindustan Steel Employees' Union, Durgapur recently met some Union Ministers and demanded a judicial inquiry into an alleged case of subversion in the steel plant on the 4th September, 1968;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND

METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) I am not aware of any such deputation.

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

STEEL TRANSACTIONS OF AMINCHAND PYARELAL GROUP

208. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1619 on the 30th July, 1968 regarding the enquiry into the Steel Transactions of Aminchand Pyarelal Group of Companies and state:

(a) whether the officer concerned has submitted the report of investigations into the cases relating to the issue of large licences permit to these companies;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when the investigation is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The investigation is still continuing and it is expected that it would be substantially completed by the end of the financial year.

MISUSE OF IMPORT LICENCES

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

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about the misuse of import licences by some firms during the last five years;

(b) if so, the names of the firms against whom the complaints have been received; and

(c) the results of the investigations conducted by Government?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2048/68.]

QUALITY OF CARS

210. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY :SHRI NARAIN SWARUP
SHARMA :SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI :ENQUIRY INTO THE AFFAIRS OF BRITISH
INDIA CORPORATION

211. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

SHRI R. K. AMIN :

SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :

SHRI K. N. PANDEY :

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

(a) whether the report of enquiry into the affairs of the British India Corporation has since been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) if the report has been examined, the decision of Government thereon ?

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

(b) The officer who was appointed to make investigation into the circumstances of the case expired before the investigation could be completed.

(c) Does not arise

MUSTER ROLL EMBEZZLEMENT CASE

212. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1694 on the 17th May, 1968 and Unstarred Question No. 2853 on the 6th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Special Police Establishment has completed the investigation of cases against Shri T. K. Chopra, in Khetri Copper Project muster roll embezzlement case;

(b) if so, details of the findings; and

(c) the action taken on the findings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 551 on the 20th August, 1968 and state :

(a) the further steps taken by Government to ensure implementation of Government's directives to the manufacturers of cars to improve the quality of cars as per the recommendations of the Pande Committee; and

(b) the reactions of manufacturers of Cars thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The car manufacturers who had by and large agreed to implement the directives issued in pursuance of the recommendations of the Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee are now taking necessary steps in the matter. Discussions are in progress with each of them in regard to details. One of them has approached Government for providing necessary facilities for importing testing equipment needed for testing and controlling the quality of cars manufactured by them.

Government propose to depute a team of technical experts to visit the plants of the three car manufacturer with a view to assisting and advising the latter in strengthening their internal inspection organisation. The team will also suggest to Government the kind of external inspection organisation that should be set up to supplement the internal arrangements and how it can be made to function effectively.

METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It was decided by Special Police Establishment to prosecute Shri Chopra in the Court of Law. The case has been sent for trial in the Court of Special Judge, Jaipur.

**EXPANSION OF ALLOY STEEL PLANT,
DURGAPUR**

213. **SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :**
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI GHAYOOR ALI KHAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAJ :
SHRI KEDAR PASWAN :

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

(a) whether Government have agreed in principle to the expansion of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur;

(b) if so, when the expansion scheme is likely to be taken up; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur was agreed to in principle in 1966. The steel development programme over the 4th Plan is now under formulation. A market survey on alloy steel demand has also been conducted by M/s. Dastur & Co. Further action to take up the expansion scheme will be taken in the light of the position that emerges from the e studies.

रूप के सहयोग से स्थापित किया गया उद्योग

214. **श्री बज भूखण लाल :**

श्री शारद नंद :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) देश में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए सोवियत रूप सत्ता भारत के बीच 1951 से अब तक कितने करार हुए;

(ख) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां वे उद्योग स्थापित किये गये और वे कब स्थापित किये गये थे; और

(ग) इस प्रकार स्थापित किये गये अथवा स्थापित किये जाने वाले प्रत्येक संयुक्त की लागत कितनी है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अल्ला अहमद) :

(क) से (ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह ममा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

कोयला तथा लोहे की खाने

215. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कोयले तथा नींह अयम्क की कितनी खाने हैं :

(ख) उनमें कितने श्रमिक कार्य करते हैं; और

(ग) लोहे तथा कोयले का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है और वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 में कितने उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) :

(क) कोयला खाने 775
लोह-अयस्क खाने 273

(ख) अनुमानित दर्दनिक श्रमिक
कोयला खाने 3,95,000
लोह-अयस्क खाने 55,540

(ग) उत्पादन (मंटिक टनों में)

1967-68 1968-69
(वास्तविक) (अनु-
मानित)

कोयला (लिम्नाइट सहित)	71. 96	74. 06
लौह-अवस्क	24. 97	—

परिचयी रेलवे पर दुर्घटनाएँ

216. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) परिचयी रेलवे पर गत 3 महीनों में होने वाली रेल दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वाले और घायल होने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी कितनी है; और

(ग) इन दुर्घटनाओं के फलस्वरूप नेतृत्व सम्पत्ति की कितने मूल्य की हानि हुई?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा): (क) 1-8-68 से 31-10-68 तक की अवधि में परिचयी रेलवे पर गाड़ियों की टक्कर, पटरी से उतरने, समपारों पर सड़क यातायात भे गाड़ियों के टकराने और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की कोटियों में 27 दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं।

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं में किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई। लेकिन 24 व्यक्तियों को चांद बायीं।

(ग) रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 1,22,240 रुपये की हानि होने का अनुमान है।

चमड़े तथा छालों का निर्यात

217. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण:

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्ड्य:

श्री रामगोपाल शास्त्राले:

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गायों, भैंसों तथा बछड़ों की कितनी खाले 1 जनवरी 1961 से अब तक निर्यात की गई तथा जिन देशों को उनका निर्यात किया गया, उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) इस अवधि में इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई; और

(ग) 1968-69 में उन पशुओं की कितनी खालें निर्यात होने की मंभावना है और इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होने की आशा है?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) और (ख) कच्ची खालों के निर्यात पर तो प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है, परन्तु भैंसों तथा गायों की कमाई हुई खालों या बछड़ों के कमाये हुए चमं का निर्यात करने की अनुमति है। 1961-62, 62-63, 63-64, 64-65, 65-66, 66-67 तथा 67-68 में निर्यात क्रमशः 11. 60 करोड़ रु०, 11. 47 करोड़ रु०, 10. 34 करोड़ रु०, 9. 19 करोड़ रु०, 8. 98 करोड़ रु०, 10. 76 करोड़ रु० तथा 9. 65 करोड़ रु० मूल्य का हुआ था।

(ग) 1968-69 के लिये निर्यात प्रावक्तव्य मात्रावार नहीं है। 1968-69 में भैंसों, गायों तथा बछड़ों की 9. 67 करोड़ रु० मूल्य की खालों के निर्यात किये जाने का अनुमान है।

STRIKE BY RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

218. SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI D. AMAT :

SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

SHRI G. C. NAIK :

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH

CHAUDHARY :

SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

SHRI HUKAM CHAND

KACHWAI :

SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of loss to the Railways has been made as a result of

the token strike by the Railway employees on the 19th September, 1968;

(b) the number of Railway employees who have been suspended and the number of employees whose services have been terminated so far;

(c) whether any compensation has been given to those Railway employees who were killed as a result of firing;

(d) the number of cases still pending where no decision has been taken regarding the employees; and

(e) whether any assistance or help has been given to those who did not participate in the strike?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) An assessment is being made by the Railways.

(b) Suspended	3,616
Services terminated	889
Dismissed	46

(c) No.

(d) Pending cases may fall in one of these categories :—

(i) employees who are under suspension and in whose cases prosecution or disciplinary action has not been finalised. These are shown in reply to part (b).

(ii) cases where employees were absent on 19-9-1968 and in whose cases the cause for absence is being ascertained.

The exact number of such cases falling under (ii) above is being collected.

(e) All possible protection was given to such staff during the strike. No other assistance or help has been contemplated.

CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

219. SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steady rise in production in many consumer and light engineering industries during the last six months;

(b) if so, what are the items;

(c) in what way the increase in production will help Government; and

(d) what further steps are being taken to see that this increase in production is maintained?

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

(b) A list of some selected items which have shown rising trend in production during the first six months of 1968 is furnished in the statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2049/68].

(c) Increase in production will help to maintain the price line and also yield more revenue to the Government Exchequer.

(d) The position is being reviewed regularly to maintain increase in production.

गाजियाबाद में तेल से चलने वाले इंजन बनाने के कारखाने

220. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री जुगल मण्डल :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 27 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न मंजुर्या 6039 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गाजियाबाद में तेल से चलने वाले इंजनों वाले कई कारखाने नगर से बाहर उनके लिए सुरक्षित स्थानों पर नहीं ले जाये जा सके;

(ख) क्या इसका कारण वहां पर विजली नथा जल की मुविधाओं की उपलब्ध न होना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलहृषीन अलीं अहमद) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना प्राप्त हुई है कि गाजियाबाद में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए स्थान आरक्षित कर दिया गया है और विभिन्न औद्योगिक एककों को प्लाट आवंटित कर दिए गए हैं। तेल इंजन प्रकारों के लिए कोई विशिष्ट क्षेत्र आरक्षित नहीं है। उबत क्षेत्र में अनेक एककों ने आवन्टित प्लाटों पर कट्टा भी कर लिया है। कुछ प्रकारों ने आवन्टित स्थलों पर कट्टा नहीं किया है।

(ख) विजली की सुविधा प्रदान की जा चुकी है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के प्राधिकारियों और निर्माताओं के प्रतिनिधियों में जल की सुविधा प्रदान करने के बारे में वार्तालाप प्रगति पर है। प्लाटों के प्राप्तकर्ताओं ने इन सुविधाओं के अभाव में उन्हें अपने अधिकार में नहीं लिया है यह तथ्य नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों के हियें मजूरी बोर्ड

221. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये एक नया मजूरी बोर्ड गठित करने सम्बन्धी सुझाव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय किया जायेगा?

रेस्ट्रैंग मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने सम्बन्धी समिति की रिपोर्ट

222. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री राम सिंह अगरवाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री 27 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5941 के उत्तर में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने संबंधी ममिति द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट का व्यौन और सिफारिशें क्या हैं; और

(ख) उन पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

इन्हीं, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-नंबर (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख) ममिति इमको सौंपे गये विचारार्थ विषयों की सीमा के अन्तर्गत मितव्ययिता के विभिन्न पहलुओं की जांच कर रहा है। इसने अभी तक अपने रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है। रिपोर्ट वर्ष के अन्त तक उत्तर की संभावना है।

रेलवे नुक्ता उपर्योग सम्बन्धी शान्ति लाल शाह उच्च-शक्ति-युक्त समिति

223. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री देवकीनन्दन पाटोदिया :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलों पर सुरक्षा उपाय सुनिश्चित करने के लिये स्थापित की गई शान्ति लाल शाह उच्च-शक्ति-युक्त समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मू. पुनाचा) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है जिसमें उच्च अधिकार प्राप्त समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशों का व्यूहा दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिय संख्या LT-2050/68।]

(ख) सिफारिशों पर विचार हो रहा है।

नानदरबार स्टेशन पर बजरी की सप्लाई के लिये टेंडर

224. श्री ओंकार साल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1965 में पश्चिमी रेलवे पर बम्बई डिवीजन में नानदरबार म्टेशन पर बजरी की सप्लाई के लिये टेंडर मांगे गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिकारी समिति की बैठक में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि यह कार्य सब से कम दर के टेंडर देने वाले को सौंपा जायेगा;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सब से कम दर के टेंडर देने वाले व्यक्ति को काम न सौंपने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सब से कम दर के टेंडर वाले व्यक्ति को काम न सौंप कर किसी और को काम दिया गया था;

(ङ) यह काम किस दर पर दिया गया है;

(च) कम से कम किस दर का टेंडर प्राप्त हुआ था और इसके फलस्वरूप रेलवे को कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ी; और

(छ) क्या यह भी सच है कि विशिष्ट विवरण से घटिया किस्म का माल सप्लाई किया जा रहा है; और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मू. पुनाचा) : (क) मे (ङ) नंदुरबार में 3 वर्ष के लिए गिट्री, रोड़ी आदि की सप्लाई के लिए खुले टेंडर मांगे

गये थे और उन्हें 18-5-1966 को खोला गया था। कुल 5 टेंडर प्राप्त हुए थे और न्यूनतम टेंडर श्री पी० एन० कोठारी का था। टेंडर समिति के विचार में न्यूनतम दर भी अधिक थी और यह जानने के लिए बात-चीत की गयी कि क्या दर घटायी जा सकती है। बात-चीत के परिणामस्वरूप मेसर्स बी० एस० वेदी एण्ड कम्पनी ने कुल भिलाकर 15,27,480 रुपये की न्यूनतम राशि का प्रस्ताव रखा और दूसरा न्यूनतम प्रस्ताव 15,28,140 रुपये का थी कोठारी का था। चूंकि मूलतः श्री कोठारी ने न्यूनतम टेंडर दिया था, इसलिए उन्हें अपनी दर में कमी करने के लिए अनितम अवसर दिया गया जिसे उन्होंने स्वीकार कर लिया और टेंडर की रकम घटाकर 15,18,960 रुपये कर दी। इस तरह न्यूनतम प्रस्ताव होने के नाते इसे स्वीकार कर लिया गया और 8-11-1966 को श्री कोठारी के साथ उके का तिवादन किया गया।

(च) न्यूनतम प्रस्ताव 15,18,960 रुपये का था और रेलवे को इस कारण कोई हानि नहीं हुई।

(छ) स्वीकार किया गया सामान विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप था।

ALL INDIA RAILWAY GUARDS' COUNCIL

225. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5999 on the 27th August, 1968 regarding All India Railway Guards' Council and state :

(a) whether the report on rules and rates of Running Allowance of all categories or running staff (including Guards) has since been examined by Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The recommendations are still under examination of the Government, and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

ATTACHING OF A. C. COACH TO MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS

226. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to attach an airconditioned coach to all the Mail and Express trains in the country; and

(b) if so, the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

COMMITTEE OF CLOSED TEXTILES MILLS IN MADRAS

227. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI K. RAMANI :

SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2873 on the 6th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the investigations by the Committee into the affairs of six Cotton Textiles Mills in Madras have since been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which these investigations are likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Investigation Committee has almost completed investigations in respect of two out of the six cotton textile mills and their report will be ready shortly. The Committee is now busy in the investigation of third mill. Investigation of the remaining three mills will be undertaken shortly. Investigations are likely to be completed by the end of January, 1969.

PURCHASE OF TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW

228. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE :

SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to set up a centralised agency for purchasing technical know-how from abroad and distributing it to Indian entrepreneurs;

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

(c) when the agency is proposed to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). With a view to avoiding repetitive import of know-how, Government are considering the question of bringing about co-ordinated negotiation of collaboration agreements with foreign parties in fields where,

(i) a number of foreign collaboration agreements already exist and a new party applies for the same or similar know-how; or

(ii) where a number of new units in the same field are proposed to be set up in the country at about the same time,

the object being,

(i) to reduce the outgo of foreign exchange; and

(ii) to encourage indigenous research and technological development.

It is not the intention that Government would set up an Agency to purchase technical know-how from abroad, develop it and pass it on to others desirous of having it.

यात्री गाड़ियों में पंख और बिजली की बस्तियाँ

229. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत्त है कि यद्यपि यात्री गाड़ियों के अधिकांश डिव्हरों में पंखे लगे होते हैं परन्तु वे काम नहीं करते;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिकांश डिव्हरों में बल्व नहीं होते और जहां बल्व हैं वे बहुत धीमी रोशनी देते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रथम श्रेणी के डिव्हरों में वर्षों के ऊपर के प्लगों को या तो लकड़ी से बन्द किया होता है या उनमें खुली तारें होती हैं; और

(घ) इस स्थिति में सुधार के लिये सरकार क्या कार्य बाही कर रही है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री बी० म० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). कई अवसर ऐसे आये हैं जब कुछ डिव्हरों में पंखों और रोशनी में विभिन्न कारणों से खराबी आयी। उत्तरदायी कर्मचारियों को कड़ी हिदायत है कि इन खराबियों की ओर ध्यान दें और ऐसा न करने वालों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(ग) स्वदेशी साधनों से गाड़ियों में रोशनी करने की बैटरियों की सप्लाई अपर्याप्त रहने के कारण कुछ डिव्हरों में शायिकाओं के ऊपर लगी रोशनी की फिटिंग को अस्थायी रूप से बंद कर दिया गया है।

(घ) बैटरियों के स्वदेश में निर्माण को बढ़ाने के लिए लगातार प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं और पुरानी बैटरियों को बदला भी जा रहा है। तात्कालिक कमी को दूर करने के लिए 20,000 सैन विदेश से मंगाये गये हैं और इन उपायों के फलस्वरूप, आशा है, अगले वर्ष तक शायिकाओं पर लगी रोशनी चालू कर दी जायेगी।

RETRENCHMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN SERAMPORE COLLIERY

231. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1,100 workers are being retrenched in the Serampore Colliery near Hazaribagh operated by the National Coal Development Corporation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Corporation is considering to close this colliery; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the closure of the colliery and for the retrenchment of the workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Serampore Colliery owned by the National Coal Development Corporation presently consists of 16-A Pit, 18-A Incline and Lower Khandia Incline. Of these, 16-A Pit has been closed recently with exhaustion of reserves. The working in 18-A Incline had stopped for sometime due to flooding, but here also the reserves are exhausted, and the incline will have to be finally closed down shortly. The question whether the Lower Khandia incline which is the only remaining pit with some reserves and produces Grade III-B coal at very uneconomic cost should continue working is being considered by a technical committee. The total employment in 16-A and 18-A incline which cannot continue working because of depletion of reserves is 670. The Lower Khandia incline employs 476 persons. Besides, there are as many as 258 persons employed on the common services of the colliery as a whole. The Corporation have offered alternative employment to about 470 persons. Where re-deployment of surplus workers is not possible or feasible retrenchment may have to be resorted to.

ACCIDENTS

232. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway accidents which occurred during the period from 1st

August, 1968 to 31st October, 1968 on all the Railways in the country.

(b) the number of persons killed and injured as a result of these accidents separately;

(c) estimated loss of property in each accident;

(d) the amount of compensation paid to the next of kins and sufferers; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) During the period 1-8-1968 to 31-10-1968, there were 220 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, trains running into road traffic at level crossings and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways.

(b) In these accidents, 42 persons were killed and 222 injured.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 28,97,282.

(d) No compensation has been paid as yet, but some claims are under consideration and under process.

(e) Inquiries are held into all railway accidents and in the light of findings and recommendations necessary steps are taken to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. As inquiries held into railway accidents reveal that failure of railway staff is the largest single factor responsible for causing accidents, a four-pronged safety drive, educative, psychological, punitive and technological has been going on to arouse the safety consciousness of the staff and to prevent accidents.

HOLD-UP OF 228 DOWN CHHITAUNI GORAKHPUR PASSENGER TRAIN

233. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 15 on the 29th August 1968 regarding hold-up of 228 Down Chhitauni-Gorakhpur Passenger Train and state :

(a) whether the investigations have since been completed; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the investigation report will be laid on the Table ?

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

(b) A copy of the Police Investigation Report is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2051/68].

RAILWAY LINE FROM GOHANA TO PANIPAT

234. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the further progress so far made in the restoration of remaining part of railway line from Gohana to Panipat; and

(b) when this project will be taken in hand and the time by which it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The Rohtak-Gohana section of the Rohtak-Gohana-Panipat line was restored in 1958. This section, since its restoration, continues to remain unremunerative due mainly to unrestricted competition from the road services. In view of the losses which are continued to be incurred on the operation of the Rohtak-Gohana portion and also due to the well organised road transport that serves the area, the restoration of the Gohana-Panipat section cannot be considered at present, particularly as there is a heavy demand for many other urgent projects and the resources available with the Railways are very limited.

GRANT OF EXPORT INCENTIVES

235. SHRI MEETHALAL MEENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(b) whether it is a fact that certain exporters who had entered into export commitments before devaluation, but did not effect any exports at all, have been granted export benefits under the schemes prevalent prior to devaluation;

(b) if the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of the firms who were granted such benefits and the amount thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) & (b). Exports effected after devaluation are eligible only for benefits as formulated after the devaluation. But a decision was taken that in the case of advance payments received by exporters prior to devaluation, they could be granted import entitlement in terms of the abolished Export Promotion Schemes even though the exports against such payments might have been made after the date of devaluation. Similar benefit has also been allowed in a case in which foreign exchange was hedged by devaluation.

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

EXPORTS INCENTIVES

236. SHRI MEETHALAL MEENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Schemes for export incentives and subsidies were withdrawn at the time of devaluation of the rupee;

(b) whether it is also a fact that exports effected after devaluation are eligible only for the benefits as formulated after the devaluation;

(c) whether any exporter who shipped goods after devaluation has been granted benefits in accordance with the rules prevalent prior to devaluation; and

(d) if so, the names of the parties who were given such benefits, the value thereof and the basis on which such benefits were made available?

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

(b) and (c). Exports effected after devaluation are eligible only for benefits as formulated after the devaluation. But a decision was taken that in the case of advance payments received by exporters prior to devaluation, they could be granted import entitlement in terms of the abolished

Export Promotion Schemes even though the exports against such payments might have been made after the date of devaluation. Similar benefit has also been allowed in a case in which foreign exchange was hedged by devaluation.

(d) The names of the parties who might have been granted licences in terms of the erstwhile Export Promotion Schemes are not readily available and the same are being ascertained from the licensing authorities.

PRICES OF TEA

238. SHRI MEETHALAL MEENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decrease in the price of tea sold in packets during the last year.

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) if not, the steps Government have taken to have the prices reduced in view of the fact that tea is being sold cheaper in auctions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There has not been any significant decline in the auction prices of the dust varieties of tea which are mostly consumed within the country and such decline as has taken place has been offset by increased costs of packaging, transport, etc.

TEXTILES MILLS TO BE RUN BY GOVERNMENT

239. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to run 12 cotton textile mills;

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

(c) whether Government have started discussions with the State Governments in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). Apparently the reference is to 12 cotton textile mills that are at present managed by Authorised Controllers. Reports under Section 3 of the Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Act, 1967, have been received in respect of 10 out of the 12 mills. These reports are under examination. The views of State Governments have also been called for on these reports and their replies, except in respect of one mill, are awaited.

टैनिस बालों का निर्माण

240. श्री रामगोपाल शास्त्राले : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने टैनिस बाल बनाने के लिए एक ब्रिटिश कम्पनी को लाइसेंस देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि इसके फलस्वरूप भारतीय रवड़ कारखानों को बहुत हानि होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भारतीय कम्पनियों के हितों की उपेक्षा कर के एक विदेशी कम्पनी को लाइसेंस देने के क्या कारण हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलशहीन अली अहमद) : (क) मेरे (ग). समूर्ण मामला विचाराधीन है और मैं डनलेप इण्डिया लिंटो द्वारा टैनिस की गेंदों के निर्माण हेतु औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के बारे में प्रस्तुत किए गये आवेदन पत्र पर अभी अंतिम रूप से निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION

241. श्री HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state what steps Government propose to take to industrialise the rural areas in order to stop the influx of population from rural areas to urban areas?

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-2052/68].

PALAMPUR PUNJAB RAILWAY STATION

242. श्री HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Palampur Punjab Railway station has been included in Himachal Pradesh after the integration of the Punjab Hills Areas with it;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that it is still named as Palampur Punjab; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to correct the anomaly?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) A proposal for change of name of this station from "Palampur (Punjab)" to "Palampur (H. P.)" has been received from Himachal Pradesh Government and action for change of the name has been initiated.

BOKARO STEEL PLANT

243. श्री KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Managing Director of Bokaro Steel Plant placed orders for the supply of structures and the equipments like conveyors with the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur;

(b) whether he has expressed grave concern and dissatisfaction at the progress of work in the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.; and

(c) if so, the alternate arrangements made to obtain the structures and equipments required by the Bokaro Steel Plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The progress of manufacture of structures and equipment by the Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation has not been

as per schedule. Steps are being taken to ensure that supplies are expedited.

(c) Such material as cannot be supplied by the Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation within the accepted delivery schedule will be ordered elsewhere.

HEAVY MACHINE BUILDING PLANT OF HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION, RANCHI

244. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Manager of Heavy Machine Building Plant of Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited Ranchi, made a world tour in the month of April, 1968;

(b) if so, what are the countries which he visited and the purpose of his visits; and

(c) the total expenditure involved in the said visits and the total expenditure involved in his visits to foreign countries so far ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nil. The total expenditure involved in all the foreign trips of the General Manager, Heavy Machine Building Plant so far is Rs. 48,000.

KHETRI COPPER PROJECT

245. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khetri Copper Project has ordered for a 1600 KW Winder and the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur has not fulfilled the order;

(b) whether it is also a fact that unless the bearings are imported and air lifted winder will not be available and the Khetri Copper Project will go far behind schedule;

(c) whether the foreign collaborators are very much concerned about it; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to step up production to catch up the schedule ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

HEAVY MACHINE BUILDING PLANT OF HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION, RANCHI

246. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of machines have been off loaded to the contractors from the Heavy Machine Building Plant of Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Certain simple structural items are being manufactured through local contractors as it would not be economic for the Heavy Machine Building Plant to take up the manufacture of these items.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN ORISSA

247. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central assistance for the development of small scale industries (including industrial estates) in Orissa has been considerably reduced since 1965-66;

(b) if so, the extent of such reduction;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take for the development of small scale industries (including industrial estates) in Orissa during the Fourth Plan period ?

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

and (b). Central Assistance in the form of loans and grants sanctioned to the State Government of Orissa for the development

of Small Scale Industries and setting up of Industrial Estates during the last three years is as under :—

(1)	Small Scale Industries		Industrial Estate	
	Loans	Grants	Loans	
(Rupees in lakhs)				
1965-66		17.39	13.12	21.46
1966-67		2.95	1.48	9.00
1967-68	8.57	4.29	111.51	Provisional figures

(c) Central Assistance, according to the existing procedure is sanctioned at the end of the financial year on the basis of the annual statement of actual expenditure for the first three quarters and the anticipated expenditure for the Fourth quarter, in respect of Plan Schemes accepted for implementation. The expenditure incurred by the State Government on the schemes was low; consequently Central Assistance was also correspondingly low.

(d) Development of Small Scale Industries is primarily the concern of the State Government. Recently the Union Deputy Minister for Industrial Development and Company Affairs held discussion with the Minister of Industries of Orissa State and impressed upon him that the State Government should have substantial programme for the development of Small Scale Industries and provide adequate funds for the purpose. It was also stressed that the State Government should give Small Scale Industries the importance they deserve in the overall programme of development.

LAYING OFF WORKERS OF DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

248. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI R. K. AMIN :

SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :

SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

SHRI HEM BARUA :

SHRI UMA NATH :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

SHRI RAM SWARUP :

VIDYARATHI :

SHRI P. K. DEO :

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

SHRI J. M. BISWAS :

DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI K. RAMANI :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

SHRI BENI SHANKAR

SHARMA :

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Management of the Durgapur Steel Plant laid-off the workers of the rolling mills and wheel and axle plant in the first week of September, 1968;

(b) if so, the number of the workers affected as a result thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the loss suffered by Government on this account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 3,626.

(c) Sabotage by the Pump and Oil Cellar Attendants of the Rolling Mills including the Wheel & Axle Plant resulted in damage to the reheating furnaces. No production was possible and this necessitated the 'lay off'.

(d) The estimated production loss suffered by the Plant as a result of this incident is Rs. 1.5 crores.

HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS

249. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., showed greater output during the last six months;

(b) if so, the comparative output during 1967-68 and during the last six months.

(c) whether there has been increase in the export of the HMT goods during the said period; and

(d) the foreign exchange earned as a result thereof?

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

(b) to (d). The comparative output and export of Machine Tools and Watches effected and the foreign exchange earned as a result thereof by Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore during 1967-68 and April to September, 1968, are given in the table below.

Export of machine tools has shown an upward trend during the period April—September, 1968.

Item	Production during				Reports effected during			
	1967-68		April-Sept., 68		1967-68		April-Sept., 68	
	Unit Nos.	Value in lakhs of Rs.	Unit Nos.	Value in lakhs of Rs.	Unit Nos.	Value in lakhs of Rs.	Unit Nos.	Value in lakhs of Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Machine Tools .	1,809	850	699	313	82	29.28	83	27.60
Watches .	2,50,000	264	1,41,504	149.55	931 + 100 watch movements	0.59	141	0.06

TRADE AND TRANSIT FACILITIES TO CEYLON

250. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that talks were held in New Delhi recently with the Government of Ceylon for Trade and transit facilities;

(b) if so, whether any agreement was reached for the improvement of trade between the two countries;

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

(d) the goods likely to be exchanged between the two countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFIR QURESHI) : (a) to

(d) A Delegation from Ceylon led by Ceylon's Minister of Commerce and Trade visited India in May-June, 1968 and held discussions with the representatives of the Government of India on matters relating to mutual trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. As a result of the discussions, it was agreed that every effort should be made to expand and diversify the trade exchanges to the mutual advantage of both the countries. It was also decided to set up a Joint Committee on Economic Co-operation charged with the task of formulating and pursuing continuously measures for closer cooperation between the two countries in the economic and commercial fields. It is not the intention to confine the trade exchanges between the two countries to a few specific commodities, but to expand and diversify them as much as possible. A copy of the Joint Communiqué issued in pursuance of the talks is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2053/68].

INDO-SOVIET INDUSTRIAL COLLABORATION

251. SHRI R. K. AMIN :

SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

SHRI SHARDA NAND :

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI ONKAR SINGH :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH

SHASHI :

SHRI P. L. BARUPAL :

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH

KUSHWAH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to collaborate with the Soviet Union in setting up steel mills and other heavy industries in the neighbouring countries of Asia, including Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it would be possible for India to spare technical know-how and financial resources for this purpose; and

(d) whether before making such an offer the question was discussed in detail and if

not who took the initiative of making such an offer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

INDIA'S EXPORTS TO U.S.A.

252. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the new measures being taken by the U. S. Administration to cut imports to that country;

(b) if so, the broad details of these measures; and

(c) the likely effect of these measures on the exports of Indian goods to U.S.A. particularly of the traditional items of exports like tea, textiles and jute goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

ACCIDENT IN DIAMOND HARBOUR

253. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :

SHRI HUKAM CHAND

KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 2 women and 2 children were killed in September, 1968 in a train accident in Diamond Harbour, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the cause of the accident;

(c) whether any judicial inquiry has been instituted; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

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

(b) On 21-9-1968 train No. BD 154 Down Passenger got disabled in Deula-Basudanga Block Section. Arrangement was made to clear the disabled rake by train No. SD 108 Down which was the

next down train. While approaching Diamond Harbour Station the disabled rake of train No. BD 154 Down got uncoupled due to the breakage of pad-lock of the safety chain which had been used to secure the two rakes. As a result the disabled rake of train No. BD 154 Down rolled down, mounted the dead end buffer and hit the end room of the station building. In this accident four persons were killed and 8 sustained injuries.

(c) No.

(d) The accident was inquired into by a committee of Senior Scale Officers.

APPOINTMENT OF ONE MAN *Ad Hoc* TRIBUNAL

254. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a one-man *ad hoc* Tribunal has been appointed to go into the various demands of the railwaymen; and

(b) if so, whether the demands include those which were included in the list of demands submitted by the All India Railwaymen's Federation in its strike notice for the 19th September, 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). A decision to appoint an *ad hoc* Tribunal in respect of certain demands put forward by the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen has been taken; the Constitution of the Tribunal is still under consideration.

Regarding the demands of All India Railwaymen's Federation for reference to *ad hoc* Tribunal, no decision could be reached as the earlier negotiations broke down and subsequently, the negotiating facilities of the Federation have been withdrawn with effect from 21-9-1968.

IMPORT LICENCES ISSUED TO M/s. AMIN CHAND PYARE LAL

255. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and value of import licences issued to M/s. Amin Chand Pyare Lal during the last 10 years;

(b) the quantity of goods imported by the said firm against each licence during the same period; and

(c) the amount of customs duty said by the firm in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Details of import licences issued to the firms are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c). This information is not available with the Import Control Organisation.

INDIAN TRADE MISSION TO MALAYSIA

256. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether a trade delegation from India had gone to Malaysia during the month of September, 1968;

(b) if so, the composition of the trade delegation;

(c) the nature of discussions held with the Government of Malaysia; and

(d) the decisions arrived at ?

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

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

M/s. ATUL PRODUCTS

257. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : SHRI GHAYOOR ALI KHAN :

SHRI KEDAR PASWAN :

SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :

SHRI K. LAKAPPA :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

SHRI J. B. SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1537 on the 30th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the complaint dated the 22nd May, 1968 made by Shri Babubhai Maganbhai Desai regarding M/s. Atul Products referred by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals has been received;

(b) if so, whether the inquiry has been instituted to probe into the affairs;

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the report; and

(d) if inquiry has not been instituted, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). The Hon'ble Members are presumably referring to the complaint, dated the 22nd May, 1967 which was received through the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals. The matter has since been taken up for investigation by that Ministry.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF PANDEY COMMITTEE ON DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

258. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) whether the recommendations of the Pandey Committee regarding the wheel and axle and sleeper and plant at Durgapur Steel Plant have been implemented, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). There are seven recommendations relating to the Wheel & Axle and Sleeper Plant. These recommendations include strengthening inter-stage inspection, introduction of a proper system of production planning, detailed study to correct defects in the bonus scheme, expert examination of techniques of the Plant so as to institute remedial steps, etc. These are being implemented. For instance, inter-stage inspection is being implemented, a progress planning cell has been set up, an expert team from the U.K. examined techniques and processes in the Plant and remedial action has been taken in the light of their recommendations, an incentive scheme is being studied under the guidance of the Consultancy Group of the Hyderabad Staff College.

PAYMENT OF ARREARS OF BONUS BY N.C.D.C.

259. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the National Coal Development Corporation has refused to pay arrears of bonus for the years 1961-64; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Under the provisions of the Bonus Act, 1965, profit sharing bonus was not payable for the accounting years 1961-62 to 1963-64. However, in order to promote better employer-employee relationship the management have paid to the employees other than managerial personnel, the maximum of whose pay scale did not exceed Rs. 575 and *ex-gratia* amount calculated at the rate of 6 per cent (that is 2 per cent for each of the years 1961-62 to 1963-64). In addition, another 2 per cent was paid by the Corporation to the drought relief fund on behalf of the employees. However, on the basis of a dispute raised by the employees of the headquarter's organisation of the National Coal Development Corporation, the matter has been referred to adjudication by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.

MINE OWNERS

260. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) the number of mine owners operating in Chikka Naikanahall Taluk in Tumkur District and Hiriyur, Hosadurga Taluks in Chitradurga District;

(b) whether Government have received complaints that some mine owners are cheating the Government in the payment of Royalty and other taxes; and

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INCENTIVES
FOR RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION**

261. SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3830 on the 13th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee on Incentives for Rural Industrialisation has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of the Committee and the steps taken by Government to implement those recommendations?

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

(b) A summary of conclusions and recommendations of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2054/68]. The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

262. SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI D. N. DEB :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Small Scale Industries Board has recommended that there should be a policy resolution exclusively for small scale industries on the lines of the Industrial Policy Resolution; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The matter was discussed in the 26th Meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board held at Ernakulam in September 1968. The Government of India has not

yet received any recommendations from the Board in this connection. The matter will be duly considered when received from the Board.

REVIEW COMMITTEE ON STATE TRADING CORPORATION

263. SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK :

SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :

SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :

SHRI SHARDA NAND :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI ONKAR SINGH :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI R. K. SINHA :

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Review Committee of State Trading Corporation headed by Shri Tandon has submitted its preliminary recommendations to Government.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government on those recommendations?

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

(b) A copy of the report is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2055/68]. The main recommendations of the Committee have been summarised in the section entitled 'high-lights' on page 30 to 33 of the report.

(c) The recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

VANASPATI INDUSTRY

264. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether Government have delicensed the vanaspati industry in the country;

(b) if so, whether any additional units manufacturing Vanaspati have since been set up or are proposed to be set up; if so, with what capacity; and

(c) whether any other similar industries such as oil industry are also proposed to be delicensed and if so, which are those?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Vanaspati industry was delicensed with effect from 16-9-1968 subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(i) that the total capacity of a factory does not exceed 100 tonnes per day.

(ii) that the total capacity of a group of factories under the same ownership, management or control, does not exceed 200 tonnes per day.

Since delicensing of the industry, 13 specific requests for registration have been received by the Vegetable Oil Products Controller of India for a total additional capacity of 475 tonnes per day.

(c) The Planning Commission have in the paper entitled 'Approach to the IV Five Year Plan' suggested a selective process of delicensing of industries, subject to certain conditions. This suggestion is under consideration of the Government. The list of industries which might be delicensed has not been finalised.

MODERNISATION OF JUTE INDUSTRY

265. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian jute industry is falling behind the compe-

ing jute industries elsewhere particularly Pakistan for want of funds to modernise the industry and diversify its production;

(b) whether any scheme or schemes have been submitted to Government by the Indian jute manufacturers in this direction during the current year;

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

(d) the number of cases in which the necessary sanctions for the purpose have been accorded?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The jute industry has taken steps to modernize its spinning machinery. The position as on 1st January, 1968 was that modernisation in respect of fine and coarse spinning spindles was sufficient to feed 100% of the industry's standard looms on single shift basis and up to 10% of the fine side and 97% of the coarse side requirements for a second shift also. The installed modern spindles were sufficient to feed all the broad looms on treble shift basis.

(b) and (c). No specific scheme was received from the industry. Government have earmarked a sum of Rs. 5 crores for loan assistance to mills for production of items which have an immediate export potential.

(d) Applications for loan assistance are basis and up to 10% of the fine side and Corporation. No sanction has yet been issued.

EXPORT OF JUTE PRODUCTS

266. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite comparatively lower costs of production the Indian Jute Industry is constantly losing ground in the foreign markets to Pakistan;

(b) if so, what are the main factors that put the Indian jute products at a disadvantage as compared with Pakistani jute products and whether Pakistan's bonus

voucher system and India's heavy export duty are the two main factors enabling Pakistan to have an edge over India even after devaluation of the Indian rupee;

(c) how far the exports of India and Pakistan's jute have increased or decreased between the years 1957 and 1967.

(d) whether it is a fact that Indian sacking is the main item which has lost ground to Pakistan sackings in foreign markets and if so, to what extent during this decade; and

(e) the specific steps, if any, envisaged by Government to enable the jute industry of India to regain its lost position?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (d). Exports of jute goods from India have suffered a set back owing to competition from Pakistan and synthetics. Between 1957 and 1967, exports from India fell from 873,500 tonnes to 768,500 tonnes, whereas exports from Pakistan rose from 90,400 tonnes to 370,600 tonnes. Sacking exports had fallen from 429,700 tonnes in 1957 to 185,500 tonnes in 1967 and constitute the main item where exports have declined. The advantages of the Pakistan jute industry are: (i) the availability within Pakistan of superior quality jute at comparatively cheaper prices, and (ii) the Bonus Voucher scheme for exports.

(e) All possible measures are being taken to step up the production and yield of required quality and quantity of jute within India. Export duties on jute goods have been reduced so as to improve the competitiveness of Indian jute goods in foreign markets. The future of the industry lies in diversification of its production, and to encourage such diversification of production and exports Government is providing some assistance. In this connection, a sum of Rs. 5 crores has already been earmarked for providing loans to the jute mills. Reduction of export duties is not contemplated.

SURVEY IN CALICUT

267. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :**

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

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

(a) whether the geological survey in Calicut region has been completed;

(b) if so, the details of the survey; and

(c) whether Government propose to start mining operation soon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Drilling operations by the Geological Survey of India are in progress to assess the grade and reserves of iron ore in Calicut region.

(c) This will be considered after completion of drilling operations.

ELECTRIFICATION OF COCHIN MADRAS RAILWAY SECTION

268. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for the electrification of the Cochin-Madras Railway section; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

DONATIONS BY COMPANIES

269. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :**
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) whether Government do not object to the Company donations by the Companies in which Government have got shares;

(b) if not, whether any Government representative on the Board of any private company has objected to it; and

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

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

Instructions have been issued to all Ministries and Departments of Government of India forbidding Government Companies from contributing to the funds of political parties or for any political purpose. Instructions have also been issued to the effect that directors, representing the interest of the Government where they are in a minority, should abstain from taking any part in discussions relating to such contributions by the company concerned.

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

दुर्घटनाएं

270. श्री कंबर साल गुप्त :

श्री अंकार सिंह :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री चिं द० सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत चार वर्षों में कितनी रेलवे दुर्घटनाएं हुई और इनके फलस्वरूप जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई;

(ख) प्रत्येक वर्ष का महीने-वार व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) भविष्य में इन दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 और 1967-68 के वर्षों के दौरान भारत की सरकारी रेलों में गाड़ियों की टक्करें, पटरी से उत्तर जाना, समपारों पर गाड़ियों की सड़क यातायात से टक्करें और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की कोटियों में 1,293, 1,201, 1,097 और 1,111 गाड़ी दुर्घटनाएं हुईं। इन दुर्घटनाओं में क्रमशः 240, 123, 306 और 233 व्यक्ति मारे गये और रेल सम्पत्ति को अनुमानतः लगभग 71,17,282 रुपये, 84,66,530 रुपये, 97,70,241 रुपये और 1,49,78,037 रुपये की क्षति हुई।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT 2056/68]।

(ग) निर्धारित नियमों और प्रक्रिया का अति साबधानी से पालन करने की बहुत बड़ी जरूरत के सम्बन्ध में कर्मचारियों, विशेषकर उन्हें जो गाड़ियों के संचालन से सम्बन्धित है, को परिचित कराने के लिए संरक्षा अधियान और तेज कर दिया गया है। कर्मचारी संरक्षा सम्बन्धी नियमों का उल्लंघन न करें और लाधव विधियां न अपनायें, यह देखने के लिए मोके पर की जाने वाली जांच को और कड़ा कर दिया गया है। सभी दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की जाती है और उनके लिए जो लोग जिम्मेदार होते हैं उन्हें उसके अनुरूप सजा दी जाती है। इसके अलावा यदि जांच से किसी और वृटि या गलती का पता चलता है तो यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि वे फिर न हों। सुधारी हुई सिगनल एवं अंतर्णाल व्यवस्था, पथ के परिपथन आदि के रूप में तकनीकी सुधार भी, जहां तक व्यावहारिक है, किये जाते हैं। इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप दुर्घटनाओं की कुल संख्या में कमी हो रही है।

दिल्ली में बक्कों के नियन्त्रण अधीन मस्तिश्वरों

271. श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में बक्कों के नियन्त्रणाधीन मस्तिश्वरों में कितनी दुकानें बनाई गई हैं और ऐसी कितनी दुकानें किराये पर दी गई हैं;

(ख) इस कार्य को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली में बक्कों की सम्पत्ति का सर्वेक्षण करने का है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलशहीन अली अहमद) : (क) बक्कों के नियन्त्रणाधीन किसी मस्तिश्वर में दुकानों का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है।

(ब) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) वक्फ अधिनियम, 1954 के अधीन नियुक्त वक्फ आयुक्त, दिल्ली के वक्फों की सम्पत्ति का सर्वेक्षण कर रहे हैं।

भूमिगत रेलें

272. श्री कंवर साल गुप्त :

श्री राम हूँ सिंह :

श्री उपोतिमंय बसु :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनमें सरकार भूमिगत रेलें बिछाने का विचार कर रही हैं;

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या योजना तैयार की है और उस पर कितनी लागत आने का अनुमान है;

(ग) इस योजना के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) दिल्ली क्षेत्र के लिये इस सम्बन्ध में योजना का व्यौरा क्या है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मू. पुनाचा) : (क) से (घ) . दिल्ली या देश के अन्य नगरों में भूमिगत रेलें बिछाने के लिये रेलवे के पास इस समय कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव नहीं है। भारत के महानगरों, अर्थात् कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास और दिल्ली की परिवहन सम्बन्धी समस्याओं की जांच करने के लिए योजना आयोग के तत्वावधान में महानगरों की परिवहन सम्बन्धी समस्याओं से सम्बन्धित एक अध्ययन दल बनाया गया है। भूमिगत रेलें बिछाने आदि से सम्बन्धित प्रस्तावों की पहले इस दल द्वारा जांच की जा रही है। योजना आयोग जो भी तकनीकी सहायता मांगेगा रेलवे द्वारा उनकी सहायता की जायेगी।

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES RUN OVER BY TRAINS

273. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that five railway employees were run over by trains and killed at three different places on the day of the token strike of Government employees, viz., 19th September, 1968;

(b) whether it is a fact that the authorities had forced the railwaymen to run the trains over persons who were lying in order to prevent running of the trains;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been ordered in this regard;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any compensation has been given to those who were killed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). On 19th September 1968 neither any railway employee was run over by any train and killed while attempting to prevent running of trains nor the authorities had forced any railway employee to run over persons lying on the track to prevent running of trains.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

MANUFACTURE OF STAINLESS STEEL UTENSILS

274. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of stainless steel utensils manufactured in the country from 1963-64 to 1967-68 yearwise;

(b) the source from which the manufacturers got the raw materials; and

(c) the quantity of raw material used ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) According to information available, the quantity of stainless steel utensils manufac-

tured and reported by units in the large scale sector is as indicated below :

Year	Production (approx.)
1965	1600.852 M. Tons
1966	445.454 "
1967	500.00 "

(b) Sources of raw materials.

- Release made by the State Directorates of Industries.
- Against the Export entitlement.
- Against release orders issued by M.M.T.C. against barter imports.
- Against purchase of entitlement held by export of other engineering goods.
- Against export of stainless steel scrap on barter basis.

(c) The information is not available.

**INDUSTRIES IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR
IN ORISSA**

275. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start any industries in the public sector in Orissa during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the names and locations of such industries in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The Fourth Five Year Plan is currently under preparation and a decision regarding the Public Sector Projects to be included in it is yet to be taken.

**EXTENSION OF BANSAPANI RAILWAY
SIDING TO JORUAI**

276. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of extending Bansapani Railway siding to Joruai in Keonjhar in Orissa;

(b) the estimate prepared for this siding; and

(c) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has considered this ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). At the instance of the Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation, a rough estimate for Rs. 294 lakhs for the construction of this 6 mile long line between Bansapani to Joruri as a private siding was forwarded to them in June, 1967 for their consideration. Nothing further has been heard from them so far.

**SUPPLY OF IRON ORE TO JAPAN THROUGH
PARADEEP PORT**

277. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any delegation from the Mining Corporation of Orissa had visited Japan recently for negotiating export of iron ore from Orissa to Japan through Paradeep Port in 1968-69;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) whether the despatch of iron ore through Paradeep Port to Japan will be less in the coming year;

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) No Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The quantity of iron ore already contracted for export to Japan through Paradeep Port during 1969-70 is more than the quantity contracted for the current year.

EXPORT OF IRON ORE TO JAPAN

278. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation recently visited Japan for negotiating long term contracts for export of iron ore to Japan; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A delegation of M.M.T.C. visited Tokyo in September this year and concluded a contract with the Japanese Steel Mills for the supply of 1.55 million

tonnes, with option for additional 0.25 million tonnes, of Bailadila iron ore during the current financial year. The total value of this contract is approximately rupees thirteen crores.

FOREIGN COLLABORATION

279. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any cases of foreign collaborations were approved by Government during January to October, 1968;

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) in which sectors of industry these collaborations were approved ?

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

(b) 111.

(c) The sectors of industry covered by these collaborations are :

Ferrous and non-Ferrous metal products; Industrial machinery; Machine Tools; Textile Machinery; Electrical machinery—material and apparatus; Chemical and pharmaceutical products; Tractors; Engineering and non-Engineering industries.

शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे का बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तन

280. श्री महराज सिंह भारती :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री रामस्त्रङ्गप विद्यार्थी :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे को जो चारों ओर से बड़ी लाइन से जुड़ी हुई है, बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अगले वर्ष मार्टिन एण्ड कम्पनी का ठेका समाप्त हो रहा है

और ठेके के समाप्त हो जाने और उस लाइन के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद इस लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने का कार्य आरम्भ किया जा सकता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य पर कितनी लागत आने का अनुमान है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) इस लाइट रेलवे को बड़ी लाइन में दलवा व्यावहारिक है या नहीं, यह जानने के लिए टोह इंजीनियरिंग-एव-ट्रायातायात सर्वेक्षण (Reconnaissance Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey) किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) . ठेका समाप्त होने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निश्चित नहीं है, लेकिन ठेके के अन्तर्गत लाइन खरीदने का अगला आवधिक विकल्प 1969 में पड़ता है। फिर भी, यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि इस विशेष विकल्प का उपयोग न किया जाये क्योंकि खरीद बहुत अलाभप्रद रहेगी।

बढ़िया किस्म का कोयला

281. श्री महाराज तिह भारती : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या घटिया किस्म के कोयले से बढ़िया किस्म का कोयला बनाने के तरीके का, जिसका प्रयोग इस्पात के उत्पादन के लिये भी किया जा सकता है, तकनीकी दृष्टि से पूर्ण विकास किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस आविष्कार के परिणामस्वरूप इस्पात की उत्पादन लागत में कितनी कमी हो जायेगी ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) . (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

कलकत्ता-विस्तीर्ण संबंधन का विद्युतीकरण

282. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री ओम प्रकाश स्थानी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कलकत्ता-दिल्ली रेल मार्ग का दिल्ली तक विद्युतीकरण किया जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में उपनगरीय रेल को बिजली से चलाने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मू. पुनाचा) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) दिल्ली उपनगरीय खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। इस समय केवल टंडला-दिल्ली खण्ड पर विद्युतीकरण के विस्तार का प्रश्न विचारार्थन है।

मेरठ स्टीटी रेलवे पर विश्वास-गृह

283. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

वया रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता की भारी मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार मेरठ स्टीटी रेलवे पर विश्वास-गृह बनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके कब तक बन जाने की सम्भावना है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मू. पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख). दो विरहरं वाला एवं विश्वास-गृह बनाने का प्रस्ताव या, लेविन्स्टैट के वर्षों के कारण इसे 1968-70 के निर्माण कायंक्रम में शामिल नहीं किया जा रहा। इस समय जैसी स्थिति है उसे देखते हुए यह नहीं बहा जा सकता कि यह विश्वास-गृह कब तक बनाया जा सकेगा।

ENQUIRY AGAINST C.A.C.O.

284. श्री E. K. NAYANAR :

SHRIMATI SUSHILA

GOPALAN :

SHRI K. RAMANI :

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

(a) whether the enquiry against Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation has since been completed;

(b) if so, the main findings and the action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, when the enquiry is likely to be completed and the reasons for the delay?

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

(a) An inspection of the books of accounts of the company under section 209(4) of the Companies Act has been carried out.

(b) and (c). The matter is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सिलिका रेत की खुदाई

286. श्री मधु सिम्ये :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले 10 वर्षों से उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाहाबाद जिले में शंकरगढ़ और लोंगारा में 100 मील के क्षेत्र में सिलिका सैंड निकाली जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले 10 वर्षों में इस खान से सरकार को रायलटी के रूप में कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना राज्य सरकार से मांगी गई है और ज्यों ही उपलब्ध होगी सभा बैठक पर रख दी जायेगी।

IMPORT LICENCES TO COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

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

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme to give import licences to cooperative societies for their raw materials etc.;

(b) if so, the special facilities being given to the cooperative societies as compared to other industrial units.

(c) whether any priority is proposed to be given to the cooperative societies over ordinary industrial units and small scale industries; and

(d) whether the applications would be sponsored through the Director of Industries and if so, how the proper utilisation of the imports is expected to be ensured ?

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

(b) The following special facilities are given to the Cooperative Societies :—

(1) The amount of application fee to be paid is calculated on the total value applied for by the Societies and not with reference to the requirements of each member unit separately.

(2) The Cooperative Societies are not required to furnish the IVC numbers of the individual members. IVC registration/exemption No. of the Society is accepted and import licences are issued for one year in anticipation of the production of the same.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In cases where applications are required to be made through the sponsoring authorities, the State Registrar of Cooperative Societies acts as the sponsoring authority and the applications in such cases can be made through him. Licences are issued to Co-operative Societies subject to the condition of proper utilisation of imported raw materials, components and spares by the Co-operative Societies or their members on the understanding given by each member.

STATE TRADING CORPORATION

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

(a) the year in which the State Trading Corporation was set up and its main aims;

(b) the extent to which the Corporation has succeeded in achieving those aims and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the value of goods exported by the Corporation during the last three years, giving comparative figures for each year, with names of the countries;

(d) the details of imports during the same period; and

(e) the export targets of the Corporation for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 and the extent to which these targets are likely to be achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The S.T.C. was set up in 1956. The main aims of the Corporation are to broaden and enlarge the scope of Indian exports, arrange for essential imports on an economical basis, and undertake such other trading operations including internal trade and/or distribution of particular commodities as may be considered necessary in public interest.

(b) The Corporation is continually engaged in striving to achieve its aims. It has played a useful role in increasing and diversifying the country's exports. In the sphere of imports, the Corporation has gained for the country the economies of bulk buying and bulk handling and helped in implementing Government policies for import and distribution of essential raw materials required by industry.

(c) Exports of the Corporation during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 amounted at Rs. 13.12 crores, Rs. 30.99 crores and Rs. 23.57 respectively. A country-wise break-up is given in the Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2057/68.]

(d) Imports of the Corporation during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 44.58 crores, Rs. 73.61 crores and Rs. 98.78 crores respectively. A country-wise break-up is given in the

Statement II laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2057/68].

(e) The export target of the Corporation for the year 1968-69 is Rs. 51.50 crores. It is expected that exports approximating Rs. 45 crores will materialise. No. target has yet been fixed for the year 1969-70.

BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED

289. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid up capital of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1968;

(b) the amount of loan owed by the Company on the 31st March, 1968 and how much of it was from Central Government, banks or other parties;

(c) how much money has been paid as interest by the Corporation during the last three years; and

(d) what are the working results of the Company during the last three years, what was the extent of profit and if loss was incurred, what were the main causes for the loss and what are the estimates for 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) On the 17th November, 1964, the date of formation of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., its authorised capital was Rs. 40 crores and the paid up capital, Rs. 24,11,12,964. On the 31st March, 1968, its authorised capital was Rs. 65 crores against which the paid up capital was Rs. 64,69,12,000. Shares worth Rs. 30,88,000 were pending allotment on that date.

(b) The amount of loans owed by the Company as on 31-3-1968 is indicated below :

- (i) From Central Government Rs. 72,18,97,500
- (ii) From Banks Rs. 3,01,82,237
- (iii) Deferred credits Rs. 5,57,54,869
(from Suppliers)

Rs. 80,78,34,606

(c) Interest paid by the Company including the interest accrued, but not due payment during the year is indicated below for the last 3 years :—

1965-66	Rs. 56,95,004
1966-67	Rs. 1,39,75,696
1967-68	Rs. 4,26,03,433

(d) The working results of the Company for the last 3 years are indicated below :—

Year	Loss (Rs.)
1965-66	Rs. 1,43,70,199
1966-67	Rs. 5,82,74,364
1967-68	Rs. 5,77,10,619

The manufacture of specialised and highly sophisticated electrical equipment undertaken by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. involves very large capital outlay at the initial stages and also inevitably involves a long gestation period for building up expertise and experience. It will take a number of years for the different plants to reach such levels of production as will result in profits. The units of the Company are in the initial stages of production and the same is being built up gradually. Until certain optimum levels of production are reached, losses are inevitable.

During the year 1968-69, a loss of Rs. 660 lakhs is anticipated.

NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

290. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) when the National Coal Development Corporation Limited was set up and the objects to be achieved as a result;

(b) whether the targets of setting up units according to project reports, production and development targets have been achieved; if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration was involved in the setting up of the Corporation and if so, the names of the countries which collaborated, the terms of collaboration and the amount of foreign exchange received as aid;

(d) the quantity of production and sales during the last three years and the quantity exported; and

(e) whether there are any difficulties with which the Corporation is faced at present

and how do Government propose to remove them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The National Coal Development Corporation was registered as a Company on September 5, 1956 with its headquarters at Ranchi in Bihar. The main purpose in setting up this Company was to organise and carry on the production of coal and associated activities. The Government of India transferred to this Company the then existing State Collieries, 11 in all, together with their assets and liabilities. This Company was also called upon to devise and put into operation schemes for the production of coal from new coal fields and new mines, towards attaining the targets of the Five Year Plans for production of coal in the public sector.

(b) All the projects of the Corporation included in the Second Five Year Plan have been developed but the production has not reached the targetted level mainly due to the demand for coal not having come up as expected. Among the Third Plan projects, development of seven mines had to be suspended and the pace of development in several other mines had to be slowed down due to slackening of demand.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Figures of production and sales during the last three years ending 1966-67 are given below. The accounts for 1967-68 have not yet been finalised.

	1964- 65	1965- 66	1966- 67
Production in Million Tonnes	8.24	9.65	9.49
Value of sales (Rs. in crores)	19.72	24.91	26.23

The National Coal Development Corporation has not exported any coal.

(e) The principal difficulty faced by the Corporation has been the continued slackness in the growth of coal demand during the last few years. In view of the slump in coal demand, the Corporation has suspended the work on seven mines and restricted the production in some other mines to the level of off take. There has also not been adequate return on the capital invested. The Government had appointed a Committee in July, 1967 to

look into the working of the Corporation and suggest measures for its improvement. The report of this Committee is at present under the consideration of the Government.

REPORT OF M/S. DASTUR & CO. ON DEMAND FOR ALLOY & STEEL

291. SHRI UMANATH :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN :

SHRI K. RAMANI :

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

(a) whether M/s. Dastur & Co. appointed by the Hindustan Steel Ltd. to make a market survey on the demand for various categories of alloy and special steels in the country during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods has submitted its report;

(b) if so, details of the report;

(c) decision taken on the report;

(d) whether the project Report for the expansion of the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant has been prepared on the basis of M/s. Dastur & Co.:

(e) if so, details of the project report; and

(f) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report presents a study of the demand for alloy steels in the country in 1970-71, 1975-76, and 1980-81. The report estimates that the alloy steel demand would be about 410,000 tonnes in 1970-71, 590,000 tonnes in 1975-76 and 856,000 tonnes in 1980-81. The report also reviews the probable future availability of these steels and the resultant short-falls.

(c) The report is under consideration.

(d) Preparation of a Project Report for the expansion of the Alloy Steels Plant will be considered after a study of the report submitted by M/s. Dastur & Co. has been carried out.

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

TRACTOR FACTORY IN UTTAR PRADESH

292. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement with a Russian firm has been signed by an Indian firm to set up a tractor factory in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of the Indian and Russian firms;

(c) the exact location of the proposed factory; and

(d) the broad features of the agreement stating particularly manufacturing capacity and size and other details about the type of the tractors to be manufactured ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). M/s. Ghaziabad Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi propose to enter into a technical collaboration agreement with M/s. Prommashexport and M/s. Tractorexport of USSR for the establishment of a new undertaking at Loni in the State of Uttar Pradesh for the manufacture of DT-14B (14 HP) agricultural tractors for a capacity of 10,000 Nos. per annum. The Indian firm has been asked on the 31st October, 1968 to finalise the terms of collaboration and submit the draft of the final agreement to the Government for consideration.

RAIL LINK BETWEEN DALLI-RAJAHARA AND DANTEWARA

293. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 397 on the 23rd July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the meeting to discuss the salient points of the feasibility report on rail link between Dalli-Rajahara and Dantewara in Bastar District was held;

(b) if so, when and the result thereof;

(c) whether the Railway Board have also held a detailed discussion with the Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (d). It is expected that the proposed meeting

would be held during the current Session of Parliament.

WORKING OF CLOSED TEXTILE MILLS

294. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 514 on the 23rd July, 1968 and state :

(a) the number of textile mills that have since started working as a result of relief given to them;

(b) whether Government are satisfied that they will not further run into losses; and

(c) the steps taken to restart the remaining mills.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) As 136 mills, referred to in reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 514, were closed down for one day only as a measure of protest, the question of such mills restarting as a result of relief does not arise.

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

OKHLA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

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

(a) when and how many lease deeds at the Okhla Industrial Estate have been executed with the allottees and how many are still pending;

(b) the reasons for delay in execution of deeds in respect of pending cases;

(c) the arrears of rent, if any, to be collected and the reasons for allowing arrears to accrue; and

(d) the action being taken both for completion of execution of deeds and collection of rent arrears and the target date set for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Lease deeds/agreements have been executed from time to time from 1957 onwards. Out of 135 allottees, 86 lease deed agreements have been executed. In case of 7 allottees,

no lease deeds are necessary as they are with Government Organisations. The rest are pending execution.

(b) Lease deeds have since been received and are being finalised for registration. There are typographical and material errors in these deeds which will be registered as soon as these are rectified.

(c) and (d). Arrears of rent as on 30-9-1968 are of the order of Rs. 22.5 lakhs. The main hitch in the recovery of the arrears of rent is the non-finalization of the Hire Purchase terms and to some extent the general economic recession in the industries. It is expected that a substantial amount of arrears will automatically stand liquidated when adjustments are made against hire purchase premium from the year 1962 onwards and the remaining recoveries will be effected as early as possible. Lease deeds are under scrutiny and will be finalised shortly.

REFERENCE OF CASES TO D.G.T.D. BY MINISTRIES

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

(a) whether reference of cases to Directorate General of Technical Development by Ministries concerned is obligatory or discretionary;

(b) whether any prior examination of cases is done in the Ministries and only specific points are referred to DGTd or whole cases are sent for examination by DGTd;

(c) whether observations or conclusions of DGTd are treated as final for decision by Government; and

(d) the details of cases, if any, which were decided by Ministries outside the recommendations of DGTd during the last 2 years and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Consultation with the DGTd as the centralised technical advisory organisation is necessary in cases involving licensing of industries and imports of capital goods, spares and raw materials etc. In other

matters of a technical nature pertaining to the development of industries under their charge, DGTd is often consulted by the various administrative Ministries/Departments at their discretion.

(b) Applications for license are examined by the administrative Ministry simultaneously with the D.G.T.D. and other authorities like the State Government to whom copies of applications are referred; applications for Capital Goods Import are usually examined by the D.G.T.D. in the first instance. In other cases D.G.T.D. may be consulted at any point of time that the Administrative Ministry wishes to seek technical advice.

(c) The DGTd is primarily an advisory organisation and their recommendations on technical aspects of the cases are duly taken into account by the Government where the power of decision making is vested.

(d) The references by the administrative Ministries to the DGTd are numerous and cover a vast spectrum of industry. It is, therefore, a voluminous and time consuming task to identify cases where the Ministries may have taken decisions not strictly in accordance with the recommendations of the DGTd during the last two years.

MISSING OF COAL WAGONS

297. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 468 on the 23rd July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether action has since been taken to fix responsibility for the missing coal wagons.

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cases of pilferage in goods transit that have come to the notice of the Railway Administration during 1966, 1967 and first half of 1968 and the amount of loss involved for each period; and

(d) the nature of enquiries conducted to fix responsibility and punishment awarded to those found responsible, showing figures separately for railway officials and members of the public ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Enquiries so far made have shown that eight wagons had to be transhipped enroute but were correctly delivered at the booked destination. Another fifty-seven wagons were diverted and delivered elsewhere. In respect of four of them, the claims have been settled by payment of compensation. Claims in respect of the remaining fifty-three were settled by delivering to the power houses an equal number of other coal wagons. The remaining cases are being further looked into. The question of fixing responsibility in respect of the wagons that were really lost is also being examined.

	No. of cases	Amount involved (Rs.)
(c) October '66 to December '66	.. 59	58,885
January '67 to December '67	.. 275	1,09,846
January '68 to September '68	.. 275	1,03,707

(d) Information is not readily available.

CLOSED TEXTILE MILLS

298. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :**

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :

SHRI RAGHUBIR SINGH SHASTRI :

SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of closed textile mills has gone up to 75 in the country;

(b) if so, the specific reasons responsible for further closures during the last six months; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) There were 58 cotton textile mills lying closed at the end of September, 1968. This figure does not include mills considered fit to be scrapped.

(b) The closure of mills during the last six months has been mainly due to financial difficulties. Losses, uneconomic work-

ing, accumulation of stocks of yarn and strikes/lockouts.

(c) One of the closed mills has been taken over and placed under an Authorised Controller. The case of this mill is being examined under the provisions of Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertaking and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Act, 1967. 3 mills have already been investigated under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, and the reports of the Investigation Committees are under examination. 22 mills are currently under investigation and their cases will be considered after reports of the Investigation Committees are received.

दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारियों की छंटनी

299. **श्री राम स्वरूप विज्ञापी :**

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

डा० रामेन सेन :

श्री जि० मो० विश्वास :

क्या इस्पात, खान तवा घातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने के कई हजार कर्मचारियों की छंटनी कर दी गयी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी ठीक संख्या कितनी है और इस छंटनी के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या छंटनी किये गये इन कर्मचारियों को अन्य रोजगार दिलाने के प्रयास किये जायेंगे ?

इस्पात, खान तवा घातु मंत्रालय में उच्च-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग).

1965 से लेकर अब तक नगर-निर्माण और संयंत्र-विस्तार विभागों का काम पूरा हो जाने के कारण केवल 66 कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की गई है क्योंकि ये कर्मचारी आवश्यकता से विधिक थे। इनमें से 50 कर्मचारियों को दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने में ही दूसरी नौकरिया

दे दी गई हैं। सात कर्मचारी डाक्टरी जांच में अस्वस्थ पाये गये। शेष 9 कर्मचारियों को अन्य रोजगार दिलाने के लिए प्रयत्न जारी हैं।

उत्तर रेलवे में अंगुली छाप परीक्षक

300. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्वार्थी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उत्तर रेलवे में अंगुली छाप परीक्षकों और मुख्य अंगुली परीक्षकों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;

(ख) उनकी नियुक्तियों और तबादलों से सम्बन्धित नियम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन पदों पर कार्य करने वाले व्यक्ति एक ही स्थान पर निरन्तर कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(घ) क्या वर्तमान मरकारी आदेशों के अनुमार उनका तबादला करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० म० पुष्पाचारा) :

(क) अंगुली छाप परीक्षक— 8

मुख्य अंगुली छाप परीक्षक—कोई नहीं

(ख) जिन सेवारात कर्मचारियों ने सरकारी स्थान से अंगुली छाप परीक्षक में अहंता प्राप्त की हो और जो स्वयं इस पद के लिए अपना नाम दें, उन्हें चुनाव के बाद अंगुली छाप परीक्षक के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाता है।

जहां तक स्थानान्तरण का सम्बन्ध है, उनके आवधिक स्थानान्तरण के लिए कोई निर्दिष्ट नियम अथवा आदेश नहीं हैं। जब कभी आवश्यक होता है, तब स्थानान्तरण किया जाता है।

(ग) जो हां।

(घ) और (ङ). भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

उत्तर रेलवे में मुख्य अंगुली छाप परीक्षक

301. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्वार्थी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उत्तर रेलवे में मुख्य अंगुली छाप परीक्षकों के कितने पद हैं;

(ख) यदि कोई भी ऐसा पद नहीं है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य रेलों में ऐसे पद हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उत्तर रेलवे में भी इस प्रकार के पद बनाने की वांछनीयता पर विचार करेगी; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० म० पुष्पाचारा) : (क) इस समय कोई नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). अन्य रेलों में मुख्य अंगुली छाप परीक्षक का एक-एक पद है, पश्चिम रेलवे में दो पद हैं। उत्तर रेलवे में मुख्य अंगुली छाप परीक्षक के एक पद का सूजन करने के बारे में विचार किया जायेगा।

STANDARD DRUM COMPANY

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

(a) whether Government have received a Memo/letter from a Member of Parliament about the take-over by the Kapadia family of the Killick group concerns and National Rayon and the earlier formation by them of the Standard Drum Company;

(b) if so, the salient points of the Memo/letter;

(c) whether Government have since carried out a departmental/official/demi-official inquiry;

(d) the results thereof; and

(e) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, the reasons for not holding the inquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY

AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

6-डाउन रेलगाड़ी में विस्फोट

303. श्री प०ला० बालपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, 1968 के दूसरे सप्ताह में मंदसौर से आने वाली 6-डाउन रेलगाड़ी में एक बम के विस्फोट होने के फलस्वरूप दो यात्री घायल हो गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस दुर्घटना से सम्बन्धित 6 व्यक्तियों को गिरफतार किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बम दुर्घटना का स्वरूप क्या था; और क्या सरकार को उसके बाद हुई और वातों का सुराग मिला है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० सुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

SURVEY OF MINERAL WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY

304. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he at a meeting held in Madras, stated that more surveys will be made for extracting the mineral wealth of the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the importance of surveying the Kerala coastal belt for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). At the Conference of State Ministers of Mining & Geology, held at Ootacamund on 26th September, 1968, it was, *inter-alia*, stated that since minerals are the key to a nation's prosperity, their rapid development and exploitation assumes great urgency and in our programmes we must take note of this sense of urgency and push

the mineral development programmes with great speed.

In addition to preliminary mineral investigations in parts of the Kerala State, the Geological Survey of India proposes to carry out detailed investigations for iron ore, bauxite, china clay, graphite and limestone.

CONVERSION OF ERNAKULAM-QUILON M.G. LINE

305. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he made a statement at Renigunta regarding the conversion of Ernakulam-Quilon M.G. Line; and

(b) if so, when this line is going to be converted in view of the industrial growth in this part of the country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No specific mention about conversion of the Ernakulam-Quilon M.G. section to B.G. was made.

(b) It is proposed to carry out investigations in 1969-70 to consider the need for the conversion of the Ernakulam-Quilon section.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN OF STC

306. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Chairman of the Review Committee on the State Trading Corporation has been appointed as its Chairman;

(b) if so the reasons for appointing a person who has gone into the affairs of the S.T.C. to this high post; and

(c) whether the approval of the full Cabinet was obtained?

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

(b) Even before Shri Tandon was appointed as Chairman of the S.T.C.'s Review Committee, a decision had been taken to

appoint him as Chairman of the S.T.C. It was considered that if he headed the Review Committee it will enable him to get himself familiar with the working of the State Trading Corporation and to implement effectively to the extent necessary, the recommendations of the Committee.

(c) Approval of the appropriate authority was taken.

INDUSTRIES IN PUBLIC SECTOR IN GUJARAT

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

(a) the number of industries in the public sector which are functioning with Central assistance in Baroda (Gujarat);

(b) the number of industries which are under construction and how many have been completed; and

(c) the facilities provided by the State Government for their completion ?

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

(b) and (c). There are no other major industries in the public sector under construction with Central assistance in Baroda presently.

MINERAL BASED INDUSTRIES IN GUJARAT

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

(a) whether Government have any scheme for the development of the mineral based industries in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount given by the Central Government for the development of mineral-based industries in Gujarat during 1967-68 ?

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

(b) The major schemes which are being considered for the development of mineral based industries in Gujarat in the Central

Sector as well as the State Sector are as follows :

Central Sector

(i) An Aromatic Complex with a total capital investment of about Rs. 27 crores. Based on selected fractions from naphtha obtained from Ankleshwar Crude, the scheme envisages production of aromatics and D.M.T.

(ii) A naphtha cracker Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 crores. The scheme is expected to provide basic raw materials like ethylene propylene, butadiene, benzene etc. for the manufacture of other chemicals and consumer products.

(iii) Expansion scheme of Koyali Refinery for increasing its crude oil throughout from 2 million tonnes to 3 million tonnes, which was under execution has recently been completed.

State Sector

The Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation has been established to develop industries in the State. The Government of Gujarat have submitted the following schemes of mineral development under the aegis of the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation. A final decision in respect of these schemes is yet to be taken.

1. Lignite Project.
2. Bauxite Mining & Alumina Plant Project.
3. Fluorite Project.
4. Silica sand mining.

(c) Rupees 111 lakhs for the development of mineral industries.

DEPOSITS OF FLUORIDE IN GUJARAT

310. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether rich fluoride deposits suitable for economic exploitation have been discovered at Hingoria, Broach District in Gujarat State by the Centre of Advanced Study in Geology, Saugar University;

(b) if so, whether the work on detailed mineralogy of those deposits is being undertaken, and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) An occurrence of fluorite was discovered by Saugar University at Hingoria in Broach district;

(b) and (c). Work on detailed mineralogy of the occurrence by the Geological Survey of India is in progress. About 900 tonnes of fluorite has been estimated so far.

SURVEY OF RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN SURAT AND MEGDALA PORT

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

(a) when the proposed Railway line between Surat and Megdala Port in Surat District of Gujarat was surveyed;

(b) the total cost incurred in connection with the survey of this line;

(c) whether Government are thinking of constructing this railway line; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No survey for the proposed line was carried out in the past.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Construction of such a short branch line will not be a financially viable proposition. However, the question of providing this rail link as a part of any scheme for the development of Megdala Port can be considered, if the concerned State Government or Port authorities agree to bear its cost. No such request has however been received so far.

NARROW GAUGE SECTION OF WESTERN RAILWAY

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

The annual income earned by the Western Railway from the Narrow Gauge section of the Western Railway under Baroda Division in Gujarat during 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 on the following heads :—

- (i) passenger traffic
- (ii) goods traffic
- (iii) other income ?

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

earnings are compiled Gaugewise for each Zonal Railway and not Statewise or Divisionwise. The particulars asked for are, therefore, not available.

DIVISIONALISATION OF NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

313. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5980 on the 27th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether any final decision to divisionalise the North Eastern Railway has, by now, been taken. If so, the result thereof and if not, reasons for the delay; and

(b) in view of the decisive difference shown in the statement attached in reply to part (a) of the above question, what is the hurdle in deciding the issue of Divisional Headquarters ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No. The preparatory work has not yet been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

OFFICERS IN PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

314. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5926 on the 27th August, 1968 and state :

(a) the total number of class I and class II officers from Bihar in the Heavy Corporation, Ranchi and other industries of the Union Government and what is their proportion to the total number of such officers; and

(b) the proportion of such officers belonging to the States in which public sector undertakings are situated to the total number of such officers employed in those undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The classification of officers in Heavy Engine Corporation Limited, Ranchi does not conform exactly to that the Government of India. Information in regard to the employment of persons in the company is as under :—

Sl. No.	Grade	Total number of employees in the company	Persons from Bihar
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Persons in the pay-scales the maximum of which is :—			
1. Rs. 2000/- and above		23	1
2. Rs. 1150/- and above but below Rs. 2000/-		360	67
3. Rs. 575/- and above but below Rs. 1150/-		1,301	456
4. Rs. 180/- and above but below Rs. 575/-		6,213	4,457
5. Less than Rs. 180/-		8,873	7,525
		16,770	12,506

Information in regard to other public sector undertakings is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

IMPORT OF NON-FERROUS METALS

315. SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI :

SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of non-ferrous metals has been on the increase in recent years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantity and value of non-ferrous metals imported in the last six years; and

(d) the steps taken to intensify the search for non-ferrous metals from indigenous sources ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The indigenous production of these metals has not been adequate to meet the requirements of the industries.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Import of non-ferrous metals and their alloys during the years 1963-64 to 1968-69 (upto July 1968).

Value in lakhs of rupees/quantity in tonne.

(POST DEVALUATION RATE)

Year	Quantity	Value
1963-64	229744	8782
1964-65	194385	9209
1965-66	200974	10828
1966-67	170300	8573
1967-68	185241	8873
1968-69 (upto July, 1968)	87033	3071

(d) Concerted efforts are being made for the development of non-ferrous metals in the country. A Crash Programme for achieving self-sufficiency has been drawn which includes (i) Air-borne Survey and (ii) Ground Survey for intensifying investigation of non-ferrous metals. The Air-borne Survey which was recently completed with the assistance of United States A.I.D. has covered 1,44,000 Line Kilometers in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, and a large number of important anomalies have been located which would be followed up by ground survey parties and exploration wherever definite indications are available. It is also proposed to undertake further Air-borne surveys with the French and USSR collaborations.

Further, an elaborate scheme for intensified exploration has been prepared by the Geological Survey of India which consists of ground survey of 234 prospects involving 3,80,000 meters of drilling and 50,850 of exploratory mining and determination of 4.96 lakh samples during the Fourth Plan period.

PRESTOLITE OF INDIA LIMITED

316. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8300 on the 23rd April, 1968 and state :

(a) the date on which Government received complaints against M/s. Prestolite of India Limited;

(b) the stage at which the Investigations against the company are at present;

(c) the authorities who are investigating into the matter; and

(d) when the investigations are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A cyclostyled Memorandum was received in the Department of Company Affairs in June, 1967.

(b) to (d). An Inspection of the books of account of the company under Section 209(4) of the Companies Act, 1956 has since been carried out by officers of the Company Law Board. The report is under consideration.

PARTICIPATION OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN TOKEN STRIKE

317. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railwaymen who participated in the one day strike of 19th September, 1968;

(b) the number of trains that were cancelled on account of the strike and their ratio to the total scheduled train services; and

(c) Railway-wise break-up of the above ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). A statement giving information, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2058/68].

MISUSE OF IMPORT LICENCES

318. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be

pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 8299 on the 23rd April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether investigations into the misuse of import licences by M/s. Prestolite of India Ltd., (2) M/s. Devi and White (India) Ltd. and (3) I.N.S.P.I. Auto Industries (P) Ltd. have since been completed;

(b) whether any action has been taken against the companies in the light of the findings; and

(c) if not, the stage of investigations ?

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

(b) and (c). The investigations have not disclosed any misconduct on the part of any of the companies which would warrant action being taken against them.

M/S. SARABHAI MERCK OF BARODA

319. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Sarabhai Merck of Baroda have been granted licences to import activated carbon and yeast extract for the manufacture of Vitamin C;

(b) whether these items are produced in the country in adequate quantity and it is not necessary to import them by expending foreign exchange;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to ask M/s. Sarabhai Merck to use the indigenously produced raw material for the manufacture of Vitamin C; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Activated carbon and yeast extract are being produced in the country but their quality has not been found to be upto the specifications required by M/s. Sarabhai Merck and as such import has been allowed restrictively on the recommendation of Director General of Technical Development.

(c) The firm has already been advised to use indigenous material as far as possible.

(d) Does not arise.

INDIA'S EXPORT

320. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
 SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 SHRI CHINTAMANI
 PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's exports have substantially increased during the months of April to September, 1968;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) the details of traditional and non-traditional items of exports which have registered a rise;

(d) the steps being taken by Government to stimulate the export of sluggish items; and

(e) the overall target of exports for the current and the next year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Export statistics are available only upto August, 1968. They show that India's exports including re-exports during April-August, 1968, at Rs. 554.2 crores were higher by Rs. 93.5 crores or 20% as compared to April-August, 1967. These were the highest ever recorded for April-August in any year; the earlier record was Rs. 513.5 crores in April-August 1964.

(c) The details of traditional and non-traditional items of exports which have registered a rise are given in Annexure-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2059/68.]

(d) The export performance of our traditional and non-traditional goods are under constant watch by Government and steps are taken from time to time to stimulate their export. The broad framework of the export promotion scheme will be found at Annexure-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2059/68.]

(e) The overall estimate of exports for the current year is Rs. 1320 crores; targets for the next and following years are under formulation.

INCENTIVES FOR EXPORT ORIENTED INDUSTRIES

322. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

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

(a) whether the frame work for giving incentives to stimulate investment in export oriented industries has been evolved by Government; if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) if not the difficulties in the way; and

(c) whether any objections have been raised by the Planning Commission and if so, how they are likely to be met ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes. Special incentives have been provided by Government for industries which export 10% or more of their production. Details are given in the "Red Book" published annually.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

MINING INDUSTRY IN MYSORE

323. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
 SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) the steps taken by Government of India to propose new mining industries in Mysore State;

(b) if no steps have been taken, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government would consider development of mining industry in Mysore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The Geological Survey of India has completed detailed prospecting of Ramandurg and Donimalai iron ore deposits and are presently engaged in detailed prospecting operations of Kumaraswamy deposits in Bellary-Hospet area. The National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., a public sector undertaking, has finalised a detailed project report for developing a mine based on Donimalai deposit with a rated capacity of 4 million tonnes of iron ore per annum for export. The project report is under consideration of Government. An examination of the feasibility of economic exploitation of Ramandurg deposit is also being undertaken by the National Mineral Development Corporation. It has also completed detailed prospecting operations of

Kudremukh Magnetite-Quartzite iron ore deposits in Mysore State. Pilot Plant studies in collaboration with American and Japanese parties are being undertaken by the National Mineral Development Corporation with a view to determining techno-economic feasibility of exploiting these deposits.

EXTENSION OF BROAD GAUGE RAILWAY LINES

324. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to extend broad gauge facilities on Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). In view of the heavy traffic density likely to develop in the next few years on certain M.G. Sections of the Indian Railways and also the need to provide through transport facilities with broad gauge to connect major ports, important industrial centres, big iron ore mining projects etc., a programme to convert certain important M.G. lines to B.G. is under the consideration of the Railway Board. The actual conversion of such M.G. sections into B.G. would depend on the results of the surveys proposed to be undertaken with a view to determine priorities in accordance with the availability of funds. The conversion of Poona-Miraj Section from M.G. to B.G. sanctioned in the Third Plan, is in progress. Recently the conversion of Miraj-Kolhapur Section from M.G. to B.G. has also been sanctioned.

AMRITSAR AS DRY PORT

325. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the people of Amritsar are demanding that Amritsar should be declared as "dry port" to help boost its trade and industry; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Suggestions for setting up a Dry Port at Amritsar have been received by the Government in the past.

(b) The Government do not, for the present, propose to establish any Dry Port at Amritsar.

PAYMENTS TO LEGAL ASSISTANTS ON RAILWAYS

326. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of the expenditure incurred in 1967-68 on the payment of salaries and allowances to the legal Assistants for defending railway cases in the entire Department of Railways; and

(b) the extent of the amount spent in 1967-68 in paying to the Advocates other than the railway employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

EXPORT OF GROUNDNUTS

327. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of groundnuts exported during the current year so far; and

(b) the prospects of groundnuts in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). A quantity of 7339 tonnes of H.P.S. Groundnuts was exported during the current year upto July, 1968. Figures for later period are not available. The prospects of exports during the current year are fairly good.

STORE DEPOTS ON NORTHERN RAILWAY

328. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of store depots in the Northern Railway at present and the number of such depots before the partition of the country on the North Western Railway;

(b) the reasons for increasing the depots and the extent of the additional expenditure due to this increase ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) There are, at present, 15 stores depots on Northern Railway and as per the information available, there were 11 stores depots on the North Western Railway at the time of partition of the country.

(b) The Northern Railway at present includes the ex-East Punjab Railway (i.e. residual N.W. Railway sections within Indian territory), ex-Bikaner State Railway, ex-Jodhpur State Railway and 3 divisions of the ex-East Indian Railway and as such a comparison with the North Western Railway regarding the increase in the number of depots would not be applicable and, therefore, the question of any additional expenditure does not arise.

COTTON IMPORTED FROM SUDAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

329. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of cotton to be imported from Sudan and other countries during the current year; and

(b) the steps taken to increase indigenous production of quality cotton ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) According to the releases already authorised the quantities likely to be imported from Sudan and other countries during the current cotton season (September, 1968-August, 1969) are as under :—

Country (1)	Quantity (2)	Value (3)
Sudan	(In bales of 180 Kgs. 1,28,500* (approx))	(In Rs. million) 165.6**
U.A.R.	1,35,000*	205.0
Other countries	86,500	Value will be known (only imports place)

*Under Trade Agreements.

**Equivalent of £9.2 million, besides these, some quantity for import under P.L. 480 is being negotiated.

(b) Centrally sponsored schemes have been taken up for maximising the production of medium, long and extra long staple varieties of cotton in selected areas, besides continuing the package areas already covered under the State Package Programme.

HIGH POWER ENQUIRY COMMITTEE INTO BIRLA AFFAIRS

330. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the High Power Committee formed under the Chairmanship of Sri Sarkar to enquire into the Birla Affairs on the report of Prof. R. K. Hazari have submitted their report; and

(b) if not, the date by which the report is likely to be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Government have not appointed any Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sarkar to enquire into the Birla Affairs on the report of Prof. R. K. Hazari. Presumably the Hon.ble Member has in mind the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, which was set up on the 22nd July, 1967, as a result of the discussion pertaining to Prof. R. K. Hazari's Report on 'Industrial Planning and Licensing Policy' in the Rajya Sabha on the 31st May, 1967, to enquire into the working of the industrial licensing system during the past ten years. The said Committee is expected to submit its report to Government by the end of January, 1969.

DEMAND FOR CARS

331. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for the supply of cars;

(b) the rate at which demand for cars is increasing in the country; and

(c) when and how Government expect that there would be no waiting list and car purchasers would get the same as and when they need ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) About 82,000

(b) and (c). A review of the waiting list of applicants for over the last three months has shown that the total number of persons

on the waiting list is presently coming down at the rate of 4 to 5% per month in the case of Ambassador, about 2% in the case of Fiat and about 30% in the case of Standard Herald car. It is, however, difficult to draw conclusions regarding any trends in demand from this.

The existing car manufacturer are being assisted with foreign exchange for the import of components and raw materials to enable them to manufacture cars upto their installed capacities. Further a project for manufacture of a "small car" is also under consideration. While these concrete steps may be expected to increase production and availability of cars aid narrow the existing gap between supply and demand it is difficult to say at this stage when the waiting list for cars would disappear and when purchasers would be able to get cars as and when they need.

CONVERSION OF METRE AND NARROW GAUGE LINES INTO BROAD GAUGE..

332. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :

**SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of metre and narrow gauge routes to be converted into broad gauge;

(b) criteria for selecting such routes and cost of each section; and

(c) whether sections on the Northern, Central and Western Railways have not been included in proportion to Rail Mileage in the above regions and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). In view of the heavy traffic density likely to develop in the next few years on certain MG Sections of the Indian Railways and also the need to provide through transport facilities with broad gauge to connect major ports, important industrial centres, big iron ore mining projects etc., a programme to convert certain important MG lines to BG is under the considerations of the Railway Board. The actual conversion of such MG

Sections into BG would depend on the results of the surveys proposed to be undertaken with a view to determine priorities in accordance with the availability of funds. Certain works connected with conversion of MG lines into BG sanctioned during the Third Plan period are in progress. Recently, the conversion of Miraj-Kolhapur section from MG to BG has been sanctioned.

The selection of a particular section for conversion is not based on regional or mileage basis. No specific schemes are at present under consideration for conversion of narrow gauge sections to Broad Gauge.

IMPORT OF MANILA AND SISAL ROPES

333. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4584 on the 20th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since considered the representation received from the Indian Rope Manufacturers Association Calcutta, against the import of Manila and Sisal Ropes; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

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

(b) It has been decided to ban the import of manila and sisal ropes as ships, stores in bond.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON CLOTH

334. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of cotton cloth in the country during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 separately;

(b) the quantum set apart for export and the export earnings therefrom; and

(c) the *per capita* availability as at present for domestic consumption and how long it will take to raise it to the full *per capita* requirement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) A statement giving the information is enclosed.

Statement		Cloth Mill Sector (In million metres)	Esti- mated cloth (Hand- loom/ Power- loom Sector Man- made fabrics) (In million metres)	(b) if so, when; and (c) the total amount of expenditure on such scheme ?
1967-68	1968-69 (Upto August, '68.)			
7,510	4,183	911	*230	

*Production for April-June, 1968.

(b) No quantum of cloth as such is set apart for export. The foreign exchange earned through exports of cotton textiles, including piecegoods, yarn, readymade garments, hosiery and other makeup items was Rs. 82.35 crores in 1967-68.

(c) The *per capita* availability during 1967 was 13.37 metres of cotton cloth and 1.72 metres of man-made fibre fabrics. This is sufficient to meet present requirements of the community.

PRICES OF COTTON CLOTH

335. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of mill made cotton cloth have gone up as compared to the last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check this rise ?

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

(b) Rise in prices of mill made cotton cloth are attributed to higher prices of raw material and increased production cost.

(c) At present Government have no intention of regulating prices of cloth in the non-controlled sector.

TRACTOR FACTORY AT VARANASI

336. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to set up a Tractor Factory at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh;

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). A proposal to establish a factory in the Public Sector at Ramnagar in the Varanasi District of Uttar Pradesh for the manufacture of agricultural tractors (zetor-2011 of 20 HP) with a capacity of 12,000 Nos. per annum has been under the consideration of the Government. The techno-economic feasibility study report of the project, received from Czech authorities, is at present under consideration. The exact scope and cost of the project will be known after the scrutiny of this report is completed. A final decision on the project is yet to be taken.

ISSUE OF LICENCES

338. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the number of licences which have been issued to the following during the last 10 years;

- (i) Tata Group of Industries;
- (ii) Birla Group of Industries;
- (iii) Mafatlal Group of Industries; and
- (iv) Dalmia Group ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : Import licences are issued to individual parties/organisations and records are not maintained on the basis of any group of industries or industrial Houses.

Details of import licences issued by the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

RE-EXPORT OF INDIAN MICA

339. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Mica imported by Hongkong is being re-exported to the Communist China; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to prevent this strategic material from India going to the Communist China ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Hong Kong imports Mica from India and other countries. Re-export is made to various destinations. A portion of these imports is re-exported in original and processed form to third countries. It is neither possible nor advisable for exporting countries to seek to regulate re-exports of products imported by entrepot centres such as Hong Kong.

BONUS TO COFFEE BOARD EMPLOYEES

340. SHRI K. RAMANI :

**SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 347 on the 6th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have examined the question of payment of bonus to the Coffee Board Workers;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). The question of admissibility of bonus payments to the employees of the Coffee Board is being examined by the Government.

BHARATHI MILLS, PONDICHERRY

341. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 316 on the 23rd July, 1968 and state :

(a) when the first stage of the Bharathi Mills Pondicherry was started and total number of workers taken back in service;

(b) whether Government have considered the question of restarting the second stage;

(c) if so, decision taken thereon;

(d) when second stage is likely to be started; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The first stage of Shri Bharathi Mills Ltd., Pondicherry, started in January, 1967 and 871 workers have been taken back in service so far.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Pending a decision on the future of the mill under the provisions of the Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Act, 1967, the Authorised Controller has been advised that, within the resources available to him, he may start every month some additional spindles and loans along with ancillary machinery and provide employment to additional workers every month till the old workers who are prepared to seek re-employment are absorbed.

(d) The Authorised Controller will start some spindles and looms every month as soon as he can fix up necessary arrangements.

(e) The question does not arise.

HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD., BHOPAL

342. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any cases of over-spending on the purchases of under ground cables and paints and varnishes by the Heavy Electricals, Ltd., Bhopal during 1960 to 1963, have lately been detected;

(b) if so, the extent of over-spending on each item and the dead loss caused to that project on this account due to wastage of excess stores purchased in respect of each item in this period.

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered in these cases, if so, through which agency and in what terms the cases have been referred for the probe; and

(d) by what time the results of the probe are expected ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). In December, 1960, the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. placed an order for underground cables valued at Rs. 5,94,798/-. In August, 1961 after cables valued at

Rs. 55,088/- had been supplied, the order for the remaining portion was cancelled as the delivery was not considered satisfactory and a fresh order for the cables was placed on another company at a cost of Rs 6,48,600/-. The purchase of cables at higher rates on grounds of urgency resulted in additional expenditure of Rs. 1,08,890/-.

A quantity of 4,700 litres of 'Thermo Hardening Varnish' was purchased from indigenous sources. The quality was satisfactory at the time of purchase but owing to delay in utilisation, the shelf life of the varnish expired and it could not be used. As a result, a loss of about Rs. 30,000 took place.

(c) and (d). (i) Regarding the purchase of cables at higher rates the Management has ordered an enquiry with a view to fix responsibility and the result of the enquiry is awaited.

(ii) A Departmental Committee of the company consisting of two senior officers was appointed to go into the question of non-utilisation of varnish in time. The Committee were of the view that some over-indenting had taken place of certain items of paints and varnish which occurred due to inadequate purchase procedures, inventory control and experience in the initial stages of the Project. Besides, high production targets were also assumed, resulting in purchase of large quantity of these materials. The remedial measures suggested by the Committee to avoid recurrence of such cases have been implemented.

PRODUCTION OF HARD COKE

343. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a process has been evolved to produce hard coke for the production of hard briquettes coke from India's vast non-coking coal reserves;

(b) if so, main features of this process;

(c) the places where the required plants would be set up, their production capacity and the capital required; and

(d) the precise advantage resulting from the adoption of this process ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a)

The Central Fuel Research Institute has evolved a process at the laboratory level for the manufacture of Formed Coke from non-coking coals for metallurgical purposes, but the utility of this process on a commercial scale has yet to be established.

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

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN KERALA

344. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of about 1,000 applications for small scale industries proposed to be set up in Kerala last year only 20 per cent of them took shape and the rest were held up due to delay by the Central Government in arranging supply of machinery and important raw materials;

(b) if so, what were the reasons for the delay; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure that the concerted drive launched by the State Government for development of Small Scale Industries in Kerala does not fail on account of the failure on the part of Central Government to supply required machinery and raw materials in time ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir. The delay in import of machinery and raw materials was not due to the Central Government.

(b) The reasons for delay were the following :—

(i) non-remittance, or delay in remittance, of earnest money by the applicants;

(ii) furnishing of incomplete specifications and non-indication of the source of supply of the required machine by the applicants;

(iii) change in demand by the applicants; and

(iv) time taken by the suppliers in effecting delivery of the machines including location of the source of supply; shipment and other difficulties.

(c) The State Government have been requested to ensure that earnest money is deposited and all other formalities completed by the applicants without loss of time. The duly completed applications are being processed as expeditiously as possible.

ACCIDENT AT NAYANAGAR RAILWAY STATION

345. SHRI NIHIL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one passenger was killed and five others injured in a train accident at Nayanagar station on the Samastipur-Khagaria Section (North-Eastern Railway) on the 24th September, 1968;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the precautions taken to prevent such accidents in future ?

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

(b) and (c). Passengers crossing the railway track negligently, over which the Railways can exercise little control. However where necessary provision of foot over bridges is considered.

HANDLOOM WEAVERS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

346. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the handloom weavers are starving in Andhra Pradesh due to lack of sales of their products;

(b) whether there are any cases of their migration as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken by Government to prevent this situation and to help the handloom weavers in that State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI). (a) No, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have no such information.

(b) No such cases have come to Government's notice.

(c) Does not arise.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा नायलन के धागे का आयात

347. श्री रघुवर रहिंशास्त्री :

श्री क० प्र० रिहंदेश :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नायलन के धागे के बाजार में संकट आ गया है क्योंकि नायलन का धागा चोरी छिपे बाहर लाया ले जाया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम ने इटली से 1800 टन नायलन के धागे का आयात करने के बारे में करार किया था जब कि निगम के पास इस वर्ष आयात किये गये नायलन के ऐसे धागे का भारी स्टाक था जो अभी तक बिका नहीं था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे; और

(घ) विदेशी मुद्रा का दुरुपयोग तथा नायलन के धागे की तस्करी को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उष-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफ़ी कुरंशी) : (क) नाइलोन के धागे की तस्करी के समाचार सरकार को प्राप्त हुए हैं परन्तु इस तस्करी से नाइलोन के धागे के बाजार में संकट नहीं आया है।

(ख) से (घ). राज्य व्यापार निगम के पास 835 में 0 टन नाइलोन के धागे का स्टाक वर्तमान है और उसने इतालवी छूट के अन्तर्गत 1,700 में 0 टन नाइलोन के धागे के आयात के लिये करार किए हैं लेकिन राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयात इस तरह विनियमित किया जायेगा कि उससे स्वदेशी कत्तिनों के लिए कठिनाइयां पैदा न हो। सरकार सीमा-शुल्क तथा उत्पादन शुल्क प्राधिकारियों के द्वारा तस्करी के सभी सम्बन्ध

स्थानों पर तस्करी निरोधक सतकंता को भी मजबूत कर रही है।

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने को हानि

348. श्री रघवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री क० प्र० तिह देव :

श्री धीरेन्द्र नाथ देव :

श्री सीताराम केसरी :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने को 1967-68 में लगभग बाठ करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) इन कारखानों के कार्यसंचालन को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्ती (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) वर्ष 1967-68 में भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने को 9.12 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई जिसमें 96 करोड़ रुपये पिछले वर्ष के समायोजन के रूप में हैं। अतः उक्त वर्ष में कारखाने को केवल 8.16 करोड़ रुपये की वास्तविक हानि हुई।

(ख) इस हानि के प्रमुख कारण निम्नलिखित ये :—

(1) बाजार में मंदी आने के कारण कच्चे लोहे और विक्रय इस्पात का उत्पादन विक्रय क्षमता से बहुत कम हुआ। फलतः पूंजी से संबंधित खर्च, जैसे मूल्य-ह्रास और ब्याज पूरी तरह नहीं निकल सका। इसके विपरीत 2.5 मिलियन विस्तार योजना की नई इकाइयों के चालू होने से ब्याज और मूल्य-ह्रास की मदों में और वृद्धि हुई।

(2) क्षमता में वृद्धि होने के कारण कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप बेतन का खर्च बढ़ने और मजूरी बोडों के फैसलों से खर्च में वृद्धि हुई।

(3) मंदी आने के कारण भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने को बड़े पैमाने पर निर्यात करना पड़ा। निर्यात के लिए दी गई राज-सहायता से संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति के मूल्यों और निर्यात मूल्यों का अंतर पूरा नहीं हुआ।

(4) कच्चे माल के मूल्य में और रेल भाड़े की दर में वृद्धि भी हानि का कारण बनी।

(ग) भिलाई कारखाने के पुनर्गठन की नीति कोई आवश्यकता ही है और न इस बारे में कोई विचार है। कारखाने को हुई हानि मुच्यतः क्षमता और मांग में भारी अंतर होने के कारण निश्चित खर्चों के पूरी तरह पूरा न हो सकने के कारण हुई है।

ALLOTMENT OF IMPORTED CARS TO STATES

349. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any allotment of imported cars has been made to the various States on the recommendation of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation; and

(b) if so, the names of those States and details of the allotments made?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2060/68].

PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRIES IN MYSORE

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

(a) whether Government of Mysore has asked the Central Government to absorb

the locally registered employees of the State in all the Public Sector industries; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to solve the unemployment problem of the State?

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

(b) The question of solving unemployment problem of the Mysore State, is a part of the problem of unemployment in the country. Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation with the full co-operation of Ministries in charge of industries are taking all feasible steps to solve this problem.

संकटप्रस्त कपड़ा मिलें

352. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में अमफल और संकटप्रस्त कपड़ा मिलों को खरीदने का सरकार का विचार है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें बन्द होने से गोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवादी करने का विचार है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में, उप-मंत्री (श्री महमद शाही कुरेशी) : (क) जी, नहीं। उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत सरकार द्वारा अपने अधीन ली गई, अथवा ली जाने वाली मिलों के परिसमापन अथवा पुनःस्थापन के प्रश्न पर ही सूती कपड़ा समावय (उपक्रमों का प्रबन्ध तथा परिसमापन अथवा पुनःस्थापन) अधिनियम 1967 की धाराओं के उपबन्धों के अनुसार विचार किया जायेगा।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है जिसमें सूती कपड़ा मिलों को सटायता देने

लिये अब तक की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया। देविय संस्था LT—2061/68]। आगे की कार्यवाही पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

इम्पीरियल तम्बाकू कम्पनी

353. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि इम्पीरियल तम्बाकू कम्पनी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड ने अपने सिग्रेटों के मार्कों में से एक मार्क का नाम 'इंडिया किरम' रखा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या 'इंडिया' शब्द के प्रयोग पर प्रतिवन्ध लगाने का सरकार का विचार है जैसा कि राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के नामों के प्रयोग के मामले में किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है।

(ख) और (ग). यदि इस शब्द का दुरुपयोग किया जायेगा तो प्रतिवन्ध लगाने के प्रश्न, पर विचार किया जायेगा।

DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

354. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the outlay of Rs. 250 crores proposed for the development of small scale industries will be distributed to the States on the basis of population;

(b) if so, whether the unemployment situation prevailing in Uttar Pradesh will also be taken into consideration; and

(c) what incentives are being considered to encourage private entrepreneurs and institutional finance to make the resources available for the development of small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). According to the Programme of Work for the Fourth Plan prepared by Small Scale Industries Development Organisation, the proposed outlay on small scale industries would be about Rs. 236 crores and not Rs. 250 crores. Of this, the allocation for small scale industries and industrial estates under the State Governments Schemes amounts to Rs. 145 crores and Rs. 20 crores respectively. Another Rs. 70.44 crores is proposed to be spent on Central Schemes. (These figures are from the draft Plan and may undergo changes during finalisation). No amount is allocated to the States on the basis of population; it is on the basis of the Schemes included in their draft plans which are discussed with the Planning Commission, Ministry of Industrial Development & Company Affairs, etc. However, the State Governments generally do take into consideration the unemployment situation in their respective programme during the plan period.

(c) Private entrepreneurs are being given various incentives for setting up small scale industries. These include technical assistance, financial assistance, supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis, marketing facilities, supply of scarce/imported raw materials. Government and financial institutions have introduced various schemes to assist small scale industries for obtaining credit facilities. Loans on liberal terms to these units including industrial co-operatives are available under the State Aid to Industries Act administered by the State Directors of Industries. Medium-term loans are available from the State Financial Corporations and the State Bank. The State Bank of India provides credit facilities for working capital, etc. A scheme for guaranteeing commercial banks loans to small scale industrial units known as Credit Guarantee Scheme is in operation by the Reserve Bank of India since 1st July, 1960.

रेलवे विभाग के बारे में शिकायतें और
सुझाव

355. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आम लोग रेलवे अधिकारियों को रेलवे विभाग के बारे

में अपनी शिकायतें और सुझाव नहीं भेज सकते हैं क्योंकि वे नियमों को नहीं जानते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रत्येक रेलवे स्टेशन पर कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का सरकार का विचार है जिससे जन साधारण अपने विचारों को सरकार के समक्ष रख सकें ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री डॉ मूरु पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) ऐसी व्यवस्था पहले से की जा चुकी है जैसा कि मंलग्न विवरण में बताया गया है।

विवरण

1. रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सहायक मास्टर के कार्यालय में स्पष्ट स्थान पर शिकायत पुस्तकें रखी गयी हैं जिसमें बिना कठिनाई के लोग अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज कर सकते हैं। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि समुचित स्थान पर और तीसरे और ऊंचे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालयों में तथा प्लेटफार्मों पर इस आशय के सूचना-पट्टे लगाये गये हैं कि शिकायत-पुस्तकें कहां रखी हैं। जिन स्थानों पर वास्तव में शिकायत पुस्तकें रखी गयी हैं, वहां उपयुक्त संकेत-पट्टे भी लगाये गये हैं।

2. शिकायत की पुस्तकें भोजन यान सहित खान-पान स्थापनाओं में, उन माल और पार्सल घरों में जहां ये स्टेशन की मुख्य इमारत से कुछ दूरी पर स्थित हैं और सभी सवारी गाड़ियों के गार्ड के पास भी रखी जाती हैं।

3. उसके अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर "सुझाव और शिकायत पटियां" भी रखी गयी हैं :—

- (1) महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर,
- (2) सवारी ले जाने वाली गाड़ियों के गार्ड के डिब्बे में; और
- (3) चुने हुए रेस्टोरां, भोजनालयों और रेस्टोरां/भोजन यानों में।

भारत में निर्मित वस्तुओं की किस्म

356. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में मजूरी सस्ती है तथा मजदूर अन्य पश्चिमी देशों की तुलना में यहां काफी संख्या में मिल जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं कि भारत में बनी हुई वस्तुयें अन्य देशों में वस्तुओं की तुलना में महंगी बिकती हैं; और

(ग) क्या किसी में सुधार करने तथा भारत में बनने वाली वस्तुओं की लागत कम करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पनाली अली अहमद) : (क) कुछ कुशल श्रेणियों के श्रमिकों को छोड़ कर भारत में श्रमिक सामान्य रूप से पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। मजदूरी की दरें भी भारत में पाइचात्य देशों से अपेक्षाकृत कम है किन्तु वास्तविक मजदूरों की दरों का अनुमान इस चीज़ को ध्यान में रख कर लगाना होगा कि भारत में श्रमिक की उपादिता भी अपेक्षाकृत कम है।

(ख) उत्पादन की लागत मजदूरी की लागत के अतिरिक्त कई अन्य कारकों पर निर्भर करती है। इनमें तकनीकी दक्षता, उत्पादन मान, कच्चे माल के मूल्य तथा अन्य कई खर्चें जैसे बिजली, घाड़ा इत्यादि सम्मिलित हैं। भारत सहित अधिकांश विकासशील देशों में दूसरे कारकों में अधिक निवेश, सस्ते श्रम के लाभों को विलुप्त कर देता है। इसके अतिरिक्त उत्पादिता कम होने के कारण भारत में वास्तविक पारिश्रमिक कुछ प्रगतिशील औद्योगिक देशों से अधिक बैठता है।

(ग) गत कुछ वर्षों में सरकार की नीतियों का उद्देश्य उद्योग की तकनीक सम्बन्धी दक्षता में सुधार करना रहा है। श्रम उत्पादिता बढ़ाने तथा साथ ही उत्पादन के अन्य कारकों

पर बल देने से कुछ ही समय में कम करने और उत्पादकों की कोटि सुधारने में सहायता मिलेगी।

ACCUMULATION OF COAL IN BIHAR

357. SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is huge accumulation of coal at the pit heads in the collieries in Bihar;

(b) if so, the extent of such accumulation; and

(c) steps being taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) There has been some increase in pit-head stocks of coal during May-August, 1968, as compared to the earlier months.

(b) if so, the extent of such accumulation during the last few months is as under :—

	(Stocks in million tonnes)	
January	1968	2.563
February	1968	2.706
March	1968	2.600
April	1968	2.719
May	1968	3.054
June	1968	3.049 (Prov.)
July	1968	3.150 "
August	1968	3.190 "

(c) Necessary steps are being taken to ensure the supply of empties as far as available matching with the demand.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE IN FAIZABAD

358. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that plans have been finalised for setting up an Industrial Estate for the Harijans in Faizabad District;

(b) if so, at what stage of implementation the plan is at present; and

(c) the number of units that are going to be set up and the financial outlay on the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

COOPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS

359. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for the setting up of a cooperative spinning mill in Faizabad District; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

MACHINE TOOL FACTORY IN FAIZABAD

360. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh State Planning Board has suggested the setting up of the Machine Tool Factory in Faizabad Division instead of Naini (Allahabad); and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No Planning Board exists in Uttar Pradesh. There is a State Plan Advisory Council set up by the State Government. This Council has not suggested the setting up of a Machine Tool Factory in Faizabad Division.

(b) Does not arise.

RE-ORGANISATION OF HINDUSTAN STEEL LIMITED

361. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration plans for the re-organisation of the Hindustan Steel Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI REM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the management re-organisation of Hindustan Steel Limited are contained in the Statement of the Minister for Steel, Mines and Metals which was laid on the Table of the House on the 20th March, 1968.

उपक्रमों में कर्मचारी

362. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री 13 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3924 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक उपक्रम के अन्तर्गत अनुबन्ध एक में दिखाये गये अनुसूचित जातियों, अनु-सूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों की पृथक्-पृथक् श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) प्रत्येक उपक्रम के अन्तर्गत अनुबन्ध दो में दिखाये गये अनुसूचित जातियों, अनु-सूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों की पृथक्-पृथक् श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जारही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

डिविजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट कार्यालय, लखनऊ की उच्चशक्ति प्राप्त समिति

363. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 30 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8945 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डिविजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट कार्यालय, लखनऊ की उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति की

22 मार्च, 1967 की बैठक में भाग लेने वाले प्रत्येक सदस्य का नाम तथा पह नाम क्या था ।

(ख) उन्होंने रेलवे प्रशासन के विरुद्ध क्या मुख्य आरोप लगाये गये थे; और

(ग) इन प्रतिनिधियों ने रेलवे सुरक्षा तथा संचालन के बारे में क्या सुझाव दिये थे तथा यह उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति अपना प्रतिवेदन कब तक दे देगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति की बैठक 22-3-68 को उत्तर, लखनऊ के मण्डल अधीक्षक के कार्यालय में हुई थी। उस बैठक में जनता के प्रतिनिधियों की मौखिक गवाही रिकार्ड की गई थी। उसमें समिति के निम्न-लिखित सदस्य उपस्थित थे :—

1 श्री कमल नाथ तिवारी, संसद् सदस्य

2 श्री बी. एन. लहरी, गैर सरकारी सदस्य

3 श्री एस. एन. आगा, आई. पी. एस., महानिरीक्षक, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और निदेशक सुरक्षा, रेलवे बोर्ड

4 श्री जी. डी. सिंह, उप महानिरीक्षक, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और संयुक्त निदेशक सुरक्षा, रेलवे बोर्ड

(ख) उद्योग, वाणिज्य और सरकारी संगठनों के कुछ प्रतिनिधियों ने यातायात सम्बन्धी पाबन्दी के फलस्वरूप बुकिंग में होने वाली कठिनाइयों, लापरवाही से माल चढ़ाने—उतारने, उठाईगीरी और बिना टिकट यात्रा के बारे में सामान्यरूप से कुछ शिकायतें कीं।

(ग) जनता के प्रतिनिधियों ने सुझाव दिया कि रेलों में अपराधों की रोक-थाम के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा दल को रेल परिसर में किये गये अपराधों की जांच पड़ताल करने तथा अभियोग चलाने के लिए वही अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिए जो पुलिस को है। उन

प्रतिनिधियों में से एक प्रतिनिधि ने यह भी सुझाव दिया कि दो दल अर्थात् रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस की जगह केवल एक दल होना चाहिए जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन हो और रेलों में होने वाले सभी प्रकार के अपराधों के लिए जिम्मेदार हो। चौरी/रेल सम्पत्ति की उठाई गीरी, अर्थात् दुर्लाल के लिए रेलों को सोंगे गये माल के सम्बन्ध में अन्य सरकारी सदस्य ने सुझाव दिया कि माल-डिव्हारों पर रिवट लगाने की बत्तमान प्रणाली की जगह कुछ और बेहतर उपाय अपनाये जायें। समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को दे दी है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के औद्योगिक विकास

364. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 20 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4589 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं तथा जानकारी कब तक एकत्रित कर दी जायेंगी ।

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :

(क) जी, हाँ

(ख) जानकारी सभा पट्टल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। बैंकिंग संख्या एस.टी. 2062/68]

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

उद्योगों का विकास

365. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 20 अगस्त,

1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4590 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आसाम, गुजरात, हरियाणा, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, अन्दमान निकोबार द्वीपसमूह, दादरा और नगर हवेली, गोआ, दमन और दीनु, लक्कादीव और मिनिकाय द्वीप समूह, नागालैंड, पांडिचेरि, मनीपुर तथा त्रिपुरा से प्राप्त जानकारी का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) आनंद प्रदेश, बिहार, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, मैसूर तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश से जानकारी मिलने में असाधारण विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

ओष्ठोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलहृदीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख) : आनंद प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, मैसूर व हिमाचल प्रदेश को छोड़कर अन्य सभी राज्यों से उत्तर प्राप्त हो गये हैं तथापि जो जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है वह उतनी उपयुक्त व संतोषजनक नहीं है कि उसके आधार पर दिनांक 13 फरवरी, 1968 को पूछे गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 133 का उत्तर तैयार किया जा सके। अतः यथा संभव पूर्ण व सही जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिये आगे प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। उस जानकारी को सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा। विलम्ब के कारणों के बारे में आपका ध्यान दिनांक 23 जुलाई, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 347 के भाग (ग) के उत्तर की ओर आक्षित किया जाता है। आनंद प्रदेश सरकार ने भी सूचना दी है कि बिलम्ब का कारण यह है कि राज्यों के पुनर्गठन के परिणामस्वरूप जब आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य की रचना हुई उस से पूर्व की अवधि के बारे में प्रथम योजना काल के आंकड़े करने में बड़ी कठिनाई हुई है।

डिविजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट, दानापुर के कार्यालय के सामने प्रदर्शन

366. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री: क्या रेलवे

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी रेलवे के दानापुर स्थान पर नियुक्त कर्मचारियों ने पिछले 25 और 26 सितम्बर को डिविजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट के कार्यालय के आगे प्रदर्शन किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि दोनों दिन कोई गढ़बड़ नहीं हुई थी और यह प्रदर्शन अनुशासनात्मक तथा शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से हुआ था;

(ग) क्या इन कर्मचारियों ने डिविजनल पर्सोनल अफिसर को कोई अस्थावेदन दिया था;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसमें की गई मांगों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु. मुनाचा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) 19-9-1968 को गैर-कानूनी सांकेतिक हड्डताल में भाग लेने के कारण कुछ कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध की गई अनुशासनात्मक और दूसरी कारंवाई को वापिस लेने के लिए।

(ङ) जो कारंवाई की गई थी वह सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किये गये नियमों और आदेशों के अनुसार थी, अतः जो मांग रखी गई थीं वे मानी नहीं जा सकती थीं।

दानापुर में रेलवे कर्मचारी

367. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने वी कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्व रेलवे पर स्थित दानापुर में कुल कितने कर्मचारी काम करते हैं;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने भी अपनी 10 सूचीय मांगों के बारे में 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को सांकेतिक हड्डताल में भाग लिया था; यदि

हां, तो कितने कर्मचारियों ने हड्डताल की थी; और

(ग) क्या उस हड्डताल में भाग लेने के लिए कुछ कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई थी, यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा जिन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई थी उनके नाम क्या हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु. पुनराचा) :

(क) 26857।

(ख) 182 कर्मचारी अनधिकृत रूप से ड्यूटी से अनुपस्थित रहे और उनके बारे में यह मान लिया गया कि उन्होंने 15-9-68 को हड्डताल में भाग लिया।

(ग) जी हां, 58 स्थायी कर्मचारी जिन्हें पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार किया था, मुअस्तिल कर दिये गये। दो अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गयीं।

दानापुर में रेलवे कर्मचारी

368. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दानापुर स्थित विभागीय अधीक्षक के कार्यालय के एक ऐसे टाइपिस्ट को नौकरी से निकालने का नोटिस दिया गया है जो अनुसूचित जाति का सदस्य हैं तथा जिसकी सेवा पांच वर्ष से अधिक हो गई है और यदि हां, तो यह बात कहां तक उचित है;

(ख) क्या इससे एक वर्ष की सेवा के पश्चात् अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की सेवा स्थायी करने वाले नियम का उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ है; और

(ग) उन रेलवे अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है जो इस प्रकार गलत नोटिस देने के लिये उत्तरदायी हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु. पुनराचा) :

(क) जी हां; भारतीय रेल स्थापना संहिता, भाग I के नियम 149 के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए।

(ख) ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है जिसके अनुसार एक वर्ष की सेवा पूरी करने के बाद अनुसूचित जातियों को कर्मचारियों को स्वतः स्थायी कर दिया जाना अपेक्षित है।

(ग) जो कारंवाई की गई उसमें कोई गलती नहीं है। इसलिए किसी के विरुद्ध कोई कारंवाई करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

ROBBERIES IN RUNNING TRAINS

369. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the very frequent news reports of cases of robberies in running trains;

(b) whether he is aware of the dangerously increasing frequency in these cases which, at times, culminate in murders as well; and

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken to activate and invigorate the Railway Protection Force ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, but the incidents are not frequent except in certain areas of U.P., Bihar and Maharashtra States.

(c) Maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as also in Railway trains is the responsibility of the State Governments/State Government Railway Police. Close co-operation is maintained with the Government Railway Police at all times for the control of crime and their attention is promptly drawn to any serious crime that occurs and to any increase in criminal activities in any particular area or train for taking remedial measures.

BHARAT ALUMINIUM COMPANY

370. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of STEEL,

MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in the matter of shifting the Head Office of the Bharat Aluminium Company to place near its two project sites, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in taking such decision; and

(c) the number of employees of the Bharat Aluminium Company hailing from the State of Madhya Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Bharat Aluminium Company has been permitted to continue the Head Office in Delhi temporarily pending finalisation of preliminary arrangements, including consultancy agreements, for the projects. The question of shifting it to a suitable place near one of the two projects being implemented will have to be considered after these arrangements have been completed.

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

हिन्दुस्तान वेहीकल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड

371. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना के निकट फूलवाड़ी (विहार) स्थित हिन्दुस्तान वेहीकल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड लगभग पिछले दो वर्ष से कर्मचारियों को "जबरी छुट्टी" दिये जाने के कारण बन्द पड़ी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त कम्पनी को पुनः चालू करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा विहार सरकार के बीच बातचीत चल रही हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय किया गया है अथवा कब तक इस पर निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

ओद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पदेवीन अली अहमद) : (क) उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन,) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिनांक 24 सितम्बर, 1965 के अधिसूचित आदेश के द्वारा विहार सरकार द्वारा नाम निर्देशित एक अधिकारी को हिन्दुस्तान वेहीकल्स लिमिटेड, पटना के प्रबन्ध को अधिकृत नियंत्रक के रूप में अपने हाथ में लेने का अधिकार दिया । पहले प्रबन्धकत्ताओं ने कारखाना बन्द कर दिया है और यह दुबारा चालू नहीं किया जा सका है क्योंकि विहार सरकार ने यह सूचना दी है कि पहले प्रबन्धकत्ताओं के ऊपर देनदारियों आस्तियों से कहीं अधिक मात्रा में हो गई थीं और उन आस्तियों के बारे में भी यह पता चला है कि उन्हें बघक रख दिया गया है तथा बकाया राशियों की वसूली के लिए कम्पनी के विश्व विधि न्यायालयों में कई कानूनी मामले विचाराधीन हैं । 21 सितम्बर, 1966 से कर्मचारियों को काम से छुट्टी दे दी गई ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

चमड़े का निर्यात

372. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को चमड़ा नियंतिकों से कोई अभ्यावेदन मिला है कि उन्हें कुछ मुविधायें दी जायें जिससे वे पाकिस्तान से होने वाले चमड़े के निर्यात से प्रतियोगिता कर सकें ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उनकी प्रार्थना पर विचार किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

वायिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ब) जी हाँ।

(ग) सुविधाओं के लिये नियर्तिकों द्वारा रखे गये प्रस्ताव स्वीकार्य नहीं पाये गये।

SHORTFALL IN PASSENGER TRAFFIC

373. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a shortfall in the passenger traffic on the Indian Railways during the first half of the current financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortfall; and

(c) the likely loss in revenue ?

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

(b) The reasons are under investigation but there are indications that several factors have contributed to the shortfall in passenger traffic. These include increasing availability of passenger road transport and some diversion of short distance traffic to the road, the effects of the general economic recession, the drought or floods in certain parts of the country, and an early close of the marriage season in certain areas.

(c) Passenger earnings during the first half of the year were about Rs. 8½ crores less than the budget anticipations.

EXPORT POLICIES

374. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission's Sub-group on exports has suggested formulation of export policies with stability and profitability as their fulcrum;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b).

The Sub-Group on Exports of the Resources Working Group for the Fourth Five-Year Plan set up by the Planning Commission has recommended a broad necessary for realising the export objectives frame-work of policies which it considers of the Fourth Plan and which includes, *inter alia*, stability of export policies in broad terms and profitability of exports. So far as stability is concerned, the Sub-Group has observed that while it may not be possible to adhere for a long time to a given policy, howsoever well-devised, in changing world conditions, a broad frame-work of policies should be carefully formulated and maintained making suitable adjustments when necessary in order to meet the requirements of changing conditions and to maintain a remunerative long-term rate of return on investments directed towards exports.

As regards profitability, the Sub-Group has recommended that it is necessary to make exports a profitable activity and that the relative profitability of exports *vis-a-vis* sale in the home market should be maintained at an adequate level.

(c) Since the 4th Plan has not yet commenced, it is yet too early to take steps to implement the suggestions of the Working Group relating to the Fourth Plan. However it may be mentioned that the need for stability of policies has already been recognised. Profitability is a matter of market conditions and it is our desire to maximise profits from the international market consistent with ethical trading policies.

ROYALTY PAYMENT TO BIHAR

375. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally decided about the increase in the mineral royalty payments to Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a)

to (c). The rates of royalty in respect of some of the important major minerals, except iron ore and coal, have been increased with effect from 1-7-1968. The revised rates are given in the Ministry's notification No. 1(44)/67-MII dated 29-6-1968, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 23-7-1968. Revision of rates of royalty on iron ore and coal is under consideration.

The estimated increase in the royalty earnings of Bihar as a result of revision of rates of royalty is Rs. 38,98,000 per year on the basis of 1966 production figures.

CZECH TECHNICIANS IN HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION, RANCHI

376. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some Czech technicians have left working at the Ranchi Heavy Engineering Plant;

(b) if so, whether it will affect the development of the plant; and

(c) if so, in what manner and the steps taken by Government about it ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. Seven Czech experts left the service of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi suddenly last month.

(b) and (c). There may be some dislocation of work temporary in the sections where these experts were working but this is being sought to be minimised as far as possible. The service of three new Czech experts are being obtained. Activities of the other four Czech experts will be managed by extending the contractual period of the experts already working in the project.

CHECKING OF COACHES AND TOILETS AT TERMINALS

377. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the orders for checking by Railway officials of coaches and

toilets at terminal and intermediate stations;

(b) since insanitation, dust, missing of lights and bolts are a common feature, the reasons why inspections by officers from all levels are not prescribed at different frequencies according to their levels;

(c) the reasons why there is no rule that attendants should check the compartments at terminal points and report missing articles; and

(d) at what levels are reports of missing articles disposed of ?

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

(b). The practice of checking of coaches and toilets at terminals and intermediate stations by railway officials has been in vogue for a number of years and various instructions have been issued from time to time making it the responsibility of all officers at Headquarters and Divisions at all levels and at prescribed intervals to inspect the trains at different frequencies to ensure that defects/deficiencies noticed are rectified before the departure of the train. Although it is ensured that the rake is thoroughly cleaned, washed, disinfected and all fittings kept intact and in good working order, due to very high incidence of thefts, it has not always been possible to avoid missing items such as lights, bolts etc. in some of the coaches.

(c). The rules already provide that coach attendants (who are only posted in corridor 1st class coaches) should check before the departure of the train all internal fittings in the coaches provided for the convenience and safety of passengers and attend personally to minor mechanical/electrical defects and to call for the maintenance staff concerned for attending to other heavy repairs.

(d) Reports of missing articles are disposed of at the Divisional level, and Headquarters office also advised.

INDIAN EXPORTS

378. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of exports during the first six months of this year and the comparative figures of the corresponding period during last year;

(b) the amount of export incentive payments arising during these two periods;

(c) the percentage difference (average) in the internal and external prices of cotton fabrics, sugar and engineering goods;

(d) the extent to which the difference is covered by cash incentives and by titles to import;

(e) whether Government have any check on the landed and the selling price of such imports; and

(f) whether Government are aware such imports serve as a cover for smuggled goods?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Export during April-August 1968 amounted to Rs. 554 crores as against Rs. 461 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year. Final figures for September, 1968 are not yet available.

(b) There is no scheme of export incentives in operation since the devaluation of the Rupee in 1966. However, there is a scheme of cash assistance on exports of selected industrial products. The amounts of cash assistance paid on these products were:—

- (i) Products other than of cotton textiles and sugar—Rs. 808 lakhs (April-September 1968) Rs. 738 lakhs (April-September, 1967).
- (ii) Cotton textiles—Rs. 241 lakhs (Jan.-June, 1968). There was no scheme of cash assistance in the earlier part of the previous budget year.
- (iii) Sugar—Loss on exports was met by Government during 1967 while during 1968, the loss has been met by the sugar industry. Total amount paid by Govt. on the export of Sugar during 1967 was Rs. 7.46 crores.

(c) In view of the very large variety of goods being exported, differing in quantity and specifications, and in view of the different conditions obtaining in overseas markets, it is not possible to be precise about the differences between the internal and external prices. However, on a broad estimate, the percentage difference between

internal and external prices is 10% to 20% in the case of cotton fabrics and 10% to 30% in the case of engineering goods. In the case of sugar, exports are made by the industry on its own and it will be possible to work out the average difference between internal and external prices for sugar only after the exports for the year have been completed and accounts finalised.

(d) Cash assistance is meant to offset certain disadvantages inherent in the economy at present such as high raw material costs, some unrefunded taxes, and other costs which our competitors do not face. Title to import is meant to provide material replenishment and is not to be adjudged in terms of market value.

(e) The landed cost of imported goods depends upon the value declared to the Customs at the time of import, which is verified by the Customs authorities. There is generally no Government control on the selling prices of imported goods.

(f) No. Sir.

PRICES OF STEEL

379. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

- (a) the Indian and International price of steel;
- (b) the industries which are supplied with steel at international prices, as a subsidy to production;
- (c) the quantity of steel supplied to these industries;
- (d) the principles on which the industries are selected for such subsidised supplies; and

(e) whether Government will extend subsidised supplies to consumer goods in the internal market in order to extend the market and raise the standard of living?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (d). A copy of the Scheme for reimbursement of the difference between domestic and international prices of steel and pig iron to fabricators of engineering goods for export is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2063/68].

This Scheme is applicable to the engineering industries requiring indigenous mild steel and pig iron for export of fabricated engineering goods. The fund of the Scheme is raised by an extra recovery in the indigenous prices of steel and pig iron at the rate of Rs. 9/- per tonne and Rs. 3/- per tonne respectively. Since the inception of the fund from the 2nd May, 1967 and upto the 30th September, 1968, reimbursement has been made against the supply of 97,196 tonnes of steel and 17,665 tonnes of pig iron. A statement showing the current international prices for different categories fixed in terms of Clause 3 of the Scheme and the Indian prices is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2063/68.] It is however, clarified that the international prices are based on quotations for export; the domestic prices in the exporting countries are usually higher.

(e) No, Sir.

भिवानी स्टेशन के सभीप 'रेलवे लाइन, पर पाया गया शब्द

380. श्री प० ला० बालूपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 3 सितम्बर, 1968 की रात को उत्तरी रेलवे के भिवानी रेलवे स्टेशन के रेलवे लाइन पर श्री मुंशी राम, जो प्रमुख सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता और टी० आई० टी० निल का कर्मचारी था, का मिर रहित शब्द और मिर पाये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उसकी मृत्यु रेल-दुर्घटना, आत्महत्या अथवा किसी शब्द द्वारा पड़यंत्र रखे जाने के कारण हुई;

(ग) क्या रेलवे अधिकारियों ने इस घटना के बारे में स्थानीय पुलिस को सूचित किया और क्या उसके शब्द को शब्द-परीक्षा के लिये भेजा गया था और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रिपोर्ट क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उसके शब्द का दाह-संस्कार बिना शब्द-परीक्षा के कर दिया गया और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) पुलिस जांच से पता चलता है कि मृत्यु आत्महत्या के कारण हुई।

(ग) और (घ) भिवानी रेलवे स्टेशन मास्टर ने हिंसार की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के स्टेशन को सूचित कर दिया था। चूंकि किसी प्रकार के पड़यंत्र रखे जाने का मदह नहीं था और आत्महत्या के प्रमाण मांजूद थे, इसलिए मृतक के सम्बन्धियों के अनुरोध और भिवानी के सब-डिविजनल मजिस्ट्रेट के आदेश पर शब्द-परीक्षा कराये बिना पुलिस ने उसे सम्बन्धियों को सौंप दिया।

DELHI HOWRAH FAST EXPRESS TRAIN

381. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for starting Delhi Howrah Fast Express Train has been postponed;

(b) if so, the reasons for the postponement; and

(c) the probable date when this train service would be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No definite date has yet been fixed for the introduction of this train.

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

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN BIHAR AND KERALA

383. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be please to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial development in Bihar and Kerala is not progressing due to labour troubles; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

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.

DIFFICULTIES FACED BY INDUSTRIES

384. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4557 on the 20th August, 1968 and state what difficulties which are common to most of the Industries, were identified by the Steering Committee and what remedial action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The major difficulties noticed by the Steering Committee included :

- (a) The recession in demand arising out of the curtailment of developmental programmes in certain sectors.
- (b) The general Economic recession in the country including the position regarding the availability of Credit.
- (c) Power cuts due to failure of Monsoon.

The steps taken to mitigate the effect of recession include the review of various developmental programmes with a view to reviving the demands of capital goods to the extent possible; encouraging diversification in the manufacturing programmes of the affected industries emphasis on the development of regular export markets through stronger marketing structures both for the public and private sectors; banning of im-

ports to the extent the indigenous capacity could meet the requirements, including a review of imports already authorised but not irrevocably committed, and announcement of liberalised credit policy, including the announcement about reduction in the Bank rate etc. and efforts by the concerned authorities to maintain uninterrupted power supplies to the extent possible.

SEIZURE OF GOLD BARS FROM A RAILWAY PASSENGER

385. SHRI BABURAO PATEL:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Railway Police officials distributed among themselves 27 gold "biscuits" with foreign markings seized from a woman passenger sometime back;

(b) the names of these officials, their designations and salaries; and

(c) the precise action taken against these railway employees?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Certain allegations to this effect have come to the notice of Delhi Police.

(b) *Prima-facie* the following officers of Government Railway Police were suspected to be involved in this case.

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Salary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Shri Tek Chand. . . .	Officiating Sub-Inspector.	Basic pay Rs. 168/-
2.	Shri Roshan Lal . . .	Head Constable	Basic pay Rs. 100/-
3.	Shri Dharminder Singh . .	Constable	Basic pay Rs. 75/-
4.	Shri Lal Singh . . .	Constable	Basic pay Rs. 75/-
5.	Shri Kartar Singh . .	Constable	Basic pay Rs. 75/-
6.	Shri Narain Dass . . .	Constable	Basic pay Rs. 75/-

(c) All the above mentioned officers were placed under suspension on 11th September, 1968 and an enquiry has been ordered.

DERAILMENT OF 14 DN. UPPER INDIA EXPRESS

386. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 14 Dn. Upper India Express was derailed between Juhi and Kanpur central stations on the 13th October, 1968;

(b) if so, the damage caused to the Railway property; and

(c) the number of casualties due to derailment ?

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

(b) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated approximately at Rs. 13,000/-.

(c) No one was killed or injured in this accident.

UTILISATION OF INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY

387. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether for the revival of industrial activity in Engineering industry and to utilise the idle capacity Government have considered the desirability of taking effective measure in the direction of (i) diversification of exports; (ii) exports; and (iii) placement of advance orders by Government Project authorities and Departments against future requirements for the next two or three years;

(b) if so, how far these measures are being effectively implemented; and

(c) the results achieved so far ?

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

(b) and (c). As a result of the measures taken the situation has started improving in respect of industries such as

Sugar Mill Machinery, Boilers, Cement Mill Machinery, Drilling Equipment, Reduction Gears, Gas Cylinders, Pulp & Paper Making Machinery, Pharmaceutical Machinery, Industrial Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment, Tea Machinery, Tobacco Machinery, Electrical Motors, Transformers, etc. Even the worst hit industries like Railway Wagons, Heavy-structural, Commercial Vehicles & Jeeps, Steel castings and forgings are showing a visible sign of recovery.

PRICES OF RUBBER

388. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Indian Rubber Growers Association, Kottayam urging them to fix a minimum incentive price on the basis of a study of costs in representative units in the rubber industry.

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

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken in the direction of fixing minimum price ?

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

(b) and (c). The representation is under consideration.

EXPORT OF MICA

389. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the recent development of synthetic mica, Government have explored and gauged the extent of demand of this product as compared to natural mica which India has in abundance;

(b) whether in view of this, India is well prepared to maintain its lead in the export of natural mica; and

(c) if so, detailed steps taken to boost the exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Mainly because of high production cost, synthetic mica is not being used as substitute for Indian natural mica on any large scale. Its present production is not significant.

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

INDO-CYANAGRAM ON TEA

390. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to form a Consortium of Indo-Ceylon Tea Estates for procuring and marketing of tea;

(b) if so, whether any negotiations were held between India and Ceylon for exploring and establishing New Tea Markets throughout the world; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). In the talks relating to tea held between India and Ceylon in May-June, 1968, the two countries agreed on the need for setting up a Joint Consortium consisting of firms or organisations operating in each country for promoting the sale of blended and packaged tea in selected markets abroad and decided to set up a Working Group consisting of representatives from both countries to finalise the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Consortium and define precisely its objectives, functions, financial and administrative structure, scope of operations, etc. The delegations from India and Ceylon also agreed that it would be desirable to increase the number and range of sale outlets for tea in new markets.

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A STEEL STRUCTURE RESEARCH COUNCIL

391. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal has been made to the Union Government for establishing a Steel Structure Research Council to promote Research and Developmental works; and

(b) if so, the details of the expenses to be shared by the Union Government for the proposed Council ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL MINES & METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SILK CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MYSORE

392. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Silk Co-operative Societies in Mysore State had submitted a Memorandum to the Deputy Prime Minister during his visit in the second week of September, 1968 complaining about the inordinate delay in allotment of Nylon yarn, fixing of abnormally higher rates and ignoring market trends by the State Trading Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the average landed cost of the Nylon Yarn and the allotment sale price charged by S.T.C. during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

(c) the details of the action taken by Government for the redressal of the grievances of the Silk Co-operative Societies and the Power Loom Industries in that State ?

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

(b) and (c). The landed cost of nylon varies from country to country and is different for different deniers and qualities. The purchase prices also vary according to type, quality, fineness and the country from which the nylon yarn is imported. The sale prices of nylon yarn imported by S.T.C. have been fixed by Government at one or two rupees below the prices of indigenously produced yarn. The S.T.C. have been revising their sale prices from time to time in accordance with this policy and the difference in the selling prices on the stocks held by the Co-operative Societies is refunded to them.

DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

393. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been submitted by the Development Department of the Small Scale Industries to help financially the high qualified and skilled technical personnel in the private sector to establish small scale industries;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal and the form of aid sought for; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). A scheme for 'Financial Assistance to Engineers, Technicians and other Technically Qualified Entrepreneurs for setting up Small Scale Industries' has been formulated and circulated to the State Governments as a 'Model Scheme' for inclusion by them for assistance within the State Sector. Following are the salient features of the Scheme :—

(1) The main objective of the scheme is to encourage and assist technicians, engineers and also other qualified persons who are keen and capable of setting up and operating small scale industries, but are unable to do so owing to inadequate financial resources of their own to set up such units.

(2) The schemes will be operated by the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories, in the State Sector.

(3) All technicians, technologists, engineers and other Technically qualified persons such as Graduates in Science, Commerce etc. would be eligible for assistance, provided that they do not own, wholly or partially, any other industrial unit.

4. The eligible persons may set up small scale industries but preference will be given to the following industries :—

(i) industries which help import substitution, export promotion or production of inputs, for agriculture;

(ii) those which act as ancillaries to large scale undertakings;

(iii) those which produce essential consumer goods and are dependent mainly on indigenous raw materials; and

(iv) those which establish rural workshops.

5. Initially the total financial assistance to a single unit may not exceed Rs. 6.00 lakhs in the case of small scale industries and Rs. 8.00 lakhs in the case of ancillary industries.

6. The financial assistance may be given in the following forms :—

(i) *Land, Building and Machinery.* 40% in the form of State participation and wherever considered necessary another 55% as long term loan and balance of 5% is to be raised by the technicians engineers etc.

(ii) *Working Capital.*

20% as short term loan, 7% to be obtained from financial institutions and 10% to be raised by the entrepreneur himself.

7. The loan provided for the purchase of machinery etc. should be repaid in 7 years whereas the other assistance given for other purposes should be repaid in 5 years subsequent to the 7 years.

8. Long-term loans for fixed capital may be granted by the State Government if it is found difficult to arrange them from financial and banking institutions including the State Bank of India, State Financial Corporation or other commercial banks.

LOSS TO RAILWAYS DUE TO FLOODS

395. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI R. K. SINHA :

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA

CHANDA :

SHRI HEM BARUA :

SHRI BASUMATRI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any estimate has been made the losses suffered by the Indian Railways as a result of the floods which ravaged

some of the States during the last two months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

EXPLORATION OF DIAMONDS OF CUDDAPAH FORMATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

397. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dr. C. V. Raman in his commemoration lecture on the eve of the golden jubilee celebrations of the Osmania University had suggested the exploration for diamonds of the Cuddapah formation in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to start exploration of the Cuddapah formation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., had deputed two field parties to reconnoitre Wajrakarur, Baganapalli and Ramalakkottah areas in Andhra Pradesh with a view to look into the possibility of recovering the diamonds. The Corporation is now going through the data collected by it and will be preparing a plan of action for tackling the prospecting and exploration of diamonds in Andhra Pradesh.

REVENUE EARNINGS FROM TRANSPORT OF ORANGES

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

(a) the revenue earned by Government due to orange transport from the Nagpur, Kalmeshwar, Katol, Narkher, Pandurna and Multai railway stations of the Central Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is always shortage of wagons in the peak season; and

(c) how do Government propose to ensure that this would not happen in this season also ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The earnings during 1967-68 were Rs. 53,62,649.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

PRICES OF RAW COTTON

399. DR. A. G. SONAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of raw cotton are in a way controlled by the Textile Commissioner;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the prices are always fixed from the mill owners' point of view;

(c) whether Government propose to entrust the task of fixing prices of raw cotton to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

STRIKE BY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

400. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many persons of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs have been dismissed for joining the token strike on the 19th September, 1968;

(b) how many persons' previous services have been written off; and

(c) whether there has been any loss of life and Government property on account of the strike ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) None.

(b) 93.

(c) No.

12 HRS.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid on the Table. (*Interruptions*).

Order, order. Unauthorised interruptions will not be taken down. Nothing to be taken down, nothing to be replied to and nothing to be published.

SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL (Firozabad) :**

SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR (Saharsa) :**

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY (Ghazipur) :**

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : Sir, on behalf of SHRI F. A. AHMED : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Annual Reports of the following Development Councils under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

- (1) Development Council for Leather and Leather Goods Industries for the year 1966-67.
- (2) Development Council for Leather and Leather Goods Industries for the year 1967-68.
- (3) Development Council for Man-made Textiles for the year 1967-68.
- (4) Development Council for Non-ferrous Metals and Alloys for the year 1967-68.
- (5) Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries for the year 1967-68. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2037/68.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SUB-SECTION (3) OF SECTION 17 OF THE EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, 1963

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

1. A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 17

of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 :—

- (i) The Export of Fish Products (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 2954 in Gazette of India dated the 30th August 1968.
- (ii) The Export of Coir Products (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 3132 in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1968.
- (iii) The Export of Coir Yarn (Inspection) Second Amendment Rules, 1968 published in Notification No. S.O. 3135 in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1968.
- (iv) The Export of Paints and Allied Products (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 3144 in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1968.
- (v) Notification No. S.O. 3280 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1968 containing corrigendum to S.O. 3215 dated the 7th September, 1967.
- (vi) The Export of Sewing Machines (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1968 published in Notification No. S.O. 3392 in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1968.
- (vii) The Export of Electric Cables and Conductors (Inspection) Rules, 1968 published in Notification No. S.O. 3493 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1968.
- (viii) The Export of Organic Chemicals (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1968 published in Notification No. S.O. 3507 in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1968.
- (ix) Notification No. S.O. 3518 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October 1968 containing corrigendum to S.O. 3221 dated the 8th September, 1967.
- (x) Notification No. S.O. 3528 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1968, containing

**Not recorded.

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

corrigendum to S.O. 4357 dated the 5th December, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2038/68].

2. A copy of the Woollen Textiles (Production and Distribution Control) Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 3509 in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1968 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2039/68.]

3. A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd., Bombay for the period 1st January, 1967 to 31st December, 1967.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation

(i) Supplementary Statement Nos. I, II and III	Fifth Session 1968 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(ii) Supplementary Statement Nos. XI, XII and XIII	Fourth Session, 1968 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VIII	Third Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(iv) Supplementary Statement No. X	Second Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(v) Supplementary Statement No. XIII	First Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XIV	Sixteenth Session, 1966 (Third Lok Sabha)
(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XVI	Fifteenth Session, 1966 (Third Lok Sabha)
(viii) Supplementary Statement No. XVII	Fourteenth Session, 1966 (Third Lok Sabha)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2041/68.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF COIR BOARD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 for the year 1967-68, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2042/68.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications issued under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 :—

- (i) S.O. 3127 published in Gazette

Limited, Bombay, for the period 1st January, 1967 to 31st December, 1967 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2040/68.]

STATEMENTS SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY THE MINISTERS DURING THE VARIOUS SESSIONS OF LOK SABHA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha shown against each :—

(i) Supplementary Statement Nos. I, II and III	Fifth Session 1968 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(ii) Supplementary Statement Nos. XI, XII and XIII	Fourth Session, 1968 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VIII	Third Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(iv) Supplementary Statement No. X	Second Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(v) Supplementary Statement No. XIII	First Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XIV	Sixteenth Session, 1966 (Third Lok Sabha)
(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XVI	Fifteenth Session, 1966 (Third Lok Sabha)
(viii) Supplementary Statement No. XVII	Fourteenth Session, 1966 (Third Lok Sabha)

of India dated the 2nd September, 1968.

(ii) S.O. 3128 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2043/68.]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications issued under section 17 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 :—

- (i) S.O. 3139 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1968.
- (ii) S.O. 3140 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1968.

(iii) S.O. 3141 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1968. [Placed in Library.. See No. LT-2044/68.]

**FINANCIAL COMMITTEES, 1967-68
(A REVIEW).**

SECRETARY : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of "Financial Committees, 1967-68 (A Review)".

12.04 HRS.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table following seven Bills Passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 23rd August, 1968 :—

- (1) The Appropriation (Railways) (No. 3) Bill, 1968.
- (2) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1968.
- (3) The Bihar State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill 1968.
- (4) The Bihar Appropriation Bill, 1968.
- (5) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1968.
- (6) The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1968.
- (7) The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1968.

Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following ten Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 23rd August, 1968 :—

- (1) The Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
- (2) The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
- (3) The Enemy Property Bill, 1968.
- (4) The Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
- (5) The Andhra Pradesh and Mysore (Transfer of Territory) Bill, 1968.

- (6) The Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
- (7) The Gold (Control) Bill, 1968.
- (8) The Insecticides Bill, 1968.
- (9) The Border Security Force Bill, 1968.
- (10) The Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1968.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTIETH REPORT

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : Sir, I beg to present the Thirtieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Fiftieth Report (Chapters I—III) (Third Lok Sabha) relating to Export Promotion Schemes etc.

SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR : * * *

MR. SPEAKER : I have not permitted you to speak. It will not be taken down. If you want to disturb the whole House without any result, please do it. But I have not permitted you and I am not going to permit you. It is not fair.....(Interruptions). No please.....(Interruptions).

SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR : * * *

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever it is, I would not allow anyone to raise anything he likes on the floor of the House.....(Interruptions). Order, order. Whatever Shri Sarjoo Pandey wanted to raise, he should have brought to my notice at 10.30 a.m. Raising a subject on the floor of the House, when it is not brought to my notice earlier, will not be proper and if I allow it to one hon. Member, it will be followed by others and there will be no order at all in the House. So, will they all kindly sit down ?

SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR : * * *

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot help it. Nothing will be taken down....(interruptions). I want the press also not to publish it.....(interruptions). Will you all kindly sit down now ? I appeal to the hon. Members to resume their seats. Now, the hon. Prime Minister.

12.08 HRS.

RE. ARREST OF MEMBER (SHRI MADHU LIMAYE)

SHRI RABI RAY rose—

MR. SPEAKER : About Shri Madhu Limaye I have got the telegram. I have sent it to the Home Minister. I will get some information from the Home Minister. Until then please wait.

श्री रवि राय : (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मधु लिमये और अर्जुन सिंह भद्रौरिया दोनों सदस्य हमारे जेल में हैं, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है

MR. SPEAKER : I know. Whatever Shri Fernandez has given I have passed on to the Home Minister.

श्री रवि राय : उनको यहां आने दिया जाये। मधु लिमये के खिलाफ कोई किम्बन्त चार्ज नहीं हैं। उनको सदन में आने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई। सरकार उनके खिलाफ जो मामला है वह वापस ले और उनको सदन में आने दिया जाय। श्री भद्रौरिया और मधु लिमये दोनों के दृढ़ां आने दिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER : What Shri Fernandez gave me yesterday I have sent to the Home Minister. Let us see what he has to say.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी के बारे में एक निवेदन है अर्जुन सिंह जी के बारे में। वहां दो बार जेल में लाठी चार्ज हुआ है (व्यवस्थान)

श्री रवि राय : तो आप बाद में इसके लिए इजाजत देंगे।

श्री सरबू पांडेय (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट आप हमारी बात सुन लीजिए। अध्यापकों के एसोशिएशन ने तय किया है कि एम० पीज० के घरों पर जा कर वह बैठेंगे। मेरे घर पर 50 आदमी पड़े हुए हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I know that. Will you kindly sit down now?

AN HON. MEMBER : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. The Speaker is in the Chair and nothing is happening. That cannot be a subject of a point of order.

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Not when there is no order.

श्री प्रकाश विर शास्त्री : (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आपने शायद 18 ता० के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के प्राथमिक अध्यापकों के बारे में कार-गटेन्शन मन्जूर कर लिया है, आप यह बात उनको बता दीजिये, ताकि सदन में ऐसी कठिन स्थिति पैदा ही न हो।

MR. SPEAKER : I know, some of these calling-attentions which they are raising are before me. Some of them have been admitted but I do not want to announce that I have admitted some of the things that are being raised in an indisciplined way because I do not want to surrender to it. This is a wrong thing that is happening. What can the Speaker do if they raise things in this way?

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा० : (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रणन है

MR. SPEAKER : The Prime Minister.

12.12 HRS.

STATEMENT RE. PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO SOUTH AMERICA

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is aware of the bonds of friendship between the peoples of Latin America and India. Soon after our independence we established diplomatic relations with some countries of this region to further strengthen our relations. The political and economic realities of the contemporary world make it essential for us to constantly renew and establish our international links. During these years, leaders and some Heads of Governments from that continent have visited us in India. Many Governments had extended invitations to us but, so far, it had not been possible for any Head of

the Government of India to visit South America.....(Interruption).

I had received several invitations myself and in response to them visited Brazil, Uruguay, Argentine, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tabago and Guyana.....(Interruption). I was accorded the privilege of addressing the General Assembly of the United Nations during my brief stop-over in New York.....(Interruption).

It was heartening to see what enormous goodwill and friendship there is for India in these countries. I found that we knew less about South America than the people of South America know of us.....(Interruption). The names of Gandhiji, Tagore and Nehru are widely known and quoted. In every country the reception which was accorded to me, as the representative of India, by the Governments and the people, provided unmistakable proof that these distant lands entertain sincere feelings of warmth and friendship for us. It was a moving experience to discover that India is held in such high esteem, and indeed, affection. Everywhere there is deep interest in our present endeavours and understanding of our efforts to promote international peace and co-operation.....(Interruption).

During the visit, I took the opportunity to have an exchange of views on a broad range of national and international political and economic problems. These countries belong to a single continent but each has a distinctive personality of its own. All of them face problems which in some ways are similar to our own. They are determined to preserve their national identities and to overcome the challenge of social change and economic development in a rapidly changing world. Confronted as they are with the problems of growth and the need to increase trade as a step towards development and self-reliance.....(Interruption), they also attach great importance to the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

In my conversations with the leaders in these countries, it was agreed that we could help each other by increasing our contacts in different fields and at various levels and by sharing our experiences. Every effort

will be made to facilitate the exchange of scientific and technological information between our countries.

AN HON. MEMBER : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : After she has finished.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : As Hon'ble Members are aware India and Brazil are to co-operate in the field of utilisation of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The officials who accompanied me had useful discussions with their counterparts in these countries in regard to trade and other forms of mutually beneficial economic co-operation, among other matters.. (Interruption) a Trade Delegation will proceed to South America in the near future to follow up on the visit....(Interruption). The House is aware of the steps which have been initiated to further promote and strengthen cultural exchange in various fields, through visits of scholars, writers, and other creative artists and their works.. (Interruption).

During my visit, I announced the opening of a resident mission in Venezuela. We hope that similar widening of our representations in the Continent will be possible in future.

At the United Nations, the representatives of Indian and Latin American countries have worked together closely on a large number of issues which have come up before the world body or its agencies....

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly sit down ? If at all a point of order in the middle of the statement must be allowed, it must be his, not yours. The hon. Member, Shri Shiva Chandra Jha raised a point of order in the beginning and I tried to avoid it. I thought let the statement be over first.

श्री शिव चन्द्र ज्ञा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी सरकार के विरुद्ध अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव चल रहा है, इस पर बहस जारी है; इनके अस्तित्व पर ही अविश्वास है, ऐसी स्थिति में लेटिन अमरिका के दूर में क्या हुआ और उन्होंने क्या देखा, उस पर हमें क्या

[**श्री शिवचन्द्र ज्ञा**]

विश्वास होगा । पहले इसका निवारा हो जाय, उसके बाद स्टेटमेंट हो ।
. . . . व्यवधान

MR. SPEAKER : You say that the No-Confidence Motion is being discussed and you do not want any statement to be made. Until the No-Confidence Motion is passed and the Government is thrown out, they will have to function as Government. You cannot help it. There must be some Government, whether their Government or your Government.

श्री शिव चन्द्र ज्ञा : महोदय, पहले ये अपने अस्तित्व को बतायें, आप इस बुनियादी बात को क्यों नहीं लेते हैं ।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : हम समझते हैं कि सरकार गिर जायेगी, इसी लिये हम ऐसा कहते हैं ।

श्री रवि राय : ये बाद में अपना बयान दे सकती है ।

SHRI S. KUNDU : I am on a very important point of order. It has been the settled convention of the House that whenever a Minister, including the Prime Minister, goes out, before the statement is made in the House, it should not be given publicity anywhere, either in the papers or on the radio. Now, the statement which she is making has been broadcast *verbatim* by the All India Radio which is owned by the Congress Party. This is a breach of the convention and trust reposed in the House. Therefore, I submit that you declare the statement out of order.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : It should not be allowed to be read here.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I think it is a contempt of the House.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is a point of breach of privilege or contempt of the House.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : The practice has been that the Parliament is taken into confidence first. She has disclosed all her tour impressions

first in the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board and the Congress Executive body. When it was on the agenda that she was to make a statement in the House, I think, it should have been better to follow the convention and to make the statement in the House first before disclosing it anywhere.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a separate question. You can give it to me later and I will examine it. Now the statement to be made need not be stopped in the middle. It is almost over. About the technicality and all that, we shall see later.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The representatives of India and the Latin American countries at the United Nations have worked together closely on a large number of issues which have come up before the world body or its agencies. We intend to enlarge and deepen these contacts in the spirit of the United Nations Charter and of international co-operation.

The visit to Trinidad & Tobago and to Guyana had particular interest, more so because a large segment of the population of these countries is of Indian origin. It was gratifying to find that they have identified themselves with their new homelands and are contributing to the progress and development of the countries of their domicile. In these countries, as indeed in the countries of Latin America, we were happy to find harmony between the people of different racial and cultural origins. In response to requests from these Governments, we have offered to provide technical know-how and other kinds of economic co-operation to help them in their development plans.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is to our advantage and in our national interest to forge the closest relations with the large number of proud and resurgent nations of South America and the Caribbean. We hope that with the follow-up action which we have in mind, our objective of developing close and fruitful relationship with them will be realised.

I should like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude for the welcome and hospitality which was accorded to me and the members of my party.

12.23 HRS.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TWENTY-THIRD REPORT**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) :

I beg to move :

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 11th November, 1968."

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : I have seen the business that has been laid for this week. You had yourself admitted that the situation created by the floods and drought was of urgent importance, but I find that there is no mention of that here. The UGC report and other things are there, but this is not there. My suggestion is that the discussion on the drought and flood situation must come first.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राइमरी स्कूल के अध्यापकों का मामला भी वडा जटिल है। प्राइमरी स्कूलों के माने अध्यापक यहां पर आये हुए हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Will the hon. Member please sit down? I would clarify what happened in the Business Advisory Committee. It was agreed by all parties, including the Government, that floods and famine must be discussed, but it must be discussed on a statement made by the Minister. I think, Dr. Rao is making a statement tomorrow....

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Yes; I am making a statement tomorrow.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) rose—

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ranga.

SHRI RANGA : I hope the statement from the Minister and the special discussion will come up very soon. At the same time I want to add that large areas in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh have come to be hit very badly by the recent cyclone. I would like the hon. Minister to make a statement on that position also....

DR. K. L. RAO : It will contain information about cyclone also.

SHRI RANGA :and give us an opportunity of discussing the cyclone question also.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Notices of call-attention motions regarding north Bengal floods which were of a catastrophic nature were submitted to you before you asked the Minister to make that statement. The call-attention notice preceded the statement that you have asked the Minister to make. I think that the statement should be made on the basis of the call-attention motion which you have disallowed. I do not understand this.

MR. SPEAKER : This matter about floods and famine is a serious matter. If only a call-attention motion is admitted, then only three or four members will get a chance to ask questions; may be, our Assam friend may not get it or our Bengal friend may not get it and members from Kerala might get it. So, call-attention is not going to serve a useful purpose. If it is a discussion, then members from all sections, without any ballot, will be able to discuss. If you want call-attention, in future, I will say 'only call-attention'. But will it serve any purpose? Only four names will be there and those four members may not be knowing the situation. Therefore, I thought that a discussion for two hours would be useful.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबांकी) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक विनाश निवेदन है। भारत-वर्ष के प्राइमरी टीचर्स

MR. SPEAKER : That is not a part of the agenda now. Everybody is raising everything else. (Interruption) I am not going to reply to anybody.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I want to say only one sentence, Sir. I am thankful to you, Sir, for having allowed discussion on flood and drought. I would like to state, Sir, that the entire House is agitated on the problem of the primary teachers. In respect of many of these States, they are under Central control.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly resume your seat? Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री देवेन सेन : (आसनसोल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में एक कालिंग-अटेन्शन दिया था उसको आपने रेजेक्ट कर दिया है, उसका क्या कारण है।

MR. SPEAKER : All calling-attention cannot be discussed here.

श्री प्रकाश बंदर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को और आपके विभाग को सहयोग के लिए एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। अभी आपके कार्यालय से जानकारी मिली है कि आपने इसी 15 तारीख के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रायामिक विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के लिए ध्यान आवर्यंण प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया है और शिक्षा मन्त्री उसका उत्तर देंगे। मेरा कहना यह है कि चूंकि उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति का शामन है और वहाँ सारे प्रान्त की प्रायामिक शिक्षा उप पड़ी हुई है इसलिए माननीय शिक्षा मन्त्री जो वक्तव्य दें उसके ऊपर इस संसद में विचार होना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : Let me say about the Calling-attention Motions. Let me give some information. I have admitted some. Now the no-confidence motion is being discussed for these two days. On the 14th you are going to have a discussion that is about universities, and about the primary teachers on the 15th. Mr. Banerjee was asking for it and Mr. Joshi was asking for it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There should be discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have admitted some calling-attention notices. I have allowed discussion on flood and famine. It is common for the whole country. We have also got some Calling-attention also. All right. Let us go to the next subject. Shri Chatterjee.

Before that, I shall now put the motion moved by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That this House agrees with the twenty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 11th November, 1968."

The Motion was adopted

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, there is not a drop of oil in Calcutta. The road transport in Calcutta is at a standstill. There is an explosive situation there. No petroleum is available there. Road Transport has come to a standstill. You are allowing foreign companies to sabotage the country's internal affairs. You have surrendered to them. There is such an explosive situation in Calcutta, Sir.

12.28½ HRS.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri K. K. Chatterjee. You have taken 15 minutes. You may please be brief.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJEE (Howrah) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, last evening, when my hon. friend, Shri Kanwarlal Gupta was advancing a lot of faltering arguments in support of the one sentence censure motion against the Government moved by himself, I was wondering what could have been the private motive behind this futile attempt on the part of an astute politician like him. Was it because the Jan Sangh had so far failed to cut any ice in the trade union field or was it just a clumsy attempt to enter that field through the back door? Probably he was emboldened to think that this might help the Jan Sangh politics in Delhi. The incidents at Indraprastha Bhavan were over-dramatised by him. We regret very much the tragic incidents that took place in Indraprastha Bhavan on that day. We feel deeply aggrieved also to recall the tragic death of one of our class IV employees on that eventful day. They tried to bring out the case as if the Government did not take any step to see that justice is done to the employees who suffered on that day. On the 24th September, 1968, *The Statesman* came out with an article under the caption 'The Black Day at Indraprastha'. Please permit me to read out a few lines from that article to enlighten the House about what happened there. The article says :

"A Central District official said that they heard some employees becoming frenzied and throwing stones at glass

panes. Police say the smashing of the panes alerted them and with a view to averting further damage to Government property, they entered the building. But they could not even enter the portico..."

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : These are all cock-and-bull stories.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTER-JI : The article further says :

"showers of missiles rained on them from three directions; Vikas Bhavan, Central Revenue Building and Indraprastha Bhavan. Excitement grew, and adding to the confusion, came the Jan Sangh MP, Mr. M. L. Sondhi. He tried to pacify the crowd but more missiles came from the top floors of the building...."

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : That is why we say, accept the demand for a judicial inquiry.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTER-JI : Then, it further says :

...."....some people had gone to the roof and were throwing stones at the police....".

This was what had come out in *The Statesman* of the 24th September. Further, we find :

....Tension was high inside and outside the building; there had been small clashes; more tear-gas shells had been burst. Then Mr. M. L. Sondhi, MP appeared on the scene."

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Does my hon. friend know about the massacre at Amritsar?....(Interruptions).

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTER-JI : I shall be failing in my duty if I did not mention in this connection the role played by the hon. Minister Shri Jaganatha Rao. He did not lose a single moment in going there. Hon. Members on the other side of the House were expressing sympathy and sorrow for the tragic deaths that had taken place. But I may point out that the hon. Minister Shri Jaganatha Rao himself had gone there to sympathise with the employees and to express sorrow at what had happened. My hon. friend Shri Kan-

war Lal Gupta should admit that our Home Minister did not lose any time in bringing to book the offending police employees who were responsible for the police excesses on that day. It has become a fashion nowadays to ask for a judicial inquiry in season and out of season in respect of every big or small happening in the country....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Has my hon. friend read the report of the Commission on the atrocities committed by Gen. O'Dyer? Does he know about the verdict of the commission which reported on that, the commission with which Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Malavaiya were associated and with which Pandit Santhanam also had been associated? We wanted to bring the atrocities to the notice of the Prime Minister but Shri Seshan did not answer the phone. Women were insulted by the so-called government run by a woman Prime Minister. They all harbour certain evil intentions which come out at such moments, and yet they pretend to be Gandhians....(Interruptions).

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTER-JI : I feel that the demand for a judicial inquiry is superfluous in view of the fact that the facts were so apparent. The facts were so apparent that it did not require any grand views of any judge to find out the facts. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : There is only simultaneous translation now; there cannot be any simultaneous talking. One of the two must talk, not both. If the hon. Members would not interrupt, Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee will finish in two minutes.

SHRI NAMBIAR : People have been shot dead. Why can they not institute a judicial inquiry? These are common demands.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (वलरामपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि कल कांग्रेस के सदस्य श्री देशमुख ने अपने भाषण में श्री सोंधी के ऊपर आरोप लगाया था और आज यह श्री चटर्जी भी सोंधी जी के बारे में कह रहे हैं तो उचित यह है कि श्री सोंधी को अपनी रित्यति स्पष्ट करने का मौका दिया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER : I shall give him a chance on one condition namely that he will not interrupt in the middle.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : As I was just saying it has become a fashion these days to call for a judicial inquiry in season and out of season, into events big or small happening in the country. In this particular case, I feel that the demand for a judicial inquiry is superfluous because the facts are so apparent that it does not need the grand views or advice of any High Court judge to come to a right conclusion about what happened on that day.

It must be remembered also that when democracy is trying to function vigorously in the country, even a High Court judge cannot maintain that detachment of mind and he may also be carried away by popular bias or political bias on questions like this. Therefore, in spite of the exhortations of Shri M. R. Masani and other hon. friends, I do not think that there is any special need for a judicial inquiry into the happenings on that day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : He cannot refer to the happenings, because prosecutions are going on and the matter is *sub judice*.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : Shri S. A. Dange was speaking in a sarcastic vein and castigating Government for their failure. In doing so in a light-hearted spirit, he was trying to equate the responsibilities, rights and privileges of the workers employed in the industrial enterprises with those of the Government employees who were carrying on tasks connected with the maintenance of essential services for the nation.

I feel that the Central Government employees must accept voluntarily certain restraints on the exercise of their trade union rights, placed as they are. At the same time I would submit that Government should also come forward to do justice to the employees by meeting their economic demands which are just and proper. But I am very clear in regard to this matter, however, that the Central Government employees will have to put some restraints on their trade union rights.

Then, I would just refer to the point raised by Shri S. M. Banerjee.

MR. SPEAKER : He should try to conclude now. He need not reply to the points made by every Member. Let him leave something for the other Members also.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : He made a very important point when he was speaking about how Shri Nambodiripad tackled the strike situation and how he had tackled the Central Government's instructions. In this connection, I would like to refer to a very wholesome editorial which appeared in *The Statesman* of the 24th September, 1968.

This is what the editorial had said :

"There are two major constitutional injunctions which no State can afford to disregard in its obsession with its own autonomy; its executive power has to be exercised 'to ensure compliance with' Parliament's laws (Article 256) and in such a way that it does not 'Impede or prejudice' the exercise of the Union's executive power (Article 257). These may not be disregarded by any State Government except on pain of inviting Central intervention."

I want to make it clear to everybody, to men and women here in this House as well as outside that this Government is prepared to deal with sympathy and good-will with their employees; this Government is even prepared to deal with extra leniency with their employees. But this Government is determined to counteract any political conspiracy or intrigues which might undermine the country's security. When deadly enemies are at our doors, when disruptionist forces are trying to fish in troubled waters in the country....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The enemies are sitting opposite. They are the biggest enemies.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI :this Government will not hesitate to liquidate those disruptionist forces. This Government will not hesitate to liquidate itself the moment it avails to carry out its obligations to the nation and to the people.

In conclusion, I would appeal to Government that they should not victimise their employees. They should be kind and generous to them, except to those who have

practised any violence or carried on any sabotage work. The others should be taken in, and Government should show generosity to their employees. Of course, they can also be firm when the time comes, and when danger comes to the country they should not falter.

Therefore, I recommend that the censure motion should be unanimously rejected by the House.

MR. SPEAKER : There are still some parties which have not participated. For instance, the DMK, the Communists (Marxist), and the PSP are there. Yesterday, I called some Independent Members also. About half a dozen of them had given names, but not one of them was here. I had called them one after the other but nobody was here. In the evening none of them was present, and I had to go in search of speakers from the Opposition. Today I shall not be able to call all of them. There are about nine or ten names from the Independent Group, but I shall not be able to call more than one or two of them.

The Home Minister will intervene in the debate at 4.30 P.M. Tomorrow, the Prime Minister will reply and, then, of course, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta will reply.

So far as the Swatantra Party is concerned, Shri N. Dandeker will speak, because his party has still a few minutes left.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : I spoke only for about 35 minutes....

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee pleaded for Shri M. L. Sondhi's personal explanation. I thought therefore that Shri M. L. Sondhi had to speak....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That was only personal explanation. You have to protect him.

MR. SPEAKER : The Mover has already taken about 40 minutes. I cannot accommodate more Members. Shri Dandeker is being allowed because Shri Massani spoke only for about 15—20 minutes. Even according to the time allotment, they have taken only half their time. So they are not being allowed extra time.

First I must give time to the rest of the parties. I will not be able to give time to

two or three speakers from every party. Later on, if there is time, we will see. I do not mind any number of members speaking subject to time being available.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, I should like to begin by paying my homage to those employees of the Central Government who laid down their lives to remind this nation that millions of our countrymen live in degrading poverty, abject squalor and are denied the rudiments of justice. By their supreme sacrifice, these men who died as victims of police firing have given a push, howsoever small it may be, howsoever modest it may be, to the stagnant social revolution in this country. Whatever the boasts of apologists of Government, whatever the tall claims of the spokesmen of Government, howsoever loudly the drums may be beaten and trumpets blown that the Government has won a victory, the verdict of history will be different that these men died as martyrs to further the cause of social justice. They died to create a juster, richer and a better India. This will be the verdict of history, whether Shri Chatterji likes to agree or not.

I should like to pay my tribute to the employees of the Union Government who against heavy odds, despite the most massive concentration and deployment of the forces of oppression, those to brave the wrath and vengeance of a feeble and frightened bureaucracy and leadership rather than give up a just cause. The totally wrong approach of the Government of India is illustrated by nothing so much as the simple fact that this is the only country where a demand which is basically, essentially and fundamentally an economic demand, a social demand, is dealt with not by the Ministry concerned with Social Welfare, not by the Ministry of Economic Affairs or Finance but by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Basically this is an economic issue; essentially this is a social issue. It has some political undertones and political consequences too. But the archaic, medieval way of approach is illustrated by the fact that it is the Home Ministry which always deals with the matter whenever the employees of Government raise a demand for a better social deal. I do not think in any other country a Ministry concerned with the maintenance of law and order, which is concerned with administration, is seized of this problem or is

[SIRI NATH PAI]

allowed to deal with it. But this illustrates the total failure of the Government to understand what the issue is about, what the struggle is for, what the dispute is about and what the quarrel is about.

At the very outset, I should like to frame some questions, because all kinds of irrelevant things are deliberately being imported in order to confuse the judgment of this House, to confuse the ultimate judge in this country, the public of India. What are the issues to which we should address ourselves today during the course of the debate? Let us have a dispassionate discussion about them. Let us completely forget which side one swears by. Let us try to learn some lessons because this is a recurring phenomenon in this country. It was there in 1946, 1951, 1957, 1960 and now in 1968. I had learnt slowly to doubt the validity of the maxim that history repeats itself and I was losing my faith in it. But I have come to believe that history repeats itself in all totality and completeness at least so far as the Government of India is concerned.

Look at these years I mentioned—1946, 1951, 1957, 1960, 1968. What story have they to tell us? The same lack of imagination, the same lack of understanding, the same lack of sympathy, the same panicky and easy recourse to force and the same palpable, pitiable, unconvincing *apologia*, when the Government have failed to meet the challenge. I shall quote sufficient authorities in the course of my submissions to uphold it, but this is something that is usual in this country alone. Nothing is learnt from the sad lessons of the past. Government employees have a single demand, an elementary demand, and when I ask this question what the strike is about, I will quote chapter and verse from their own authorities and sources to substantiate my case, but here at this stage, I want to submit only this, that we are the one country or Government which tries to prove that history repeats itself and will go on repeating itself so long as this party is in power.

What was the strike about is the first question I should like to address myself to. The second question I should like to ask is: What were the causes of the strike? The

third question will be: Who was responsible for the strike? The fourth question is: what happened during the strike? And the fifth question is: where do we go from this strike?

What was the strike about? All kinds of irrelevant issues have been introduced. I say the strike was about something which Dadabhai Naoroji wrote about, raised his voice about, when he wrote *The Poverty of India*. The strike was something which was the main inspiration of the freedom struggle under Gandhiji, about which the Congress have been talking and pledging its word of honour to the people. It did so at Karachi, from Karachi to Avadi it started with a pledge to give a fair deal to the people of India. It is the Government employee who is trying to generate sufficient persuasive force and pressure to persuade the Government to redeem these long-standing pledges. This is the struggle that is being waged, this is part of the struggle, this is, you may say, the brunt of the struggle. This is the basic struggle that is being waged in the country since Dadabhai Naoroji wrote *The Poverty of India*, and this is part of that epic saga of the struggle of the millions of our people for an honourable life for the sons and masters of this country. The Government employees had to bear the brunt of the battle.

I was reading a book about what happened in Britain, and there Mr. Wooton, whom I will quote in the course of my speech, tells us how in Britain a Government employee does not fight, the others fight and the Government employees benefit. In India it is the other way round. It is the railwaymen, the telegraphists, the income-tax clerk, the people in the Accountant-General's office, the Civil Aviation man, the small Government employee who is trying to carry this battle forward, which was the main justification for our struggle for freedom, for a better life, a more honourable life, a richer life, a life of dignity and freedom for our people. It was about this, but perhaps they may say this is Mr. Nath Pai speaking.

12.49 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

What was the strike about is the first question I raised. We were told that it was politically motivated. I do not want

to chew the cud about political motivation. Human motives are mixed, that is true, but in any given struggle there is a main cause, a principal cause, a principal justification. Are they going to say that they are a bunch of saints and hermits sitting here on a kind of missionary work? There might have been undertones, so what is wrong? A strike like that is bound to have some political consequences, but what was the main cause, the main motivation? Was it mainly political? Other motivations might have been there, but the main thing was this urge, this goading coming from the compulsions of life, the poverty of India, the suffering in India, the rising spiral of prices in India, the suffocation, the stagnation, the strangulation of life in India. It was this that goaded them on to the strike.

May I now at this stage read something? Fourteen ounces of cereals, three ounces of pulse, a little vegetable, milk and other nourishing foods are necessary for a balanced diet. Who can say that this is asking for too much? Who can say that to raise a demand for this is to start a political revolution in this country?

A little clothing—How much of it? 18 yards per year. This is all that a need-based wage implies. This is all that their demand implies. This is what we have been asking for. This is what you promised them when the flag was unfurled on the banks of Ravi saying that we want to create a new India. This is what every Five Year Plan has been pledging them. This is what we say from every platform when the election comes. This is all the needbased wage implies. You have promised them a modest and moderately comfortable living. Looking back on the recommendation of the Indian Labour Conference of 1957 one is bound to be struck by the reasonableness of this demand. The reasonableness of this demand strikes whom? I will disclose that later to you. Even what was asked for is to lead as a life of simple dignity, not luxurious and extraordinary one. This is not a pledge by a fiery radical socialist. This pamphlet I am quoting is published by the Government of India. This is the justification that the need-based wage is the legitimate one, is a reasonable one, is a modest one, it is almost a humble one. This justification is from a pamphlet which was published by

the Government of India. Finally what does this pamphlet published by the Director of Audio-Visual Publicity say? The needs are genuine, the demand is just. Let us then do everything to meet them. What did you do when they came..

AN HON. MEMBER : Indraprastha.

SHRI NATH PAI : Again they say that the demands are genuine. They are doing everything possible to meet them. There is only one thing I say. What would have happened to the Government is the question. We do not deny that with his extraordinary parliamentary skill, Mr. Chavan will say I do not deny. I can anticipate the speech and give the reply to you right now. He will say 'I do not deny. Mr. Nath Pai is asking for 18 yards of cloth. I would like to give him 36 yards' and there will be an automatic applause from the Congress benches. 'If I give him 36 yards, what will be happening to my other countrymen? Here I am reminded of the plea his distinguished predecessor Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant raised while replying to the same debate. This is how history repeats same debate. This is how history repeats

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : On both sides.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am saying something and I will have to say it till you are convinced and accept its reasonableness. When they say that the essence of the demand for a need-based wage is a few more rupees, you talk of inflation, you then talk of the prices going further. What does the Government itself argue? It is not a few rupees, but the power to buy food, clothing, living space, etc., adequate way of life with dignity and if money can buy these things, then give us money and if money cannot buy them, then give us these things. When we raised a demand for a minimum wage, it was not a new demand. I give you the historical background and Mr. Deputy Speaker, you have something to do with it. I would not like to embarrass you as a distinguished colleague of yours from Poona. Sir, this aspect, this demand was raised by the employees not to embarrass the present Government. This was a demand made in 1957 also and in 1960 also I made a submission. I had then said in August 1960 by voicing that we are not receiving it. In

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1960 this was the first demand of the Government employees, a needbased minimum wage, but then we told the then Minister, Mr. Nanda that if you agree to accept the principle of giving not to-day but at least in phases, need-based minimum wage, we shall be satisfied. This was consistently being said by us for the past ten years. What has been the Government's response. Let us get the first issue very clearly. The needbased minimum wage was not a blatantly irresponsible demand as has been said. This is a very modest demand even according to the pamphlet published by the Government itself. In order to rebut the argument of the employees. That was one aspect, I think I have tried to throw some light on the legitimacy, on the modesty, on the reasonableness of the demand.

Now, I shall try to turn your attention to the second question which I have raised. What were the causes of the strike? We are told, because of political motives. I have said what I wanted to say about that. But what were the real causes? I want to submit that the real causes were once analyzed by the then Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Wise I become. Here again history repeats itself. He privately admitted that it was his Government that was responsible for the strike, but publicly he made me and my colleagues responsible for the strike of 1960. He blamed my immaturity, my irresponsibility. The fact that I had then come out fresh from the university was supposed to be the cause of the strike of 1960! (*Interruption*)

Now, privately he admitted something totally different. And what did he say privately? Now, this is the cause of the strike too; let us see. You know this Government so much specialises in that Jekyll and Hyde practice: one thing privately, one thing publicly; one thing on the platform and one thing when it comes to implementation; one thing on the floor of the House and another thing in the Central Hall.

Now, this is what the Prime Minister of India, who blamed the immaturity and the irresponsibility of the leaders of the strike as the cause of the so-called civil rebellion of 1960, says. He writes to his provincial

colleagues—his satraps—that would be the most appropriate word. I have said that in that speech. He says, "We have thus far not evolved any adequate machinery for the rapid settlement of disputes of this type. The Government's way of dealing with such matters is a leisurely way and months and years pass,—sometimes decades pass, this is the amendment which I would like to make—"before we come to grips with the problem, a problem which perhaps could have been solved with greater ease becomes more difficult. Frustration takes place and passions are aroused and this leads to a conflict which is ultimately good for no one." This is Jawaharlal Nehru's confidential letter to the Chief Ministers of States written on the 30th June, 1960 to tell the real cause of the strike which followed on the 11th July, 1960. Precisely the same thing has happened.

The Prime Minister, in a circular letter which is now denied—but they should be very cautious in making such denials, because this becomes the archives and you are denying the right of access to the archives—but posterity will be able to read the full-set record. The letter was written belatedly, admonishing I think the Home Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. (*Interruption*) We shall get it in course of time. Security has been tightened. It used to be a little more tightened. It used to be a little more liberal in earlier days. Now I have got a copy of that letter. This time it was proved. I know the heading of the letter and the paragraphs. There, the Prime Minister disapproved all the methods. Now, internal politics of the party, we are not interested in, nor do I wish to say anything about it. But the fact remains that privately a letter is written admonishing the Home Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister and the methods employed. I am not concerned with any individual. We are concerned with the Government and the party as a whole and we hold them collectively responsible for the posture. We know this game. The day when the Cabinet decided to issue an ordinance, the so-called progressive hold of some pressmen said, "We have voted against this ordinance." The reactionaries said, "What a Government what an atmosphere, what

collective responsibility and what mutual trust and faith indeed?" Within half an hour, some pressmen range up and they gave the names. We said we are not interested in this game. We are not interested in this kind of game.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Madhya Pradesh also.

SHRI NATH PAI : You are quite right. It has been equally bad there. But two wrongs cannot make one good; even you will agree with this. We should try to set up a better example rather than other parties which follow your degrading example. Now, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that this was the basic cause. What were the causes ? The total failure of the Government of India to keep its pledged word, to uphold its word of honour, to implement the commitment that they had solemnly undertaken. I refer to the general perspectives of the commitment which are in every Plan, which are in every election manifesto, which are in every pledge you take. But the specific commitment is incorporated in the agreement in the JCM which Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and other colleagues pointed out. I want Congressmen, particularly those who are still serious about some of the faith which inspired them, to reflect and ponder over it for a moment. The employees did not demand, give this or that. They said, this is what we should get. You disagreed. All right: let us go to arbitration. You want to go to arbitration when it is bartering away the territory of India. But when your own employees will ask for arbitration—*Idam na mama*—like Viswamitra, you strike a posture and disown all responsibility. When Kutch territory has to be given, of course, Mr. Chavan with all his eloquence defended it here and in Bombay. But when his own employees ask for it, you disagree. Arbitration is provided, stipulated, promised and committed to. If we say, let us implement it, then of course, it is a crime! Article 16 says, compulsory arbitration shall be limited to pay and allowances, weekly hours of work and leave. This is very important. Article 16 of the JCM clearly, categorically, positively, accepts it and commits itself to it. But when they try to remind the Government of this commitment, you disagree. This

was the real cause. It was not the quantity that was denied. It was the failure of the Government to accept the principle.

It is like the cup of Tantalus. You know what happens. It is filled, but the moment it touches the lips, it is empty. Something is given and then it is snatched away. This concept of JCM was accepted first in a private communication by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when we wrote to them in January, 1960. Reply was very prompt in those days; even that we do not get now. The letter was written by me from Bombay. The next day the reply came from Bangalore. The last sentence of the reply was this: Regarding this machinery, there is something which the Government would like to accept and implement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He may conclude in a few minutes.

SHRI NATH PAI : I would like to resume my speech after lunch.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. The House stands adjourned till 2 o'clock. 13 HRS.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR].

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Nath Pai may now resume his speech. He has already taken nearly 25 minutes. May I request him only to take another 10 minutes ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Given him another 20 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a request. I do not want to disturb him in the middle of his speech. That is my desire. Bear that in mind, please.

SHRI NATH PAI : I shall bear this in mind as also your anxiety not to disturb me in the course of my speech.

When the House adjourned for Lunch we were discussing what we were the causes and I tried to emphasize the first important

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cause that was the failure of the Government to keep its word. I also then suggested that when we resume the debate, I shall be substantiating this, namely, if there is a commitment on the part of Government that in the event of a dispute the dispute will be referred to arbitration. I said that there was. Now let me produce documentary evidence in substantiation of the claim of the employees and the assertion that I am making before you.

There was an agreement entered into by the then Railway Minister of India, Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar, and Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan with regard to the arbitrability of disputes between railwaymen and the Railway Ministry. I may read this for the immediate reference of Shri Poonacha. This agreement has been solemnly signed and not only initialled. I say this because this Government makes a difference between 'initialling a document' and 'signing a document' when it is challenged. Shri C. Subramaniam once told Parliament, when he was reminded of an undertaking, that it was only initialled and not signed. We were taken aback. Now I am saying that it is not initialled. This particular document is signed on behalf of the Government of India by the Hon. Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Minister of Transport and Railways, the Hon. Shri K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Transport and Railways, and Shri V. Neelakantan, Member (Staff), Railway Board. These were the signatories on behalf of the Government of India and Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan and Shri Guruswami on behalf of the railwaymen. This agreement very clearly provided for arbitration in the event of a dispute between railwaymen and the Ministry of Railways not being settled.

With regard to the present commitment, may I now point out that the railwaymen once again asked for a clarification from the then Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Hathi, and this is Shri Hathi's commitment—may I read the actual correspondence between the employees' leaders and the Government of India? The employees wrote:—

"Kindly confirm that reference of disputes to arbitration, both at departmental level and national level, will be

compulsory and that the award of the arbitrator will be binding on both the parties."

What is the reply when the employees asked for confirmation? This is what Shri Hathi writes on behalf of the Government of India:—

"Please refer to clauses 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 22 of the enclosed scheme which are fully explanatory."

I have already referred to clause 16 and have actually read out from the original document.

"In the matters for which compulsory arbitration is provided, as the name itself signifies, arbitration will be compulsory if a final dispute is recorded at a departmental or national level, as the case may be."

Here is the clarification. There were some lingering doubts as to arbitration being compulsory, obligatory or not. On behalf of the Government of India Shri Hathi makes this solemn commitment. Now we are told that it is not so.

How should the whole machinery work? When we asked for this machinery, the reference made by the then Prime Minister, Nehru, was to the Whitley Council. There is a confusion about the Whitley Council. Mr. Whitley was a Liberal Member of Parliament. Later on he rose to be the Speaker of the House of Commons. During the War there was unrest in the industrial sector in Britain and with a foresight those imperialist Prime Ministers thought it necessary to look into the causes instead of running away by saying that it was a politically motivated unrest. Therefore a committee was created headed by Mr. Whitley and the Council takes its name, Whitley Council, after Mr. Whitley.

Now, I am going to quote for Shri Y. B. Chavan and the Government of India what the spirit of the Whitley Council is and what the spirit of the joint consultative machinery should be. We were told that our joint consultative machinery was based on the underlying principles of the Whitley Council. Is that really so? Let me read out this:

"The essential requirement for a successful Whitley Council system is the

willingness of the Government to adopt the same code of behaviour as other good employers".

Our Government want to be a model employer. In other countries, the private sector is the big employer. In India it is the Government which is the biggest employer, ours being a backward economy. Therefore, the responsibilities and obligation to be not only a good employer but a model employer are, therefore, all the greater. And how should they behave?

I am quoting from a speech delivered by Mr. Douglas Houghton, M.P., at the Indian Institute of Public Administration at the invitation of that institute which is a semi-government body. This is what he says :

"This they can do by separating their responsibilities as employers from the prerogatives of Government and allowing fruitful discussion with staff representatives on conditions of work and pay. Unless there is a yielding of the Central authority to meet the views and wishes of the staff in a spirit of co-operation and compromise, the Whitley Councils cannot succeed."

So, there must be a separation of the prerogatives which the Government of India has as a government and the responsibilities and obligations of Government as an employer. But there is a total shocking confusion about these two, the prerogatives of Government and the responsibilities of Government, and somehow there is a persistent tendency....

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Would my hon. friend read it out again?

SHRI NATH PAI : Yes, very much. The sentence is :

"Unless there is a yielding of the Central authority...."

—that is, yielding by the Home Minister and by his distinguished charming colleague on his left—

"...to meet the views and wishes of the staff in a spirit of co-operation and compromise..."

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Compromise

SHRI NATH PAI : Yes, compromise from him.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Compromise cannot be a one-party affair.

SHRI NATH PAI : The spirit of compromise has to be from him. How do I give up authority which I do not have? Let not the Home Minister look back to Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, because he will easily agree with him, but let him look at me and continue the argument. There must be yielding of the Central authority. Now the staff does not have the Central authority. The Government alone have it.

The sentence reads :

"Unless there is a yielding of the Central authority to meet the views and wishes of the staff in a spirit of co-operation and compromise, the Whitley Councils cannot succeed. But sometimes when the Government decides to do the yielding, the higher permanent civil servants fail to convey that spirit to the staff."

This is a moot point. Here, I would like to quote Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. I have personally nothing against the ICS. I radically disagreed with the Deputy Prime Minister when he chided the officials. I want to point out here that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had warned this country about how the ICS would behave when this nation would want to make a move in the direction of a better India. I do not want to use that language here because it is slightly out of date. This was what he said :

"Among those who have served in the ICS or other services there will be many Indians or foreigners whose services we may welcome when we have become free, but of one thing I am quite sure that no new order can be built in India so long as the spirit of the ICS prevails over administration and our public services. That spirit of authoritarianism and an ally of imperialism cannot coexist with freedom. The new India must be served by different men."

This was what Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had warned this country of.

Mr. Douglas Houghton tells us this interesting thing about the class I, class II and class III and class IV in our country. These are the classes that we have and the

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mentality that prevails is this. The people who belong to the class I think that they are the special elite and they are a superior administrative cadre. Even the glasses are different for drinking water from. There is no country where this kind of degradation has been emblazoned as in India, as in the corridors of the Government of India. A friend of mine, a student of Mr. Laski, when he came into the External Affairs Ministry had this to say; he had come from the so-called low castes of India; I do not want to identify him because they may victimise him. On the very first evening of the day he joined, he came and wept and said that even the drinking glass was different; of course, he had been used to it earlier as an untouchable, but he could not drink from the same type of glass from which the upper caste people drank. We find that in the Government of India, the kind of curtain on the window, the kind of cloth that is spread on the table, the kind of glass that is used will depend upon whether you belong to class I, class II, or class III or class IV, and this conception still continues. We are a caste-ridden society, and this concept continues in every form, and the Government of India takes sheer delight in perpetuating this kind of class distinction, this kind of categorisation and this kind of distinctions.

In Britain they found that the Whitley Councils had this kind of difficulty in the initial stages because there was not that accommodating spirit that they were partners. Class I or class II may be for the purposes of pay and allowances, but so far as the job is concerned, there should be no distinction. This is the beginning of the social revolution that has to be ushered in this country. The ordinary fitter who runs the railways is as much necessary for the running of the railways and perhaps more than the hon. Railway Minister who only issues the orders; the job of the humblest of our employees is as much necessary as that of the President. Unless this is accepted by us in the true spirit, we shall be getting nowhere.

Then, he says :

"The higher civil servants who comprise the official side of a Whitley

Council must be willing to respond to the staff desires; there must be more sharing of responsibility for making people happy in their work."

Now, let us go into the deeper causes. Apart from this failure, there is another thing that I would like to mention. Here, I may quote the ex-Deputy Chief of the Planning Commission and point out what he has said regarding the chronic erosion of the real wages. This is the real cause, the chronic continued erosion of the real wages of the Government employees. Prices are rising; of course, prices rise everywhere and they rise in India also. But how do they rise in India? The Prime Minister is a very close friend and ally of President Nasser. I do not know what she has decided to learn from him. Many things are worth learning. In this context, may I remind her that since he took power in July 1952, to this day, the price of bread and butter and essential commodities has been held by President Nasser? This is something which she should learn from him and try to do. But what is her record in this country? Instead of going on signing those inanities about growing friendship etc. etc. this is something concrete which we could do.

Again, look at what Marshal Tito, another of our allies has done, in our little mini-summit. What has he done in his country? Workers' participation in management through workers' councils was the first revolutionary step that Marshal Tito took, and also stabilisation of the prices of essential commodities which the average man needed. Can we not imitate them in these matters? I do not know what the Prime Minister has chosen to do. But this is something concrete which she can learn and do here. But what happens in India, and what do we find? We find that there is a continuous rise in the cost of living index, and there is a spiralling of prices and that makes an erosion in the little meagre earning of the employees. May I here quote an authority, an economist trusted by them till the other day at least? And this is what he has to say :

"For eleven out of thirteen years these people... —that is, the Government employees—

...have suffered a chronic erosion of their meagre standard of living. Surely,

something should have been done about that."

There is this continuous rise in prices in India, sometimes as great as 11 per cent and sometimes as great as 13 per cent. The rupee earnings of the employees expands, of course, but the real earning is what he takes home ultimately; it is not how many rupees he gets that matters to him or to his family, but what matters to him is how much rice, how much wheat, how much jowar and how much jaggery and how much sugar and how much tea and how many pieces of cloth he can take home. It is these that have declined continuously since 1947, and particularly so far as the employees of the welfare Government are concerned.

Yesterday, it was pointed out with statistics and figures that in some sectors of our private industry the wages had improved and the employers had been compelled to give a living wage. It is this second failure, therefore, of the Government of India, to stabilise the price-line and to hold the prices of essential commodities and to make them available at a price level which is within their reach, which has been the main cause; this is an unseen cause but a perennial cause. This is a cause which you cannot see but which you feel every day, and which all of us feel. Failure to pinpoint this leads to finding out scare-crows everywhere, and then fingers are pointed out at certain people. We ignore what is under our feet and then we look for victims whom we can blame elsewhere.

Now, I would come to the psychological aspect of why strikes become inevitable. In this country it has been the tradition since Independence that nothing is done except under pressure. Whatever the legitimacy and whatever the reasonableness and whatever the justice of a demand, the Government of India never act unless they are confronted with action. Except under pressure, they never grant the reasonableness of a demand. This has become a mental habit in this country. Therefore, when every other road is closed to them, the Government employees are naturally forced to wage the only weapon which they have, namely strike, because it is general conviction in this country that Government will never act unless there is

action; they do not like to be threatened and coerced, but what will others do when they know that Government never act till they are coerced and till they are pressurised and till they are threatened. This premium on pressure is not the creation of the employees but the creation of Government. If the path of negotiation, the path of discussion, agreement and settlement, is pursued by you, there will not be any necessity for action. But it is you who have created the condition where action remains the only thing and then you sermonise and lecture that action ought to have been taken. These are the causes.

Now, I will be turning to what happened during the strike. There is a convincing proof that the causes were such that they were within the power of the Government to control and since they did not control them, the responsibility, substantially for the strike, is that of the Government. What a tragic chapter of harrowing tales! I do not want to go on giving harrowing tales of what happened during the strike. I think every Indian should feel deeply hurt at what happen. Violence might have been limited to a few fields. Let not Government take delight in that that it was limited to Bikaner, Pathankot, Shahadol, Mariani, New Gauhati and Bongaigaon. They should not take delight in that. It is no use telling that.

I am reminded of the unfortunate words of a Minister of State—he is no longer alive; I do not want to identify him—who once said that only 14 persons had died. I do not know how a man should have made that statement. He was rightly taken to task by the entire House including his party. Let it not be said that only 14 persons died. It is an Indian who has died that matters. The number does not matter. The number 14 is too big. Even if one Indian dies, it is a harrowing thing for us.

What happened during the strike? I do not want to go into the details. But the mentality behind it, the attitude behind it, the posture behind it, is what stuns. What is alarming is this that, twenty years after Independence, the police have not yet been made to regard what is their essential duty and obligation. I would beg of the Home Minister and the Prime Minister to get a television film of what happened in Britain

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just in October this year when there was a 'Solidarity with Vietnam' demonstration. There was a talk that there will be a revolution; there was a talk in the British press led by the *London Times* that there will be a large-scale violence, that law and order will break down and that every single shop in the west of London, particularly on Regent Street, will be smashed. There were all kinds of precautions. The panic was real. What happened there? One section of the demonstrators assembled at Grosvenor Square where the American Embassy is situated—I have seen the film; I have seen the scene—and what happened is amazing. The police, row after row, seven strong, stood there firmly. Again and again, missiles came; again and again, brickbats came; again and again, assaults came. Never was the *danda* used, never was the gas used and never was the gun used. They stood there, firmly doing their duty. They cannot carry batons. Mr. Chavan knows that. They knew they were determined youngmen. This is something for the Prime Minister to see. On the eve of the demonstration, every leader of the demonstration which challenged the governmental authority was given equal time by the T.V. Do the Government of India allow other parties to put forth their views as to what they stand for to the people of India? Is the All India Radio always an instrument of the ruling party or is it something on which we should also have a right?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame!

SHRI NATH PAI: Then, Sir, once there was a strike in the city of Philadelphia of the municipal employees. What surprised me was that in the evening, along with the city's representatives, the representatives of the employees and the representatives of the citizenry were invited and given equal time to state their case. This happens in a capitalist country which does not boast of being a welfare State and which does not pretend to look after the working class. But these are the standards of this country which boasts of being a welfare State.

What happened in the Indraprastha Bhawan is only a symbol of harrowing

scenes in India. My hon. friend, Mr. Manohar Lal Sondhi has been much maligned, much slandered and much abused Sir, you have seen in your long distinguished career many harrowing scenes in India. These pictures should become a part of the debate of today. This is something which every Home Minister, every M.P. and every Indian for that matter should see, the danger that are symbolised. How thin is the wall between the sheer brutality and the pretence of civilisation? These pictures tell a terrible story. If you look at them, you see the pathetic hands raised and you see the sadistic look on the faces of the officers, how they are delivering these blows. You look at the petrified faces of young women, the pleading journalists and the photographer. I do not want to comment more on this. We immediately rushed there. This is something which passes the imagination and the comprehension of any decent normal human being. Here was an office where everybody was on duty; they were the most loyal of them; everybody was on duty; I talked to the officers, I talked to the chaprasis and they said that 99 per cent were on duty. What went wrong has been given in the two reports, particularly that of Shri Sarjoo Prasad and Shri Purshottam Trikam Das, which even Mr. Masani had to support having opposed the strike. Mr. Chavan has taken one step after much persuasion. I think, he ought to have summarily dismissed those two. He has dismissed 4,000 and more of employees, but in the case of those two men who were guilty, he took sufficiently a long time, nearly a fortnight or even three weeks, before he could persuade himself to think that they were in the wrong. When I went and saw, it looked something like a slaughter house. I do not know whether you, being a vegetarian, have ever gone to a slaughter house...

AN HON. MEMBER: Vegetarian!

SHRI NATH PAI: Yes; by birth.

But I have sometimes visited and it had the appearance of a slaughter house. I was not even born when Jallianwala Bagh took place, but I knew when we said :

इस खून को हमारे यारों न भूल जाना

Certainly the song which we had learnt as young fighters for freedom came to my mind because every wall was battered with

the blood of innocent men. It had the appearance of a slaughter house. Somebody said that it was a miniature Jallianwala Bagh. It was not a flourish of eloquence; it was a mild statement that one could make about what had transpired. Nobody was spared, whatever the office and whatever he was doing. There was no offence. Even men who were in the toilets and bathroom were dragged and beaten and trampled with. There are these photographs. All credit to those who have managed to take photographs. It is not enough to suspend people; if you want to prevent such things from happening, if Indraprastha must be the last that should happen in India, then something more—not merely suspending—must be done.

Lawlessness on the part of the employees, we are told. I have told Mr. Chavan on the 20th after returning from the Tihar Jail where I met the employees, what I saw. It was something appalling that I saw. The employees are supposed to be responsible in defying the law of the country. In the first place, they had taken powers which are to be taken only in an Emergency. It was not an ordinary law of the land under which they were operating. They had assumed those extraordinary powers by issuing an ordinance. And what happened? The law of the land was defied not by the employees who, after a warning, went on a strike, but by the guardians and custodians of the law. The magistrates in Delhi are an unusual phenomenon. I do not know by what stretch of imagination you call them the upholders and guardians of law. If anything, with all my responsibility and limited knowledge of law and jurisprudence, I want to submit that they are a blot on the judicial system of this country. Magistrates who will remand to custody without demanding for the accused being produced before them are not upholding the law but are disgracing the law of the land. 2,400 employees were sent to prison without even one of them being required to be produced. I have got a deposition signed and given to the Superintendent of Prison: 'what are the charges against us?'. I brought this to the notice of the Home Minister on the 20th. His response was that if this was true, this was a very serious matter and that he would look into it. This was the way in which they behaved. Indraprastha and the magis-

trates show the panicky behaviour of the Government, the utterly panicky manner in which the Government reacted to the token strike. All that generations of Indians have done to lay the foundations of India's solid recovery is wasted if a single day's token strike by government employees will bring about the collapse of the Government of India. Is this Government so fragile, is it so weak that a single day's token strike will bring about the collapse of the Government of India? Then, the sacrifices of all the martyrs and patriots have been laid waste.

In conclusion, I want to draw your attention to the tragic figures—4,000 discharged, 44,000 given termination notices and 8,000 prosecuted. What a sorry tale! These 14 people were victims of police firings. Where do we go from here? We want to create, we are told, normalcy. Government's pretension is: first get normalcy and then we will look into the legitimacy of the demand. There are only two points which I want to mention in conclusion.

They say, we would like to give justice but where is the means, where is the capacity. I don't want to go into all aspects of these things. We have to take two steps. One is the rehabilitation of these employees. Another is, this sorry chapter of suspension, of termination or break in service of these employees must be ended forthwith. Don't let us go on playing these cat-and-mouse games. Don't say, you misbehaved, you must behave better, and all that. This chapter must be closed and a new chapter must be opened in a spirit of mutual understanding, mutual accommodation. Let us not go on rubbing the point you went on strike, you challenged us, now we can teach you a lesson. What has Mr. Subramaniam, a class-III employee getting a salary of Rs. 155, having his wife, a widowed mother, with three children, two young brothers, done that you want to punish him? He just asked you, help me, Mr. Home Minister. He should not be treated as a rival, as one challenging your authority. So, I want to plead with the Prime Minister, I want to plead with the Government of India, and demand, end it. The word need not be misunderstood by anybody. I want to ask them, Sir, that they must end this chapter by withdrawing this nefarious

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ordinance, by withdrawing all the prosecution cases. Even yesterday some people came and told me that they are being harassed and they are being asked to take anticipatory action and all that. So, this sorry chapter must be ended. What has really happened, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, is this. The main issue which was the cause of the strike, that is, the basic minimum wage, has been forgotten and sidetracked. I will not allow that to happen. The capacity of the Government is there. In one sentence I will conclude. They have the capacity to subsidise. Let them not say that they have not got the capacity. They have the capacity to subsidise Mundhras, Amin Chand Pyarelals, Dharma Tejas and all that. But they don't have the capacity to subsidise, to give a little subsidy, for these poor employees to buy foodgrains. Let the public enterprises be run efficiently. They will yield an annual income of Rs. 600 crores. Let the Government go on plugging the loopholes of the losses to the exchequer made by the tax-dodgers and the tax-evaders. Let this be checked and let this colossal waste be ended.

Time and again, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, some congressmen came and told me, Mr. Nath Pai, you spoke very well, but give us something constructive. They said, we liked your speech, it was wonderful, and all that. It was somewhat embarrassing to hear compliments to one's face. Now, let me say something concrete and constructive: let them end this chapter of struggle and begin a new chapter of mutual understanding, let them start the Whitley councils, let them stop this prosecution forthwith, let them withdraw all these cases. After all, there was nothing serious; it was a legitimate demand which they wanted. Let us not, in the heat of the debate, forget about this, about their basic demands. I want an inquiry, a judicial inquiry to be formed wherever firing has taken place, wherever life has been lost. Mr. Chavan can make a new beginning. There will be persons among his colleagues who have rendered distinguished services to the country, but let Mr. Chavan make a new beginning, make a path of his own, that whenever there is firing, whenever life has been lost, there will be an independent judicial enquiry, not a departmental enquiry, whether

it is Indraprastha, Sahadol or Bikaner. Some day there will be Indians, those who toil, those who sweat, those who serve the land with the sweat of their brow, who will inherit this country and they will be the masters of India. They will be able to live in freedom and in liberty as honest and truly free men in India and those Indians will raise their hands in salute and bow their heads in gratitude to the employees who in 1957, 1960 and 1968, braved the wrath of this Government and tried to do their best to create a better India. Thank you very much.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI

(Bhubaneswar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we on this side of the House have our full sympathies for the Government employees and for the entire working class of this country. I, find nothing wrong in the expectation of the Central Government employees for a still better living standard, because, it is this Government which has created these employment opportunities for the millions of our brilliant young men and women in this country. The bulk of them come from the middle class. I feel that the time has come when the Government employees should be brought out of the political controversies and they should be given the opportunities of direct negotiations with the Government for the redressal of their grievances. I am quite sure the demands of the Central Government employees are genuine and cannot be brushed aside as some of us are thinking. But sometimes it so happens that when someone makes a wound, it has been our duty and responsibility to try to heal it. I am quite sure efforts are being made from all directions to heal the wound created by the most unfortunate incidents and the strike of the employees. In the present case, I feel nothing should be said or done on either side which would again cut open the wound which is being healed. I am quite sure extreme utterances on either side will not help solve the problem, will not help to reinstate the employees who went on strike whom we want to serve and benefit.

I have just returned from a tour of the most devastated areas of my State, Orissa. There hundreds of thousands of homeless men, women and children are starving. They have lost their homes, their every-

thing. A hundred grammes of *chuda* and a kilo of rice, have become so precious to them now. Even after 8 days starvation they were not able to get these. Who is there to give them food and clothing? Who is there to wipe out the tears from the eyes of these starving millions? The miseries of my people are so vivid and fresh in my mind that whatever we are discussing here about a need-based minimum seems to be far-fetched and so unreal.

When we sit in judgment on the actions of Government, we must do so in their totality. It has been stated by the Prime Minister many times that Government do not like to be vindictive in any way. She has reiterated that the problem before them is a human one and would be treated as such. Government have declared times without number that they would not stand on prestige or be vindictive to the employees. I hope Government stand by their own commitment. I am quite sure that whatever action has followed all these days has been in pursuance of that policy. I know they have taken decisions in pursuance of this policy of sympathy and understanding. And the withdrawal of notices of termination of service of 48,000 employees have been done in this spirit. Our party was the happiest at this decision as they had asked for it. I have no doubt that in gradual course of time the break in service will also be condoned, and we on our side shall urge upon the Home Minister and Government to do their best.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : Whyn ot do it now?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : We are doing it.

Our party is confident that the 7,000 permanent employees who were suspended will also be leniently treated, and we shall impress upon the Government and the Home Minister that they should be treated leniently as this is the policy of the Government. We can again say with confidence that the cases of the 4,000 temporary employees who were summarily dismissed will also be sympathetically considered on representations as Mr. Nath Pai has suggested and all the other members on the other side have also demanded. We shall also impress upon the Government and the Home Minister that they should take into consideration the cases of these employees.

In Orissa some action has been taken against some employees and we have approached the authorities there and we shall again impress upon the Government here that nothing should be done to give the impression that the Government is vindictive. My hon. friend Shri Banerjee has also said in his statement that the lenient policy followed by the Prime Minister is a clear guidance for the State Governments. So I hope all the State Governments will act accordingly. Therefore, the policy of sympathy and understanding of the Government has been appreciated by the vast majority of the Central Government employees and I see no reason why the Central Government should go back on this policy.

The cases of police excesses have been narrated here. Really what has happened in Indraprastha cannot be supported. There was resentment, and the Home Minister knew this was something wrong. So he acted quickly. If there is anything more to be done in this respect I have no doubt that he will again rise to the occasion. He will sense the sentiments of this House, and I have no doubt he will never be found lacking because the Government is always working with an open mind and with a spirit of understanding towards its employees.

You may have noticed that Mr. Dange was very conciliatory in his speech yesterday because he knows that a mess has been created and that something should be done to get out of this mess. Even immediately after the strike in a statement he said it was strange that some of the leaders who led this movement got themselves arrested before the 19th, because the leaders should have been there to lead, they should not safely go and sit in a prison, leaving the Central Government employees leaderless. Therefore, whatever incidents took place were because there were no leaders. I hope on future occasions the leaders will be present by their side.

With regard to the need-based minimum, it is a part of the 10-point programme which has been accepted by the A.I.C.C. The Congress has been the standard bearer in accepting this Ten-point programme in which is included this need based minimum

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

wage, and I hope the Government would try to implement the programmes accepted by the A.I.C.C.

A calculation has been made recently in terms of money as to what this need based minimum wage for the working class will come to. For Calcutta it will be Rs. 240.31, for Delhi Rs. 191.31, for Jamshedpur Rs. 274.35, for Ahmedabad Rs. 224.62, for Madras Rs. 189.99 and for Bhubaneswar Rs. 240.48. If you analyse it, you will find 57% of this amount goes for foodstuffs. Therefore, as Mr. Nath Pai was pointing out, we shall have to find a way out. Unless we bring down the prices of essential commodities, that is, foodstuffs, there is no meaning in increasing the rupee content of the salaries of the employees. Now to provide the minimum needs of the vast majority of our people, we shall have to work out a phased programme.

On the one side there is an area where people do not get water to drink and on the other side there is a section of the population where there is tap water all the 24 hours. Now we have to work out a policy of providing the minimum needs of the people. Sir, the priority sector will be the former and unless we have drinking water for everybody in this country we cannot think of others who have at least Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 per month as salary now. This can be achieved in three ways. Either we have to accept the Gandhian principle and ideology that everybody should lead an austere life reducing luxuries to the minimum till enough saving is accumulated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Start with the Ministers.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : We shall start with everybody. Secondly we have to reduce the disparity. Now I bring to your notice one thing. There is an oil company Oil India Ltd. in Assam. I think I shall submit it to the House. You will find in the list of senior executives 45 persons. The salary is Rs. 6750, dearness allowance—Rs. 825 and housing and accommodation—everything is free, gas and 5 gallons of petrol a day everything free.

AN HON. MEMBER : They are the perquisites.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Now, therefore, it is amazing to find such

wide disparity. I hope, Sir, this would be placed on the Table of the House and it can be examined. I can give it to you because this is most revealing.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : They are 'Bakasuras'.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The second point I was making is to remove the disparity. First thing is that we shall reduce the luxurious living. If we cannot do that, we have to reduce the disparities in all sectors of life and the Central Government employees had a responsibility. I, therefore, said that it is a new phase of the struggle because the monopolies growth is taking its roots in the Central Government offices. I have come across notings of these officers who have helped these monopolies to get all the advantages that they can get from the Government. Therefore, the Central Government employees have a great responsibility in checking the growth of monopolies in the country.

The third alternative before us is creating community wealth by productive labour. Here I am reminded of Mao Tse-tung. He asked the Government employees to go back to the villages from urban areas and closed down the offices. He said 'You will have no file work'. He sent the officers to villages to assist the farmer to dig wells as there was a drought in the country-side and in the shortest possible time 1 lakh surface wells were dug. You will find in Assam, Orissa, and Bihar millions of people who are homeless to-day. Why don't you close down the offices and send the officers to the rural areas so that they can help the villagers to build their homes. And reduce the file work by 50% and corruption will be checked to that extent.

Because the more you go on with file work, the more will you allow scope for corruption, and 50 per cent of the corruption is due to this file work. I hope the time has come when the Government will give serious thought to this matter.

I have calculated that out of every hundred rupees that the Government is advancing to the farmers by way of loans and advances and such other assistance, Rs. 45 is being paid to the various offices. The Government in an average is advancing every year Rs. 200 crores to the peasants

and farmers by way of loan, and fertiliser loans and subsidies. In advancing loans, why not the Government ask the farmer to deposit Rs. 20 in a bank, and open a savings bank account, and then channelise all the Government assistance not through the offices but direct to the peasant's account so that the peasants will have a sense of participation in the activities of the country? It is no use telling that the Central Government employees should not go on strike. I am afraid that more and more strikes may follow because the economic condition of the country is so bad, and we all shall have to fight poverty together. (Interruption) My analysis is different from Mr. Sondhi's. Therefore, I submit to the Government that this should not be taken as a passing phase. We should all try our best to solve these problems. All efforts should be made to have direct negotiations with the Central Government employees because they form a vast portion—two million and more—of the millions of our own middle classes.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not as political office-bearers.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I say they must be free political leaders and Government should conduct direct negotiations with them. Lastly, I feel that our Government which has followed a most lenient attitude in the strike should keep up to it and try to see that whatever grievances are still left are settled with a spirit of understanding and sympathy.

I oppose this motion.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR (Basirhat) : Sir, I just want to submit that people like us who speak perhaps only once or twice during a whole session, who belong to a group of about 60 Independents, should be given a little more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yesterday, unfortunately, none of the Independents was present. We wanted to give some opportunity, and even today, after the recognised groups, after their turns are over, we will try to accommodate some Independents, time permitting. We do not ignore Independents as such.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : You said recognised

parties, but the Independents are also recognised Independents.

श्री प्रकाशनाथ शास्त्री (हापुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष परम्परा इस प्रकार की डालिये कि जो रिक्ग-नाइज़ एटार्ज़ हैं उनको प्राथमिकता आप दें, और उनके अनुपात से उनको समय भी आप दें। इस में कोई आपत्ति हमें नहीं है। लेकिन जो इंडिपेंडेंट मैन्यूर्ज़ हैं उनकी संख्या के अनुपात से जितना समय उनके हिस्से में आता है उनना समय उनको भी मिलना चाहिये।

SHRI BADRUDDUJA (Murshidabad) : May I submit that your predecessor, Mr. Hukam Singh, used to allot time according to the number of Independent Members, and that time should be distributed. But you have been systematically ignoring us throughout the earlier sessions. Never was a chance given to us, except once in a blue moon. We never got a chance to discuss these matters. We represent one million people and more. Should we not have a say on such serious matters affecting the country?

श्री पश्चिम चंद्र सिंह कुशवाह (भिड़) : जो स्वतन्त्र सदस्य हैं उनको तो समय दिया जाए लेकिन इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाए कि हम लोगों में से जिन को तीन को आप ज्यादा पहचानते हैं केवल उन्हीं को हमेशा समय न दिया जाए और दूसरे लोगों को भी दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I should like to make one thing clear. While time is allotted, the strength of the Independents is kept in mind and that portion of time is always given to them. The question is one of accommodating them in such debates. Certainly some independents would be accommodated. Whom the Chair should call is a different matter.

MR. SEZHIYAN

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Sir, while participating in the debate on the no-confidence motion moved by my worthy friend, Shri K. L. Gupta, we on this side are aware of the arithmetic of numbers. Even the mover had no illusion of the fate of the motion at the end of the discussion.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

Because of the numerical strength of the treasury benches, they are bold enough and very confident to face this motion. As soon as the motion was moved, they said, we are prepared to meet it immediately. They showed their confidence even before the motion was moved. It is reported that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs told the press that they are very confident to face the motion. Had they shown half of the zeal with which they want to meet the opposition here to meet the employees and understand their grievances, had they shown one-tenth of the confidence with which they meet the no-confidence motion here to meet the employees' representatives outside, perhaps the happenings of September 19 may not have happened and we may not have had any occasion for this no-confidence motion itself. While we appreciate the confidence with which they are prepared to meet the opposition here, I appeal to them not to rely on numbers only. I appeal to their conscience and their democratic instinct to assess the pros and cons of the strike.

We know that the people form the Government. When a part of the people suffer, Government also should suffer. To that extent, Government should be aware of the trail of bitterness that has been left behind after the 19th September events. They speak of normalcy to be restored. We should go to the root of the matter. What made the normalcy to be disturbed? What made 2½ million employees to go on strike? Unless the basic issues which led to the events of 19th September are taken up for earnest consideration and early solution, the air is not going to be cleared. It is only a postponement of the evil.

Again and again, we meet the same set of issues. As Mr. Nath Pai eloquently put it, it has happened since Independence. In 1957 and in 1960, there were strikes. Even in 1960, action was taken against a large number of persons and the recognition of many employees' unions were withdrawn. But by 1962 they were re-recognised again. Therefore, I am not worried about that. The basic issue should be brought before us for discussion. Unless the Government is prepared to do something in that direction, I think this is going to be a perennial

issue and it will be left to the future, with more and bigger problems facing the future governments and future generations.

The basic issues were the need-based minimum wage, full neutralisation of DA and merger of DA with basic pay. This need-based minimum wage is nothing new. In 1957 at the Indian Labour Conference, under the able guidance of Mr. G. L. Nanda, this was propounded. In 1960, Mr. Nanda, who was then Labour Minister enunciated in Parliament the concept of subsistence wage, which worked out to slightly over Rs. 130/- then.

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Sir, this principle has again and again been accepted though the Home Minister now says that this is an issue which is not arbitrable and which cannot go to arbitration. But, if you go into the Constitution—Article 43—you will find that the Directive Principles of the State Policy have been clearly enunciated. Article 43 reads as follows:—

"The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or cooperative basis in rural areas.

Thus, Article 43 ensures that the State shall endeavour to secure to all workers a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life to all the workers, whether they are in the industrial sector or in the agricultural sector. This is the Directive Principle of State Policy. Now, I want to know what the Government have done? After having the Constitution for the last 18 years, what have they done for the agricultural workers for the minimum wage?

Here, political motives are being brought in again and again. Those who speak on the other side say that it is politically motivated. The parties may be politically motivated but the employees are not politically motivated; they are only wage motivated.

They want some more facilities for which they want a minimum basic wage which will sustain them.

Sir, I now quote from a newspaper which comes from Delhi and which is very close to the Prime Minister and the ruling Party, namely, The National Herald. In its Editorial on July 29 this year, it is stated :

"The increasing demands of the employees need not be misunderstood. They are essentially a protest against the economic policies of the Government, against their failure to control prices, to avoid extravagance and to effect savings."

Therefore, the strike that was conducted in which more than a million people participated was more a protest against the economic policies of the Central Government, against the failure of Government to control prices, against the inflation which has made a mockery of the pay that they receive. There is a downward trend of the real wages that are being paid to the workers.

Therefore, it is against these conditions that the Central Government should divert their attention. Some Members also spoke of the consequences that would follow if the Government were to accept the minimum wage policy. If the Government is to implement this policy in the case of Central Government employees, some have calculated that that would come to Rs. 200 crores. Yet some others said that applying the same standards to all the industrial and agricultural workers may come to Rs. 700 crores. What harm will be done if the Government is to leave this matter for arbitration before an arbitrator? They can as well put forth all these things before him. They say that, though it is desirable, yet it is not practicable. This argument also they can put forth before the arbitrator. Before him they can say that these are the calculations and these are the resources available, and therefore it is not possible to implement that. Some start can be made in this direction only if they accept this and if they really feel that they are bound by the Directive Principles of the Constitution. If they really feel that this is the desirable thing to be done, they should not have any objection for referring the matter to arbitration. But, here comes the crux of the problem. They pay lip service only;

they say that the need-based wage is a desirable thing but they would not implement it. There are many directives given in the Constitution like prohibition. They pay lip service to them but do not implement them.

As was pointed out by Shri Nath Pai, the wages have not even been maintained not to speak of any increase in wages. Though the pay envelope or packet is expanding the real wage is going down day by day. In 1947 the lowest wage earned by a Central Government employee was Rs. 55. Now he is getting Rs. 129. But if you take into account the increase in cost of living, Rs. 55 of 1947 would be equivalent to Rs. 162 of today. So, in terms of real wages a person who was getting Rs. 55 in 1947 should get today Rs. 162. But he is getting only Rs. 129. That shows that the real wage has gone down. I want to know what the government have done to make up for the loss in real wages by the workers.

Of course, big business have amassed huge profits. They are able to reap the effects of inflation. Inflation has given windfall profits to business tycoons, industrialists and big business houses. But what about the poor labourers who are getting poor wages? What about those who are getting fixed income like teachers and those working in offices and establishments? These people with fixed income have been hard hit by the inflationary trends, and the Central Government is squarely responsible for this.

Therefore, instead of increasing the wages which are not real, government should have adopted some measures for curbing the rise in prices, for curbing the inflationary tendencies. But, instead of curbing the rise in prices in the economy, instead of trying to hold the price-line, government seem to believe in the numerical strength inside Parliament and the numerical strength of outside and other forces for suppressing the discontented people and thereby solve the dispute. The prices of almost every item of human consumption are going up day by day and the real wages of the employees are coming down at the same time. If this atmosphere is allowed to last long it will certainly lead this country to a turmoil from which it would be very difficult to get out.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

It is not very difficult for the government even at this stage to formulate a policy by sending for arbitration the two basic demands put forth by the employees. Instead of victimising the people, instead of issuing suspension and termination orders, they should try to suspend the root cause, they should suspend the rigidity in their approach, they should try to suspend the rise in prices. Then only will they be able to hold peace in this country.

In the newspapers we see many classifications of those who participated in the strike. A few days after the strike, the papers talked of those who absented from work and those loyal employees who reported for work. A week afterwards, there was another classification—"loyal absentees," absentees who wanted to come but who did not come. The third day another adjective was used, "reluctant absentee"—an absentee who wanted to come but did not come reluctantly. I do not know how government were able to search the conscience of the people and classify them as 'loyal' absentees and 'reluctant' absentees. Two days ago a new classification has been devised—"active striker", "instigating striker," "real striker" and "reluctant striker." I do not know why so many classifications have been given. Perhaps, government are themselves confused and they do not know who is a real striker and who is not a real striker. As was pointed out by many people, those who were at Indraprastha were loyal workers on duty but they were the worst hit. Therefore, the real cause has to be seen elsewhere and the real people who are to be arrested are not the employees; the real people who should have been arrested are those persons who are responsible for the increase in prices of daily needs. Those who are the blackmarketeers, those who are the business tycoons and tax evaders, those who were responsible for this economic bankruptcy and those who were responsible for the ill-planning and ill-execution, those who are sitting on the Treasury Benches are the persons who should have been taken to task instead of the poor employees in the Government offices. Instead of exercising the big stick on the employees, they should have gone to the root causes.

Therefore, the Government and the Prime Minister and the Home Minister should first concentrate on this basic issue of price rises and unless this is done I am afraid they will have to meet again and again the same kind of problem. No doubt, this time the employees may have been suppressed, but a time would come when the force would become unsuppressible and I do not want Government to allow things to reach that stage.

Again, I would appeal to Government not to rely on their numerical strength here. I appeal to their conscience and to their human tenderness to treat their employees as their own brethren. On an earlier occasion, when the Home Minister was replying to a half-an-hour discussion, he had said that the entire Government was functioning as a family and the Ministers were the heads of the family. I want him to behave as the head of a family with the other members of the family instead of taking them as foes. Because they are not able to fight the enemies who come from outside we find that they are using their strength in fighting those who are their own brethren, namely the employees who are running the Government. Therefore, I appeal again to their conscience to remove all the suspension orders and to take back all the orders of dismissal, to stop other victimisations and to create an atmosphere of normally and to continue the dialogue to find a peaceful settlement of this vexed problem.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was listening with rapt attention to the rhetoric and oratory of Shri Nath Pai. It was very good as far as it went. But then life is something different from rhetoric and oratory.

Our experience in this Parliament is that every session we face a no-confidence motion. In democratic life we are wedded to building up the traditions of democracy and this carries certain responsibilities as well. If constantly we come up with no-confidence motions without realising its implications then the consequences become very serious. For instance, on this occasion as soon as the papers broadcast the news that Parliament would be faced with a no-confidence motion, the attitude of the man in the street was one of cynicism only.

I feel, therefore, that by bringing forward these no-confidence motions, we have gradually allowed a progressive erosion of the democratic traditions of India. Here again, even the sponsors of the motion do realise and admit that it is not possible to topple the Government by this no-confidence motion. I do not say that they should not do it. They should do it. When a no-confidence motion comes up, it means that the Opposition is in a position to project a certain economic policy and a certain political approach whereby they could change the Government. This galvanises the people. We politicians create the impression by these frequent no-confidence motions that we are not very serious about building up democratic traditions but we are interested only in having certain debates. Then, again, in the course of the debate we only indulge in mutually acrimonious exercises. That does not ennoble or raise the standard of democracy which is yet in a very infant state in India. Therefore my first submission is that the very approach was wrong and Shri Masani was perfectly correct when he said that he and his party could not associate themselves with this approach.

श्री रवि राय (पुरो) : उन को अपनी नरक से जाहां ममारी माहूव को ।

SHRI R. BARUA : That is not the question. I have great respect for some of the Members of the Opposition, like Shri Joshi who has a dedicated life behind him and who is wedded to democracy. I am just giving vent to my feelings. They are also equally responsible for maintaining the traditions of democracy as we on this side. That is why I am making this appeal to every Member in the Opposition, including the sponsor of the motion, and not in the spirit of just throwing mud and criticizing anybody because of the censure motion.

Then, the argument is put forward that a need-based wage was the reason for the strike, that the Government did not agree to arbitration and so the strike was inevitable. We have a little confusion about a need-based wage and a minimum wage. There is a thing like a minimum wage for which there is a separate Act and that is being followed up. So far as a need-based wage is concerned, it covers a wider range.

The 1957 agreement has been referred to by the hon. Members on the other side and in fact we also believe in it. But what are the components of a need-based wage? It means cereals, other foodgrains, vegetables, eggs, milk, housing and so many other things to give a decent and dignified life. As Shri Panigrahi, just a few minutes ago, pointed out, the condition of the vast majority of the people is such that it is impossible in the present national economy to go in for a need-based wage. The concept or the idea is quite all right; let us strive for it, but in the immediate future it is not possible to give it.

Let us visualise the number of Government employees in India. Today, taking the States they have more than 1,45,00,000 employees if my calculation is correct. If, for instance, the Central Government decides that they will give a need-based wage to its employees, what happens? Give just Rs. 100 extra monthly to these 1,45,00,000 people and see what it costs the exchequer.

Shri Dange gave the argument that in India there are different rates of wages in different sectors and, therefore, there is nothing wrong if we seek a higher wage in a certain segment of the population while we do not consider the others. But once the Central Government employees get this extra, immediately there will be repercussion in the States. If that happens, shall we be in a position to meet it? That is a tremendous responsibility. Just as it is the responsibility of the Central Government to see that their employees are content, it is equally the responsibility of the Government not to create conditions and climate in the States that they just collapse and crumble.

In the recent past we saw how in different States movements were afoot to see that their wages were raised to the level of the Central Government employees. In that case what happened? The State Governments pleaded their inability and wanted the Central Government to subsidise it. It is not possible.

Therefore the need for a need-based wage cannot be conceded at the present state of economy.

[Shri R. Barua]

15.19 HRS.

[*SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair.*]

To create an atmosphere and to go on a strike, to castigate the Government by saying that having accepted it in 1957 they have refused to do this, all these things are not the right perspective.

Then, it is argued that under clause 16 it was arbitrable and should have been referred to arbitration. That has been quoted here. A need-based wage has got a different connotation and a minimum wage has got a different accepted connotation. The pay and allowances and the need-based wage are two different things.

Then, Section 16 is very categorical which says that arbitration shall be limited to pay and allowances. Mr. Dange put forth his argument, when the Government was prepared to refer the case of pay and allowances to arbitration, why not refer the case of need-based wage also to arbitration? My submission is that the need-based wage is not something like pay and allowances. The need-based wage has a wider concept. Therefore, it is wrong to presume that the Government betrayed and rejected this demand.

With regard to the demand of absorption of the dearness allowance with pay, the Government agreed to consider it and to do something and to see what can be done. About other demands also, the Government accepted to consider them except the demand of the need-based wage because the interpretation of pay and the interpretation of the need-based wage is yet to be determined. It is not for the Arbitration Board to determine what should be the connotation of pay and what should be the connotation of need-based wage. *Prima facie*, as it is admitted by every section of the House, the need-based wage has a wider concept than what was visualised in the 1957 Agreement.

My submission is that it is wrong to assume that the Government acted in an arbitrary and irresponsible manner while they refused to refer the demand of the need-based wage to arbitration. It is argued with some vehemence that even if the arbitration awarded something for that

matter, the Government could have rejected it if it was not economically possible and if it went against social justice. But to create such an atmosphere to day in the country is something which is suicidal. This is not the stage at which you create a problem out of this.

Mr. Dange is known for his sarcasm. When the debate becomes monotonous, such a sort of spice and humour is necessary. In his sarcasm, he said that if the trains can run 36 hours late, what would have the Government suffered if they had allowed the strike to go on for 24 hours. It sounds very well. But it carries no sense. In reality, it is not so. In fact, during the last few months, during the last few years, a new trend in the trade union movement has cropped up in India. I do not say about the trade union movement of the Central Government employees. I mean the trade union movement as such of the country. In the recent past we came across cases of sabotage. In West Bengal, a transmission tower was sabotaged and so also, in other sectors, instances of that type we came across. Therefore, when the entire trade movement or the strike was proponderantly guided by political parties, the Government had to take note of all these things. This is a time when the quick movement of food is necessary to distress areas like Orissa, Jharkhand and many other places. There is also the question about the movement of other articles. The price question was also raised. Fortunately, for the last two or three months, there has been a tendency of stabilisation of prices. If you create such conditions and the things do not move, there will again be a spurt in the price rise. That would have affected the people. Therefore, taking all these matters into consideration, the Government had no other way but to promulgate the Ordinance. The Ordinance was just an enabling measure to see that in certain sectors the strike is prohibited. Unless that is done, no legal action could have been taken. No doubt, the service conduct rules are there which provide that if a Government employee joins the strike, he is liable to be punished. But the Ordinance was issued in order to create confidence in the minds of people and to tell them that the Government was doing everything to protect the people.

Lastly, I would like to say that I have been able to move about at least in some parts of my State. There is absolutely no cooperation, no support, from the common man except the Government employee. Even the Government employees of the States sector have had no sympathy for the strike. That is a factor which one must take note of. How can you run a movement and get the people into success when the vast majority of your own colleagues in the State sector and the general people do not support? Therefore, it will be completely misleading to the Central Government employees to believe that by such a strike they will be in a position to gain their objective because, after all, one must look to the common man, one must look to the general support of the people. Here is a case which not a single man supported. There were people who said: 'How is it that you are tolerating all this?'. They could not understand that this was, after all, motivated by political parties and not by the government employees. But, all the same, they created a situation in which the common man was against the Central Government employees. That is a very sad point.

Therefore, taking all these factors into consideration, I submit that this motion should not be taken note of and it should be rejected.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): This motion of censure, I submit, is not like the motions of censure that we had been accustomed to in this House before. This is not an ordinary issue. In the past there have been motions of censure when we found the Opposition parties taking up different issues and even talking at cross purposes, but here is an issue in which barring the Swatantra Party all the Opposition parties are talking with one voice and on one subject. This shows the gravity of the situation and the gravity of the issue with which we are concerned....

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Rai-ganj): Then why did you not mention that in the Motion? (*Interruptions*)

AN. HON. MEMBER: This can be considered next time.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Yes; this suggestion will be considered next time.

The main question is this. Why is it that we are moving this motion of no-confidence? This motion of no-confidence is moved because we want to highlight the facts about the strike of the 19th September. The entire attitude of the Government towards the issues that have been raised by the 19th September strike shows in a flash the nature of the Government, the character of the Government, the fact that this Government is a government which indulges in double-talk and which is hypocritically solicitous to the working class and peasants.... (*Interruptions*) that this is a Government which serves the interests of big business in this country, a Government which serves the interests of the black-marketeers and tax-dodgers. This is the type of Government that we have. I will show how this Government has been indulging in nothing but double-talk on this issue and various other issues.

They say that this is a politically motivated strike. About the strike, I am not going into all the arguments. They have been talked about by so many other people. But I want to point out that it was not the strike that was politically motivated, but it was the conduct of the Government that was politically motivated. Why did they behave in the beastly and brutal manner in which they behaved? They behaved in this way for this simple reason. Here is a Government that has been, during the last 21 years, behaving in a way, pursuing policies in a way, which have brought this country to rack and ruin, that year after year our Finance Minister has to go to America with bended knees and beg for aid. And today, after all these years, you find the country's economy in this sad state of affairs. There is unrest mounting everywhere; different sections of our people are fighting—students, workers, peasants and so on; everywhere there is unrest. If the Central Government employees, by their united strength, compel this Government to concede some of their demands, the Government feels that the other sections of the people would be strengthened in their fight and, therefore, they said: "We are a mighty Government; we have got the C.R.P.; we have got the police and the military and we shall crush you and thereby teach a lesson to the other sections of the people." That is the political motiva-

[*Shri P. Ramamurti*]

tion with which the Government acted. It is not sweet reasonableness that will have any effect on the Government. Mr. Nath Pai pointed out how reasonable their demands were, how the Government itself was committed to all these things. They know it. They know these things, but yet these did not make any sense to them because they were all determined to follow a particular policy; they want to put the burden of the crisis which is their making on the common man. They said, we will teach these people a lesson so that they will not fight; so that other people will take a lesson. That is the stand which they took.

A simple demand for arbitration was rejected. What are the arguments for it? It is a wonderful argument. Their argument is, how can we give that to you when the conditions of agricultural labourers are such as we find today, whose conditions are so poor. I would ask, what did you do for all these 21 years? What did you do all these years to improve the condition of the agricultural labourers? The only Government that passed a legislation and implemented it in the matter of giving a minimum wage for the agricultural labourers is the Government of Kerala which took that step in 1957. What did you do for all these 21 years? What action did you take so far as the agricultural labour is concerned? Even today, in Tanjore district what is happening? When we are fighting for the increase of just four annas per day for the agricultural labourers, your congress party has been telling the DMK Government, why don't you crush these people, why don't you send the police to suppress them and all that. The Minister of a party which demands the suppression of the agricultural labourers' struggle for an increase of wage talks about the conditions of agricultural labourers. The number of evictions that took place in the ten years of Congress rule in this country has far surpassed the number of evictions that took place during the hundred years of British rule. That is the party which is today talking of the conditions of agricultural labourers, in this country. That is why I say, can hypocrisy go any further? That is why I say, this is a Government of

hypocritical solicitude for the common people. Why don't they go and ask Mr. Birla, you should not take so much profits when the condition of the people is so poor, when people are suffering? Why don't you go and ask the monopoly friends of my hon. friend Mr. Masani? That is why we say, this is a Government of double talk. That they say that the matter is, if not directly, but indirectly before the National Commission of Labour. How can you raise this question? Have you got the guts to tell this to the bossess of the Burmah-Shell Companies and the Caltex Companies? You know that there is already a Commission of Inquiry to go into the question of the surplus in these oil companies. But even before the Commission has reported, Burmah-Shell has already retrenched and Caltex have already retrenched. Have you got the guts to go and ask them not to retrench? How can you go and ask these foreign people when your policy is a policy of begging from them? When you come to your employees, a different standard is adopted. That is why I say, it is a Government of double-talk, and hypocrisy. What have you done for example in Durgapur? You are talking of destruction of public property. In the strike of the 19th September there is not a single case of destruction of public property. But in Durgapur, the Union, (INTUC), under the guidance of the boss of the congress party in West Bengal, Shri Atulya Ghosh, indulged in the destruction of public property. The Chairman of the Steel corporation himself has publicly stated this and the value of the property destroyed is over rupees one crore. What action did you take then? Again in the case of Shri Biju Patnaik, a former Finance Minister had asked for his prosecution and the entire file is still in the cabinet of the Prime Minister for the last ten years. What have you done in that regard? What action have you taken against such people? That is why I say that this strike has torn asunder the democratic pretensions of this Government. It has shown what this Government really is.

They say 'we have no capacity to pay a need-based minimum wage'. 21 years after independence for a government in power to tell the world that they cannot give a living wage, not an adequate

living age but a need-based minimum wage. A Government which proclaims to the world 'we cannot give even that, not only that, the employees have not got the right to demand it, the right even to fight for it', only proclaims its utter bankruptcy and inefficiency. This is what the Government has proclaimed about itself not only here but throughout the world. Does such a Government deserve to exist for a single day?

SHRI NAMBIAR : No. Get out.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not that way.

SHRI UMANATH : Then you will be kicked out.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The people will give the answer.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Then they say there has been a bumper crop. They have been talking of holding the price line year after year. Could they hold it? Last year, they came and said 'we do not know what to do with the tremendous quantity of wheat and paddy that has accumulated in the Punjab. We do not know what to do with this problem of plenty'. Previously it was a problem of scarcity. But I ask what has become of the 'wheat revolution'? Where has all that grain gone? Where is the price line today? Have they been able to solve the problem? Day after day prices have been rising. Vanaspati price was raised only very recently. Last year they said we have got a bumper crop of groundnut. But somehow all that has disappeared and vanaspati prices have been increased. Soap prices have been increased. This is the way they have been functioning.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : (Begusarai) : Serving the monopolists.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Shri Nath Pai asked a pertinent question about subsidy. The subsidy that is being given to Amin Chand Pyarelal and a host of others could be taken away from them and given to the employees. But we know that this is a government of the agents of Amin Chand Pyarelals and others. So how can they take action against them? That is the reality of our situation today. That is why I say that this strike and the way the Government behaved towards it has shown

in no uncertain terms the true colour of this Government, who they really are. This is the way they have reacted to a simple basic demand of the Central Government employees.

Here was a strike which was perfectly legal. Under the law of the land, they had given notice of strike, a notice of 45 days. Government discussed the matter with them. But now they say it is politically motivated.

As far as some of us in the Opposition were concerned, we tried our best through unofficial channels and approached the Prime Minister because we wanted to avoid this strike even at the last minute. We wanted to use our influence and see if some way could not be found to avert it. Even as late as the 17th we made that approach. But what was the answer we received? 'However reasonable you may be, Government today, the Cabinet, has taken a decision not to move an inch. Therefore, we cannot do anything'. What does it show? Who has been motivated by political considerations? Is it we or is it the Government which has been motivated by political considerations, a Government which said 'we will not move an inch; we are determined to show them our might'? This is the real position.

While they adopt this attitude to the employees, what is their attitude to the recommendations of the wage board for newspaper employees. Did they tell the newspaper proprietors, the Tatas and Birlas, that they have to implement the recommendations? They never did that. When they defied even a Wage Board Award, what did you do? After two months the strike was over, but how can the Tatas, Birlas and Singhaniās suffer a reduction of profit? Therefore, during the last 1½ months you have given them more newsprint quota than they were entitled to, in order to make up the loss of revenue. This is how this Government is behaving, and then they are preaching all sorts of homilies.

In Goa somebody said that since this is the Gandhiji Centenary year, we must rededicate ourselves to his ideals, and a wonderful debate took place about prohibition. Here is a Government which has in its Ministry a person who goes and

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complains to the police that bottles of whiskey have been stolen from him, and here is the Prime Minister who has not got the guts to remove him from the Ministry. And you go and preach all sorts of things. That is why I say it is a government of hypocrisy, a government of double talk.

The employees were entitled to go on strike even according to the Constitution and the law, but suddenly six days before the legal strike, you make it illegal by an Ordinance. When Parliament was sitting, you did not take Parliament into confidence, but after Parliament was adjourned, six days before the strike you passed a draconian Ordinance, and say that anybody who disobeys it will be liable to this and that punishment. Despite this Ordinance, the fact is that out of 27 lakhs, nearly 10 lakhs of people struck work, had the courage to defy your law. Is it an ordinary thing? Even in 1921 when Mahatma Gandhi called for triple boycott, I do not think 10 lakhs or even 10,000 Government employees gave up their jobs and came out. I know they will say it is 3½ lakhs and not 10 lakhs. I know how the attendance was marked. But when nearly 10 lakhs Central Government employees went on strike defying your Ordinance, is it not something for the Government to sit up and wake up to the realities of the situation? Any Government would have thought of it that something was wrong when 10 lakhs of its own employees were defying the law, but this Government cannot think of those things, and then they say that in Switzerland and some other places it is banned and all that sort of thing.

Do you know what happened in France? Not one lakh or two lakhs but 9 million workers including Government employees went on strike, went and occupied the Government offices and Government factories. Did that Government behave in the way in which this Government behaved?

I do not want to go into the statistics of the 46,000 people against whom notice was served, but what was the result of it

all? Mr. Shivajirao Deshmukh from the other side said that the Speaker must find some method of punishing Mr. Sondhi for his misbehaviour. Here is a Government that has not got the courage to face a judicial inquiry into the incidents which happened in Indraprastha, and a member of that Party shamelessly comes and talks that action must be taken somebody else for that ghastly tragedy.

Here is a report, not of Sarjoo Prasad, but of the officer who was ordered by the I.G.P. to make a report on the subject. Who is that officer? He is an officer who is himself concerned with the whole thing. This report Mr. Chavan dare not publish. I am reading from this report and I am placing it on the Table of the House authenticating it. I am authenticating it Sir. I am placing* it on the Table of the House. Who are the witnesses he examined.

"I examined 27 witnesses. Their breakup is as follows: officers of the CPWD—11; officers of the Central Board of Revenue—2; Chief Auditor,—Commercial Accounts—1; Sales Tax Officers—16; Journalists—5; Magistrates—2; Police officers—4."

There is not one among the Central Government employees. Why should they be left out? That is the point. This is the objective enquiry that this gentleman conducted. What did he say? Mr. Chavan who was talking of....

SHRI NAMBIAR: Where is Mr. Chavan now? (Interruptions).

SHRI UMANATH: He has gone bidding. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I will just read that.

"After hearing the senior officers in 'Y' building I am left with a feeling that more than their injuries what has pained and hurt them is the shock resulting from such an unusual experience. Very little seems to have been done to assuage the feelings of these persons by the officers. Had senior officers who had gone inside the building shown some imagination a large number of senior

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the paper was not treated as laid on the Table.

officers would have been spared humiliation to which they were subjected."

Common people were beaten and put to this humiliation. That does not worry him. Senior officers havt been subjected to humiliation ! That is why some sort of action was taken. Even in that report what does he say ? It is a report of the Deputy Commissioner. It is a confidential report. It has not been published. What does he say ?

"But for some trouble at Sarai Rohilla railway station and locoshed, the situation was quite satisfactory throughout Delhi."

Therefore something must be done in such a situation and violence should be resorted to. So they staged Indraprastha Bhavan. What has happened according to him ? Let Mr. Shivajirao Deshmukh hear this :

"In the Indraprastha sector of the CPWD staff started collecting in front of the reception hall of the 'Y' building from 9.30 a.m. and in about 45 minutes the number rose to about 250 and some shouting of slogans was also heard."

It is only shouting of slogans, nothing more.

"No perceptible activity was reported from other buildings in that complex. Sometime between 10.15 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. Shri S. C. Pandey, ADM, went to the porch of the 'Y' building and advised the crowd to remain peaceful. This had some effect and there was no untoward incident till about 1 p.m. although some employees continued to congregate in the compound all this time.

At lunch time (1.00 p.m.) when the crowd swelled to about 200 and started raising slogans again, the zonal officers ADM Shri M. K. Kaw and Shri Mohinder Singh reached the 'Y' building. On seeing that some of the demonstrators were trying to rush out of the compound they decide to deal with the crowd before the intensity of its demonstration increased and the trouble spread to other offices. The ADM warned the crowd through the public address system that it was an unlawful assembly and must disperse. The shouting of slogans, however, increased. Just then there was a

sound of breaking of glass; and two hand-grenades of tear smoke were fired under the orders of the ADM."

Mind you, no stone was thrown; no untoward incident. But some sound of breaking glass was enough to order fire ! Then somebody started stone throwing. Mr. Shivajirao Deshmukh may hear it.

"At about 2.30 p.m. Shri M. L. Sondhi, M.P. arrived at the sector control room and requested the DIG to allow him to address the crowd. He thought that he could pacify the demonstrators. The DIG(R) allowed him to do so. From the control room Shri Sondhi then came to the road running between Indraprastha and Vikas Bhavan and appealed to the miscreants that brick-batting must be stopped immediately. The crowd hailed Shri M. L. Sondhi and stone throwing stopped."

This is his first crime. He should not have stopped it. Then what happened was that he hardly spoke for five minutes when the DIG, SPC and other people came on the spot and then stonethrowing was started. This is the report of no less a person than the officer appointed by them. I understand why Mr. Chavan is afraid of publishing this report. But I do not put much store by this report, because this report was made only for the purpose of finding a scapegoat. The things had become so nauseating that they had to find a scapegoat, and therefore the officer who is concerned directly with it was asked to make a report and he has made somebody a scapegoat. That is why they are today afraid of facing a judicial enquiry because a judicial enquiry will show the real thing, and a judicial enquiry will expose the whole lot of them, the DIG and probably Mr. Chavan himself might be shown as directly responsible for this. A conspiracy has been hatched and they want to hide this. After all, this is their responsibility. It is the CRP who was there. It is the CRP that was responsible for it. And we know what a wonderful force this CRP is. This is what has happened in other places, and in Pathankot and in so many other places. You refuse a judicial enquiry and why ? After all, these are workers; but you consider them as dogs; worse than dogs that have to be killed and beaten up. Unless they hear us we have got to teach

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them and they have done that. That is the sort of fiendish brutality that was let loose upon them. Only in Indraprastha, because some senior officials were beaten up, you have had to come out with some sort of punishment. This is the reality. And this is what happened everywhere.

15.50 HRS.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

This is the type of law and order you wanted to maintain everywhere. The CRP was in Kerala. Four of them have run away with sten guns and joined the dacoits and murderers. This is the wonderful CRP that you have got, and you want to keep the law and order with this force.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ramamurti will kindly conclude now.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : A few minutes more, Sir. I want to point out one thing. This police officer—the officer who investigated—says that the police behaved in unspeakable manner. He does not describe that. Why? According to him this happened because they were not told before, what the objective was, for entering that 'Y' building. If you do not tell them the objective, the police will go and beat all of them down! This is the sort of wonderful police you have got. If you do not tell them what the objective is, they pick up everybody and beat them! That is all their training.

Therefore, there was another State Government that has refused to tell you, it had the courage to tell you, that this is not the way in which law and order has got to be maintained. Law and order must be maintained in a different way by tackling the people. You say, well, this Government is incapable of keeping law and order and you are threatening that Government but it is not afraid of your threats. Neither are we afraid of your threats.

Therefore, what I want to say finally is only this. Even now at least, let this Government wake up and change its policies. I am not asking for mercy. I do not agree that there has been any question of generosity on the part of the Government. Where is the question of genero-

sity? Just for a simple one day's token strike, you have sent out 46,000 people; this is a question of victimisation, you are telling the private employers, "you may also victimise and we are here with you." Nothing more than that. Where is the question of generosity in this matter? It is not a question of generosity. I know as a matter of fact that some of your departments, the legal department itself, had questioned the legality of this and of these dismissals. They were not sure that these dismissals would have been upheld by the Supreme Court as has been seen in the judgment of the Supreme Court in an earlier case. Therefore, it is not a question of generosity. There is no other way. Because the Government's name was stinking in the nostrils in the entire country which was shocked by this mass dismissal, you retreated at bit. But there cannot be any distinction between the people who went on strike and those who asked them to go on strike. This is perfectly a legal strike. They were fighting for their just demands; according to the Government of India's own publication, if you do not have the means to give them, it is your fault. Even Mr. Masani had to say that it cannot be given because the Government's policy has brought the country to ruin. Whose is the responsibility for this state of affairs? Surely not that of the employees.

You say you have withdraw a recognition. What does it matter? What is recognition after all? Is it a favour to be bestowed? It is the fundamental basis of collective bargaining. No civilised Government can say 'we do not agree to collective bargaining, and collective bargaining cannot be carried out with unrepresentative unions, with mushroom unions'. No union can get a representative character because Mr. Chavan or somebody else in the Ministry says "I recognise it" and so on. A representative union must represent the mass of the workers and employees. Your withdrawal of recognition is only an uncivilised behaviour, to say the least. At least now let the Government wake up to the realities of the situation. You may be able to suppress strikes for sometime. But today that fear complex is not there among the Central Government employees and other people, because the conditions are such. They are not

created by the employees, but by the Government and its policies. Today the spirit of revolt is spreading day after day through section after section. The spirit of revolt can be curbed not by repressive measures. Repression has never curbed that spirit. It can only be curbed by removing the fundamental causes that give rise to it.

I would again request the Government of India to do some rethinking and see the writing on the wall, 10 lakhs of employees of the Central Government have defied your law and gone on strike. See the writing on the wall and realise what it means. This kind of repression is going to lead nowhere and more revolt in section after section will take place. Nothing can stop it. Even now, I ask the Government to withdraw forthwith all the cases of victimisation, withdraw the suspension notices served on 8,000 people and odd, withdraw the cases instituted against them, immediately rescind the orders terminating the services of the employees, immediately cancel the order of derecognition of unions and behave in a civilised manner, not in a brutal and fiendish manner. Let them behave as any civilised normal Government would behave dealing with the employees through representative organisations and not through stooge organisations which represent nobody.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Sir, the question of the strike by Government employees is a very important question. I find there is no effort to analyse the situation. The Congress says that the opposition party is motivated politically. The opposition party can say that the Congress is motivated politically and they will support everything that the Government does. This cannot lead us anywhere. Let us understand the history of strikes.

We were told by Mr. Dange how by strike labourers were able to get justice. I would only add one thing. It was not only strike but also democracy which gave labourers the vote. Wherever that vote has been denied to the people, wherever there is dictatorship, there is no right of strike. Right of strike goes with democracy. It is not a right that goes with autocracy, by whatever name it may be called. Dictatorships have no place for strikes.

16 HRS.

This strike has now spread to the white-collared workers in the Government. One day before the strike, I happened to be at Shri Nath Pai's house and some labour leaders collected there. I wanted to know what would happen if there was to be a strike. I said : "Supposing a train is at a particular spot in the morning, would the driver and the guard leave the train where it was?" They said : "Yes". If that is so, then I think it is a great injustice, not to the Government but to the people. I told them : "Will any Minister lose his sleep if the train is detained in an uninhabitable place?" They said "No." I said : "Who would lose his pay packet at the end of the month? Will the Minister lose it?" They said : "No." Then I said : "Who would lose that?" I said the people who strike would lose and their families would lose. It is not like labourers' strike in a mill or a factory. If there is a strike in a mill and if it continues, the mill-owner would go in liquidation. He would therefore come to a compromise with labour.

I would very humbly ask my friends to make difference between a strike in a mill and a factory and a strike in Government offices. You know that how the State is organised through the Government. Government is organised through the administration. If the people who have the responsibility of carrying on the administration themselves go on strike, it is not justified; some other methods will have to be found to avoid a strike.

I have no great love for this Government—remember that, Sir. I am only analysing the situation. After all, if there is disorganisation in Government, there will be confusion and chaos everywhere. Today it is only the lower employees or non-gazetted employees who go on strike. Tomorrow the Police may go on strike. Day-after-tomorrow it may be the Army. What shall be done if we are in that condition? It is really a delicate matter; we have to take counsel with each other and find ways and means by which such a strike, which will disorganise the Government can be avoided. It will be harmful to the people also. Wherefrom the funds will come to meet the demands of strikers? Will they come from China or from Russia? They will have to come from Indian people. And you are hitting at the very people from whom you want help.

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

The employees may require much more help than the labourers. The labourers have more funds than the employees. Having not been properly organised, the whole burden will either fall upon the people and on those who go on strike and their families. I submit therefore that in this case we must be very careful. We have to take note of another thing also. When a labourer strikes, what happens? His wife and his grown-up children may be working and earning. That is not the case with white-collared employees. They have to pay at the end of the month so many bills. Someone's children may be in College; someone else's children may be in a school. They have to pay their fees; they have to pay to the grocers. They have to pay for the electricity. They have to pay the rest. They have also have to pay instalments for their insurance. On the 30th or 1st of every month they must get their pay packets and then alone all these expenses can be met. Now, take for example strike in the Press. Some pressmen had to sell, whatever they had, in order to maintain themselves. So, I submit that when we ask the government servants to go on strike, it is very dangerous.

Then, most of these employees come from cities. The labourer comes from the village. In the village his family has a plot of land. If the worse comes to the worst, he can go to the village and fall back on his land. This course is not open to the white-collared employee. Then, there is another consideration which must weigh with those who go on strike and those who encourage them to go on strike. It is not the political leaders who suffer. No political leader who engineered this strike has received a lathi blow. It is these poor people who are made to suffer. So, we have to be careful about asking the white-collared employees to go on a strike.

It may be that some parties think that a strike is a gymnastics for the revolution. Let me tell them that there is going to be no revolution on the hustings or on the barricades in India. We have a population which, however much you may tyrannize, will never rise. We have suppressed them so hard for so many centuries that we have made them even untouchables. Even the

untouchables did not rise for centuries. During the war three million people died in the streets of Calcutta. And the shops were full of eatables and the godowns were full of grains and yet these dying people did not raise a finger in order to save themselves. If they had robbed a shop they would have at most gone to jail and saved themselves, because, in jail they would have got food. Then we have the example when the Communist's asked the people after independence to take the land of the zamindars in Telengana. What happened? Who suffered? Not those who had given the call that the land of the landlords be taken over but the poor people. I know how the rebellion was put down. I know also what has happened in Naxalbari. The leaders are safe. They have nothing to lose but the poor people are the losers. So, if you want a gymnastics for a revolution, let me tell you that in these days there cannot be any revolution, because, even the smallest government has power of repression which it never had before. Earlier the people and the government had the same instruments for fighting. So, it was a question of numbers. There can be no revolution unless the army rebels and when the army rebels it is not the Communist Party that will come in power but the army will come in power as in Pakistan. Let nobody think that this gymnastic is going to pay. It is not going to produce a revolution. We must understand all these things before we encourage government employees to go on a strike.

I remember there was a strike of government employees in Uttar Pradesh for three months. I sometimes went to Lucknow and found everything was all right; there was no dislocation of work. Because these employees do not work at all.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Beautiful !

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Only, there was greater cleanliness and more quiet in the Secretariat. But this was a provincial government where nobody cares; things happen at leisure. The correspondence with Government sometimes taken six months to be disposed of. How does it matter, three months' strike? Sometimes letters disappear; sometimes files disappear. Who cares? The world goes on.

I remember a little story and if you do not mind, Sir, I will relate it to this House. A German came here and went home. People back home asked, "What did you see in India?" He said, "I learnt to believe in God. I never believed before in God. I believed in myself and in my efforts to get the things I wanted, but there in India I saw that nobody cares for anything; nobody is responsible. The Government is irresponsible; what happens nobody cares." Then how do the trains run; may be, sometimes trains are running late but trains do run; how do aeroplanes go on; they go on though they may be going on irregularly. So, he said, "I started believing in God because God must be regulating them. I met no *sadhus* or *sannyasins*. I did not go to a yogi but I learnt from what happens in India that there must be a God of airs conducting in India." This is the country where we are living!

We must also remember that there is an atmosphere for strikes. A strike is like non-cooperation, satyagraha. This country is full of violence today. Every careful leader of labour or of employees will ~~try~~ to see whether there is an atmosphere of violence. If there is an atmosphere of violence, the Government can come down with its superior violence and suppress the people. If that suppression goes on, labour will not be encouraged but will be demoralised.

I remember, there was a strike in 1960 and some of the PSP leaders were involved in it. I was not in India. I was then in the PSP. When I came I said, "You have done something which you ought not to have done, because the employees cannot stand the rigours of the strike as the labourers can stand." The strike fizzled out in three days. Jawaharlal Nehru was a kindly man. He said that there would be no victimisation. I told my friends, "If there is victimisation, you will not be able to help those who are victimised." An officer, who has some grouse against a subordinate, will simply make the strike as an excuse for taking action against him. Even the ministers, if they want to save the strikers, cannot save them from victimisation. Therefore one has got to be very careful.

It is said that the police committed excesses; 'when have the police not committed excesses? When have they not replied brickbats with bullets?' This police has been trained under imperial traditions and those traditions have not yet gone. They think, they are the masters of the land as the administrators think that they are the masters of the land. They do not care even for a minister. The police will simply attack and when they do so as if they are hunters. As the hunter does not care what is happening to the poor animal, these people,—I have seen them—when they begin to attack, they are like hunters. It is a game for them. Shall we give such a police an opportunity to behave thus? I would also say that this Government makes promises in order to get out of an awkward situation and, when the situation worsens, they go back upon their promises. Why did they say that the complaints of the Government employees would be referred to arbitration? There was some difficulty at one time and they wanted to get over it. They live from hand to mouth. The Government has no policy. They could have straightway told the employees that they cannot afford to have strikes in Government because from the Civil employee, strikes may spread to the police and then the army. Where will the country go? Many countries do not allow their employees to go on strike. They are allowed to combine; they are allowed to form unions but for cooperative purposes and for representing their grievances. They do not allow them to go on strike. It may be that in an aberration the French employees did what our communist friends told us. But that is one example against hundreds of examples where the employees of the Government did not go on strike.

We have got to view this question carefully not only from the point of view of the Government but from the point of view of the employees themselves. Nobody can save the employees who have gone on strike. Mr. Chavan might withdraw the cases and he might re-employ the temporary employees whose services have been terminated. But this administration of ours, the officers, will take vengeance upon them. You cannot save them.

I say and everybody says that the police went beyond their powers and they com-

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mitted cruel excesses which were not necessary. I feel that even the Ordinance was not necessary. This strike could have been avoided. If it was not avoided, the arm of the law of the land was long enough to put down any violence that might have taken place. It was wrong to issue the Ordinance. It was wrong of the employees to go on strike when Parliament was not in session. If Parliament had been in session, we would have brought pressure upon the Home Minister, we would have brought pressure upon the Prime Minister and we would have brought pressure upon the employees and this strike could have been avoided. I say that those who advised the employees to go on strike when Parliament was not in session took a strategically wrong step. It is admitted that on the part of the Government there have been excesses and on the side of the employees, I consider, the strike was unjustified because, I feel, if this fever spreads, it may go into the army. Let us now cry halt. I would say that both the parties have done something that is wrong and let these wrongs cancel each other and let us have the *status quo* as was obtaining before this strike took place.

I would request the Government to see that there is no victimisation. I cannot say what the administrators will do. But I hope they will also play the game. Let us now start with a clean slate. Let us know whether the employees can go on strike or not. The employees organise the Government and the Government organise the State. If those who are to regulate the State themselves go on strike, then we are in a bad way. Let this bad chapter be closed and we begin with a new chapter of cooperation, of good understanding, of no victimisation and things proceed as they should.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) : It was listening to the harangue of my friend, Mr. Ramamurti, on avoiding double-talk, on the right conduct in public life, on saying one thing and doing the same thing and so on. He has started preaching to the whole world as if there is no double-talk on the part of the Communist Party of India. Has he not approved of the Chinese way of Communism ? Has he not approved of all that had happened in Naxalbari, West Bengal, and all other places ? Today

even now when we talk to him, he stands by all those things. This is the technique of the Communist Parties of India, both Right and Left, to create trouble wherever it is possible. (Interruptions). They indulge in double-talk, their is the hypocritical behaviour. They profess democracy in order to find a way into the legislatures and wreck the democracy. (Interruptions) We know their policies; their policies are well defined; their ideologies are well known to the whole world; they have an admiration for China; that will remain undying till the end of their lives. What are they talking here ? (Interruptions) They have the tactics of shouting down by creating noise when something inconvenient to them is said. I have been trying to understand the attitude of the Government of India in this matter. (Interruptions) Some of their fellow-travellers are making an attempt to imitate the other parties. (Interruptions). The real parties that matter are the Left and Right Communist Parties and the SSP which is trying to merge its identity with other parties. These are the parties that pose a danger to the peace and prosperity of this country. What have they done in Naxalbari ? What have they done in West Bengal ? What they are doing in Kerala today is an example of their behaviour. (Interruptions). Here are the documents containing the speech of Mr. Dange. He said on the floor of the House that there would be thousand and one gheraos and bundhs in this country and that the problems should be settled on the streets of cities and villages. Recently they have passed a Resolution that they do not eschew violence. (Interruptions)

SHRI UMANATH : What about the violence in Indraprastha ?

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : They have infiltrated into every section of the trade union movement. Now they are trying their hands at white-collar services, at the government servants. I may tell you that I warned the Home Minister and the Defence Minister of the amount of loose-talk that goes on in the messes of the junior military officers; they abuse the Indian leaders, they abuse everybody and everything except the communist countries. This is the state of affairs. I think, the Home Minister has got advance information of the plan that they are having. As was said, this exercise of one day's strike is an exercise or rehearsal for a prolonged strike. . .

(*Interruptions*) They have misled the people; they have got them into trouble; they drowned the people in the tank while they were sitting on the bund, and now they have come to create an impression that they are trying to save them. I have seen the people who have suffered on account of the strike. In my own home-town, there were ten persons from the Posts & Telegraphs Department whom I knew before. Excepting one or two of them who are communists, all others said that they were misled by those elements that they had no idea of joining the strike but were intimidated to join the strike. There are old women, whose sons are in employment in long distances, and they were staying in their homes and waiting for the money order on the first or the second or the third of the month and they could not get the money order. They were in great difficulties. (*Interruption*). It is the responsibility of the Government to safeguard the integrity of this country. When the Telegraph and Telecommunication people strike, all communications are dislocated and destroyed. The army will be immobilised and it cannot move to the places where it is required. This is one of the tactics of the communists to paralyse the country. In such contingency, they would not hesitate to hand over the country to China. Are you going to have this? Do you want this to happen? I want to make a constructive suggestion. Greater attention should be given by the Government to the needs of their employees in respect of housing, in respect of emoluments and other facilities.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to an article written by an experienced trade unionist, Mr. B Shiva Rao who has given a very constructive suggestion with regard to various things, and the Government can consider it. Mr. Chavan has got a proper appraisal of the situation in the country and he has taken proper steps to deal with it. We need not be afraid of the double talk indulged in by the hon. friends on the opposite side. Thank you. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Dandekar.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : His speech should be circulated to hon. Members...

SHRI NAMBIAR....and also to Mr. Dharma Teja and his wife who are honey-

mooning abroad in South America. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. DANDEKER : (Jamnagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just as we had feared, the Debate on this motion has degenerated into a set of intolerant speeches.. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. Let us hear him.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just as we had feared, the debate on this motion has degenerated into a set of intolerant speeches, concerning a very serious matter.... (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I hope these gentlemen on my left will show us the same indulgence that we extended to their leaders when they spoke. Now, Sir, the debate, as I said, has descended into a most intemperate kind of discussion concerning matters of very grave import, namely, the central government employees' strike, call it a token strike, or a substantive strike, or whatever it was supposed to be. Both for the Government as well as for those who went on strike as well as for the public too, it was an extremely serious matter. But unfortunately the debate, as it has proceeded, has taken a turn which was most unfortunate. On the other hand it has been sometimes raised to a level, as was done by Acharya Kripalani to whose speech one listened with rapt attention. By the mere choice of a "one-line" motion to censure Government, it has also enabled some speakers on the government side to resort to cheap jibes at the Opposition Parties by saying that there was nothing else they could find to censure Government with. It has also enabled some speakers, particularly on this side of the House, to obscure the issues, sometimes relating to the strike itself, or to side-track the problem by debates relating to the need-based wage and matters of that kind.

I must, therefore, begin by reiterating our position on my side. In the first place, we maintain—and we have said this over and over again—that strikes by public servants, as distinguished from strikes by those employed by government in their industrial undertakings—are altogether impermissible.... (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Hey Sheo Narain! (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Will the hon. Member resume his seat? Someone shouted 'Hey Sheo Narain'. Let them settle it between themselves first! Someone has shouted as if it is a market place. This is the Parliament of the country. I expect hon. Members to behave better. Sometimes it is all right. But frequently resorted to, it becomes indecent. May I request all to observe dignity? I was listening to the speech of Shri Ramamurti before coming here and while being here and I saw that it was heard with great respect and patience. Here is the Secretary of the largest Opposition Party and Deputy Leader of the Party speaking, and speaking for the Opposition. It is not just Shri Thirumala Rao who is speaking now (*Interruptions*). It is not as if some member is speaking from the Congress Benches. If that was so, I could understand (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Shri Thirumala Rao is our Deputy Leader.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Do not be so cheap about our leader. If you give me ten minutes, I will pay him back in the same coin.

MR. SPEAKER : In the case of the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, the ruling Party. I can understand. But they are not allowing one of their own Opposition Party leaders to speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : His is a subsidiary of the ruling party. It is isolated.

MR. SPEAKER : They are the biggest Opposition Party in the House, 45 strong. Whether they are isolated or the hon. Member and his party is isolated, is not my business.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : They go to Rajasthan with Bengal's money and fight elections (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : They have 45 members here and they have all come elected.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Can the hon. Member make remarks like this? He may have got elected with Chinese money or Communist money. He does not represent the people. He has no faith in this

Parliament. He does not know how to-behave (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam) : Who the hell is he to shout like this? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : All the hon. Members of this House are elected. Nobody is nominated or something like that. All are elected by the people from different corners, whether it is Rajasthan, Punjab or Bengal or Naxalbari or anywhere else. Therefore, let us not belittle one another.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Why Naxalbari?

MR. SPEAKER : That is also one section of view, whether he likes it or not. I would appeal to all to observe restraint.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I would like to begin by briefly restating my party's position in this matter. Firstly and quite clearly, strikes by public servants, as distinguished from strikes by workmen in the industrial employment of Government, are, we think, entirely impermissible. They do no good to the employees themselves. They hold the entire government to ransom, and what is worse, they completely disorganise the entire civil life of the population. I think in this connection Acharya Kripalani was very graphic. But I would merely mention the dimensions of the problem. Something like 2½ million employees, had they all gone on strike, would have held up the life and labours and all that goes with it of 500 million people of this country. It is not permissible. We cannot allow half a per cent of the population to hold the Government to ransom or the public to ransom until the Government pays the forfeit they demand.

Precisely for that reason, our position, secondly, is this, that it is essential that in the organisation of Government and its relations with its own employees, there must be compulsory procedures for the settlement of disputes. We cannot have this thing going on and on and on: employees making demands, a considerable part of them perfectly legitimate; Government going on negotiating with them, nobody knowing exactly where they are, and Government then declaring that they have the final word on the subject. There is urgent need that there must be made available proce-

dures of a compusory kind, the results of which would be binding both on the Government and on the employees.

Thirdly, Sir, we cannot in any event countenance, regardless of whether the strike was proper or whether it was improper, whether the Government was right etc—regardless of all these considerations we cannot possibly countenance excesses in the enforcement of law and order such as were committed in Delhi and other places, just as we have refused to countenance the total inactivity by the police in States like West Bengal last year, and in Kerala during the course of the last year and this year. (*Interruptions*). The police have a duty to perform; and that duty they must perform and should not refrain from performing; and that duty they must perform without resort to excesses. It is a difficult and often unpleasant duty. I will not say that sometimes a little excess here or there would not happen. But the kind of happenings, of which there have been a great many graphic descriptions here,—the kind of happenings at Indraprastha Estate, the kind of happenings in Pathankot, Bikaner and elsewhere—are not the sort of excess that anybody with any decent sense of values can possibly tolerate.

Having said that, let me turn to matters of some importance. Let us attach some importance to the merits of the problem at issue instead of showing a good deal of mere heat or sentimental emotionalism or partisanship about all this. Turning, as I said, to some points of importance that were raised during the debate, I would like, first of all to commend what Mr. Nath Pai said about the importance to be attached to the institutions of Government themselves. Refusing to the matter of procedure, to which I also referred, I would like to emphasise the importance which Mr. Nath Pai attached to what is called the Whitley Council procedure. The Whitley Council procedure has worked admirably abroad. There is no reason why this should not work equally well here, provided the appropriate temper and the willingness to compromise were present on both sides. I say *both* sides because I am aware of the complaint which Mr. Nath Pai was making that there is a certain temper still, though not very much, among officials that they are

not prepared to compromise, that they are not prepared to come with the right temper to these negotiations. But equally I may say that the attitude, as far as I can make out, of those who were negotiating for the workers,—not of the workers or employees themselves, but of those negotiating for them, was also utterly uncompromising. But what I wish to emphasise is the importance of the point made by Mr. Nath Pai that whatever the procedure,—if it is Whitley Council, let us have Whitley Council; if it is adjudication, let us have adjudication; if it is arbitration; let us have arbitration;—but the approach to these matters in regard to their substance as well as the temper with which one approaches them is of the greatest importance; and I would, therefore, suggest that there is a good deal in what he said that is worth noting by Government. Then, Sir, Mr. S. M. Joshi described very graphically the course of events that eventually culminated in what is described as a token strike. I do not know whether the account that he gave us in detail was accurate; but I would certainly say it was very plausible. I think there is a responsibility cast on the Home Minister when he replies to clear the air in respect of those matters.

Some points of substance were also raised in Mr. Joshi's speech to which I must briefly refer. He said, and many others said, that it was a "token strike." A token strike, I could have understood, if only some odd civilian offices here and there were chosen deliberately for the expression of a token hostility or antipathy, whatever you may like, to the decision of the Government. But what kind of a token strike was this? Was this not a strike extending to the railways, a strike extending to the vital communications, a strike that was known to be extending to all systems of communications and transport vital to the life of this country, vital in carrying on the day-to-day business of the people vital to the defence of the country? I am *not* prepared to accept that kind of strike as a "token strike." I am, therefore, not prepared to criticise the Government for refusing to accept it as a token strike. I think when strikes by public servants extend to the life-lines, to means of communications and transport, they are nothing else but dress rehearsals for many worse things to

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follow. Indeed if the Government had not refused to regard this as a token strike and had taken it lightly, they would not be deserving of the right to govern, because they may not take risks of that kind when it looked like a dress rehearsal for a major operation.

Secondly, Mr. Joshi asked : was it necessary to declare by Ordinance this exercise as illegal ? It has been argued and I know this is correct because I was myself a public servant once, that there exist Rules of conduct whereby going on a strike or persuading anybody to go on a strike are matters in respect of which disciplinary action could be taken by the Government against its employees. But this was not a question of taking disciplinary action here and there. This was a case of a deliberate, —so far as the Government could make out, a deliberate, calculated and well thought out attempt to put the whole country and also the machinery of Government out of operation. Indeed even if you accepted it that it was a token strike, to put everything out of operation for only 24 hours. . (Interruptions).

SHRI NAMBIAR : Why not arbitration ? It is said that it was a calculated attempt. It was calculated because they did not want arbitration.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Even in those circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I again have no doubt whatever that the Government had necessarily to provide itself with the appropriate preventive machinery to deal with the matter.

SHRI NAMBIAR : They had done it. It is their responsibility.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : The third point that was made by Mr. Joshi was whether this strike was popular ? Popular in the sense, whether a majority of the Government servants, or the public as a whole, were for it or against it. I do not know how all the public servants felt about the matter. But I have had the opportunity of speaking to a large number of public servants about the strike; that was when the strike was threatened. And they were all hoping that there would be no strike. I have no doubt whatsoever. . (Interruptions)

that for a large majority of them it was not going to be a popular exercise. The word 'popular' to me means also how the public at large viewed this transaction. What was the public view on this matter? I have not met anywhere any responsible or ordinary members of the public any common man, ordinary men or business men, who thought that this was a nice thing to do, that this was the only thing left for the public servants to do. I would like to go on record that this was not a popular strike so far as the public were concerned.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Which strike did you support in your life?

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Finally, about the police excesses, various reports have been read. Mr. Masani read from certain reports. I have with me a report made by the District Magistrate here as well as by a former judge, Mr. Sarju Prasad. I am accustomed to reading official documents with a good deal of calm imperturbability. And I cannot help feeling that here there is a matter which undoubtedly requires a very careful judicial enquiry, because the degree of excesses the kind of excesses, the absence of any necessity for any excesses of that kind,—all that sort of thing,—make it perfectly clear to me that in a situation like this where a large number of public servants are involved and where excesses of this kind against them are involved, there is no doubt about it that there has to be, and should be, a judicial enquiry. Only a judicial enquiry will bring out what the matter was and where it now stands.

Now, sir, within the few minutes left to me, I will turn to some more fundamental points that were made so ably, that were made with such persuasive eloquence though not with a great deal of validity of argument, by my friend Mr. Dange. I listened with great respect to his speech yesterday, when he expanded this concept of the need-based wage and also the question of the capacity to pay.

If the House will have some patience with me, I would like to devote very briefly, a few minutes, to these concepts like the minimum wage, the fair wage, a living wage and the need-based wage. It was in 1949 when a Committee called the Committee on Fair Wages reported upon this very difficult problem of appropriate wage levels.

They said there was such a thing as "minimum wage" below which the wages must in no circumstances be allowed to fall; and in case an employer could not pay a minimum wage, he had no right, no business,—he may work by himself if he liked,—but no right to employ any person who may get a wage which was less than the minimum wage that one should pay. Then there was concept of the "living wage" that enabled a person and his family to live decently. Let me put it in its extreme simplicity; it is simply this: a living wage is a wage that will enable an ordinary family to live with some decency as to the day-to-day living with some assurance against the hardships of life and so on. And they say that in between these two,—the minimum wage and the living wage—there should be a wage level called the "fair wage" for which you should strive to work; that one could work on a fair wage. They said that all the exercises in wage determination must be concerned with assuring the employees that they do not fall below a minimum wage; and if possible they should try and raise them to the level of the living wage; and somewhere in between there should be a level of which one could say it was a fair wage, having one regard to the numerous requirements such as the capacity of the particular unit to pay and having regard to productivity, profitability and so on. There is a whole list about these determinants six to seven determining factors which they said would have to be taken into account in determining the fair wage.

Then in 1957, there was evolved a concept, not just a minimum wage, but of a minimum need-based wage, a very useful concept. I will not go into the details of it. The details have been often narrated and frequently debated. But there is also one *proviso* to it which says that for anyone who is unable to pay a minimum need-based wage, the burden is on *him* to establish why he cannot pay the minimum need-based wage. I do not think anybody here would quarrel with that concept as a concept. You may have difficulties about the details of computing the minimum need-based wage. The minimum need based wage may vary from place to place, from region to region, and from time to time. But the concept that there is such a thing as the minimum need-based wage below which if possible we should not go; and

that if you do go below that the burden is on you to justify doing so, is not a concept with which we can quarrel. What Mr. Dange pointed out was that article 43 of the Constitution not only requires a minimum need-based wage to be paid but the effort of the policy should be to strive and strive hard in the direction of a living wage which, as I said, is at a higher level still.

Having said that, Mr. Dange went further and this is where I being to say that his case was invalid. In the first place, the Minimum Wage Body—the 15th Labour Conference as a matter of fact,—was expressly concerned with wage levels in industry; and here I make no distinction, between industrial employees of the Government and the industrial employees in the private sector.

They are all industrial employees. There is no reason why there should be separate yardsticks for the two. But expressly those concepts were applicable to industrial labour, not to Government employees. Secondly, at the earliest opportunity—I think it was before the Second Pay Commission—when a clarification was sought from Government as to whether they have accepted this and whether it applied to Government employees in general, Government quickly reacted and said, "no." At the same time, having said this and because I would like to put the record straight, I must add that Government have never accepted that they were bound by it even for their industrial employees.

But I say that Government ought to be striving towards it. Mr. Kripalani made an important point that these white-collared workers in Government service are far more severely ground between the nether stone of rising prices and the upper stone of increasing indirect taxes; and they have no supplementary income. The ordinary industrial worker has the good fortune of having a wife who perhaps earns a little; and may be also a grown-up son to assist him. But the white-collared workers have suffered increasingly for the last 15 years. Thanks to the utterly misguided and fundamentally wrong economic policies of Government and the utterly fantastic and extravagant expenditure of Government, like indulging in vast public sector enterprises with no money, it has not been possible for

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Government to finance these extravagancies except by measures which have brought about, on the one hand, rising prices and, on the other, increasing indirect taxes, with the result that these poor people, the white-collared brigade, have been the worst sufferers. Therefore, it is not enough for Government to say that they do not accept his particular concept of the need-based wage that they will do what we can, but they will not allow anybody to go into this question as to what should be the need-based wage at Madras, Delhi, Calcutta or Timbuctoo. The Government cannot claim that it is for them to go into this question at leisure and see how best they can strive towards it. I say it is their duty to assure their employees that that is their objective. The extravagancies of Government not only have been, but continue to be, so great and the cost of living so high that today even if an increase of a mere Rs. 5 was to be given in the pay of every employee of the Central Government, the State Government and the municipal and local governments, the bill would be of the order of Rs. 70 to 75 crores. When I say this, there come to my mind those moonbeams of lighter lunacies that were exhibited at Goa, the most dazzling of them being the undertaking of Mr. Morarji Desai that he would pay 50 per cent of the cost of indulging in the stupid exercise of enforcing prohibition in seven years' time. The Prime Minister, who was present, did not contradict him. A quick calculation shows that it would cost something like Rs. 135 crores. If Government has got that kind of money to throw away, I am not prepared to listen from them the story that they cannot pay, no more than I would be prepared to listen to a similar story from an industrialist. If I looked at his income and expenditure and if he said he could not pay a need-based minimum wage but had money to indulge in extravagant fads. I would ask him ten thousand questions before I accept it. I am not saying this theoretically. I had the good fortune to appear before the wage board for the cement industry in 1958. I told them the workers were entitled to receive a need-based wage, but as these gentlemen were also looking into our accounts, I also satisfied them that we cannot afford it. So I said to them; you make up your mind and if we have to pay, it must come

from a rise in the price of cement, i.e. the consumer has to pay. But we did not say that we would not pay. But what this Government says is: we will continue with our stupid policy of extravagance; we will undertake to make good 50 per cent of the loss put to enforcement of prohibition; but we cannot afford to pay a need-based wage. The Prime Minister was present and I must assume that this statement was made with her prior approval because she did not contradict it despite its being such an important matter.

If there is that sort of money available and if the State Governments can also afford to bear the remaining 50 per cent of the loss on prohibition, that is to say, if something of the order of Rs. 250 to 300 crores can be cheerfully drained away for this exercise in futility called prohibition, then, I am not prepared to accept the Government's case that they cannot pay a need-based wage to its employees. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Now you must conclude.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Now, Sir, I want to come to a close. As I said, it is unfortunate that this censure motion should have degenerated as it did into debate on such a serious subject at such a low level. As stated by Acharya Kripalani a strike by public servants is not permissible; and it could not be accepted even if all that they insisted upon was a machinery for the settlement of a dispute. Let there be no doubt about it. Mr. Dange was right only to the extent that he urged that when the need-based minimum wage has been accepted as a principle by Government for industrial workers, there was no reason why it was unacceptable as a concept equally valid for Government servants. If there was no capacity to pay, I can quite understand that, for it only means it will take time to reach that objective. If there was no capacity to pay these people Rs. 15 or 10 or even 5 extra per month, I can understand that too. But if there is capacity to drain down Rs. 250 to 300 crores per annum for prohibition, then I am bound to say that the Government's case is not only invalid but also dishonest.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have gone through this debate for the last practically two days. And, Sir, I

would like to confine myself to certain arguments that have been advanced and I do not want to say something which possibly might add to the bitterness that has been created by certain speeches here.

I would, certainly, as I said, deal with certain specific issues that were raised here. Unfortunately, the debate started here in a rambling way. But, I must thank Mr Nath Pai this morning when he tried to raise the issue to a certain relevant plane. And he tried to formulate certain issues on the basis of which this entire question can be examined. Therefore, Sir, I propose to take up the same issues that he has raised. (Interruptions).

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: What about Indraprastha incident? Why not you take up this first? I have not received any reply from our Prime Minister (Interruptions).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The issues framed by Mr. Nath Pai include Indraprastha also. I would certainly cover this issue. But, I am not sure whether I will be able to convince my hon. friend, Shri Sondhi. I shall certainly have my say about it.

Sir, the first issue that was raised was this. 'What was the strike all about?' This was, really speaking, a question that I was asking myself. Throughout the last couple of months 'what is the strike all about?' Was a question I was asking myself Shri Nath Pai himself went into the history of the strikes of the Government employees in the last twenty years. He mentioned about the strike of 1946; the strike of 1951 and then 1957, 1960 and 1968. And he made a general remark that history is repeating itself. Yes, I myself say that history is repeating itself in one sense, namely, that the leaders of the government employees, rightly or wrongly, persisted in advising the workers to go on strike. During the last 20 years government's approach to this problem of the government employees has shown a definite change.

17.00 HRS.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Zero.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If the hon. Member sees zero everywhere I cannot help it. But, really speaking, if we see 1946, 1951, 1957, 1960 and 1968 there has been a gradual positive approach that the gov-

ernment has tried to show to this issue.... (interruptions).

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डोज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :

5 में 14 आदमी जान से मारे गये। 1960 में 5 आदमी गोली से मारे गये थे, अब की बार 14 मारे गये हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Somebody said this government has not shown any willingness to discuss this matter and we were given the example of Prime Minister Nehru. We always tried to follow him. But may I tell them that in 1960 when Prime Minister Nehru tried his level best to the last minute to avert the strike these very leaders did not listen to him and ultimately misled the workers to go on strike.

Really speaking, what was the issue of the strike? The main question that has been argued for the last 20 years is, if we come back to the crux of it, whether we should allow government servants to go on strike and paralyse the government machinery, which is the symbol of organised society. Really speaking, that is the issue and it was argued for the last 20 years that it should not be allowed. But, at the same time, it was said that there must be a forum where the problems of the government employees will be positively examined and considered.

I will explain why I said there was a change in the government's attitude. The first Pay Commission made a recommendation that such a forum should be created but it was not accepted at that time. The second Pay Commission made the same recommendation. It was not accepted in 1960. After that, Prime Minister Nehru himself took steps which ultimately led to this. As explained by Shri Nath Pai himself, for the last 7-8 years continuous efforts have been made to constitute a forum where the problems of government employees could be discussed and solved. I entirely agree that the problems of government employees should be sympathetically considered and positively solved. I have no doubt about it in my mind. It was with this purpose in mind that the government tried for years and, ultimately, in the early 1966 JCM was constituted on the pattern of the Whitley Council in the United Kingdom.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

Now, let us see how it functioned during the last two years. I must say that in the history of the relationship of government and government employees the establishment of the JCM was a revolutionary step, qualitatively a very important step.... (*interruptions*). Some of the members explained that there are political motivations. When I say political motivation I mean that there are some elements who do not want JCM to continue, who do not want the problems of government employees to be solved constructively but only want destructive ideas in the form of strikes to be encouraged. They have tried to jeopardise its working.... (*interruptions*).

I would like to say how constructively we tried to go about in this matter. What is the essence of JCM? The essence of JCM is a dialogue between government and its employees and this dialogue can be carried on only with an attitude of understanding and an attitude of compromise.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : May I inform you that when other trade unions and leaders walked out of the JCM, the INTUC joined with them and walked out?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Let me tell you the full story. You are only trying to take the partial part of the story.

What I am trying to say is that for two years we have made a constructive and a consistent effort to see that this JCM functions well. I tried to find out how many discussions took place. Many meetings at the national level took place.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Majority of the representatives are.... (*Interruption*).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : A permanent board of arbitration has been appointed to look into the demands. The ex-Chief Justice of India has been appointed as the arbitrator. I am told, 17 cases have already been referred to the Board of Arbitration set up under the scheme. There are a large number of problems and cases which are being handled.

Now let us come to the direct issues which are involved in this matter. Nearly ten demands were raised and were discussed for months together. I was told by the hon. Member, Shri Joshi, that if ultimately

they were to be held as non-arbitrable why they were discussed. Is it a right attitude? Even if it were non-arbitrable, we wanted to discuss them.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : You should have told them first.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Let me complete it. I never interrupted you. Let me put my say before you and before the country. You may not agree with it. You have tried to condemn us publicly. We are entitled to put forth our point of view.

SHRI UMANATH : On the All India Radio you have condemned the employees.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Out of these ten demands, ultimately the issue came about three demands.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Four demands.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would like to give the whole story as it happened.

One was about the merger of DA with pay, the second was the need-based minimum wage and the third was the neutralisation of the cost of living.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : And retirement.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Retirement also.

They discussed these matters for months together and ultimately it was pointed out to them that it was our preliminary view that some of the demands, particularly the merger of DA with pay and the need-based minimum wage, did not appear to be arbitrable. That was the view that was given to them.

Here I would like to say that Shri Nath Pai quoted some of the portions. He even quoted what Shri Hathi, then Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, had stated. In what he quoted he mentioned two clauses, clauses 13 and 16 specially. What Shri Hathi said is subject to these particular clauses, clauses 13 and 16, of the constitution of the JCM.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : Subject to your orders.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Now I would like to read clauses 13 and 16 which are very relevant. Clause 13 of the constitution of the JCM says :—

"If there is no agreement between two sides, the matter may be transmitted to

a committee of the Council for further examination and report. But if a final disagreement is recorded and the matter is one for which compulsory arbitration is provided"—

this is the most important thing—

"the matter is one for which compulsory arbitration is provided, it shall be referred to arbitration."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Read clause 16.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Then I am coming to clause 16. I wanted to read it myself. The clause starts with the words :—

"Compulsory arbitration shall be limited to pay and allowances, weekly hours of work and leave of a class or grade of employees."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We wanted to cover Class IV employees.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If you refer to the debate, Shri Nath Pai merely read the clause excepting "of a class or grade of employees". He only read the earlier part of it.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI rose—

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It was like a good lawyer. But one can possibly mislead an audience but not the judge. I hope (*Interruption*). You may accept that interpretation or not. The Government was, certainly, entitled to put this interpretation that these two demands, according to the very constitution of the JCM were not arbitrable.

The Members said that they did not want to discuss these matters and they walked out. May be, they may have walked out. I can understand that. Sometimes, people walk out from here also. They do walk out. It is one of the accepted parliamentary institutions. But then later—we did not mind this—the Government itself discussed this matter amongst themselves at the highest level and we decided that we should not allow the thing to go out of hand like this because the main purpose, the soul of the scheme, is the discussion and, therefore, we decided that instead of allowing discussions to go on between the staff side and the employees side, it is much better that the discussion should be taken over by the Government itself and a Com-

mittee consisting of the Deputy Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Labour Minister was appointed. Mr. Nath Pai mentioned to me as to why it is that whenever there is a strike between the employees and the Government, the Home Minister intervenes in the matter. The Home Minister also deals with the personnel side of the services.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We know the mind of the Home Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You do not know your own mind.

Sir, I made a statement on the floor of this House that we are prepared to discuss this matter, including the very question of arbitrability. What more reasonable attitude should be expected of Government to take ? For the first time in the history of Government, when at the highest level Government was inviting the Government employees to come and meet them, they said, "No". I was told yesterday by some Member here that it is only the militant Government employees who can make Government strong to defend the country. It is a wonderful idea of militancy. They should ask Government to accept their demands and if they do not accept reasonably, then, they should say, "No, we will go on strike. We will not discuss." And the Government should accept the refusal even to meet and discuss the matter, accept all the intimidations of going to strike and even if the Government issue an Ordinance, makes the strike an illegal thing, they must go on strike. What was expected of Government ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We met you before that.

SHRI NAMBIAR : They came and met you.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am coming to that. On 4th September, I issued a statement and we made our position very clear. Mr. Dange misquoted me yesterday. In that statement of mine, I never said that the question of need-based minimum wage was referred to the National Labour Commission. I did not make that statement. I have got a copy of that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The All India Radio announced it, both in English and Hindi.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It was published in press also and lakhs of copies were distributed all over the country. You better read it again I only said that the question of minimum national wage was referred as a term of reference.

Sir, my case even today is that when the Commission is going into the question of minimum national wage, they have, naturally, to go into the very concept and they have to find out the criteria the norms, of fixing the idea of national minimum wage and in that they have to take into account the needs and the requirements of the people also. I also mentioned in that statement that the National Labour Commission in its questionnaire had raised some questions about it. I am sure, as a member of the Commission, Mr. Dange might have participated in formulating that questionnaire. At that time, I received a letter from the Chairman of the National Labour Commission asking me that I should inform the Cabinet Secretary and give them a memorandum on the question of national minimum need-based wage. So, our own point was : there was a Commission that, really speaking, was going into the very fundamentals of this very question and let us wait for the report of that Commission...

SHRI NAMBIAR : He is misleading the House.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : After 4th September—this date is very important—, after issuing the statement, we thought that we would have the good fortune of meeting the representatives of the employees. Ultimately, the Prime Minister wrote a letter to the Railway Federation Chairman, Mr. Peter Alvares. She wrote a letter, I think, on the 5th September. She made a suggestion in that letter, "I will be glad if you will meet the Home Minister and discuss the matter with him". I have got a copy of the letter that was sent to him. I waited for five long days...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We got the letter on the 10th. Do not twist the story... (Interruptions).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You might have been out. I was told by Mr. Peter Alvares that he was out. My point is that we took the initiative in this matter and I telephoned to Mr. Peter Alvares, "My dear Peter, here is an invitation from the Prime

Minister; do you mind meeting me?" He said, 'No; I do not mind'. I must say that he responded in a friendly way, in a co-operative way, and we decided to meet.... (Interruptions) I am talking of the members of JCA which was led by my hon. friend, Shri Joshi. We discussed it; we tried to convince each other. As Mr. Joshi said yesterday, he certainly raised three points. He said; if you do not accept under clause 16 about reformulation of the demand... (Interruptions) He did make that suggestion. But I did not say 'no'. I told him : if you reformulate the demands, let them go back to the JCM and let them be discussed...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You did not say that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I did say that... (Interruptions) I did say that. They said : if you want to accept, accept it straightway; there is no question of going back to JCM. They did not want the JCM to function.

Another question that was raised was about neutralisation of the cost of living. We told them that, really speaking, this question was not discussed in the JCM. Before the question could ever be discussed in the JCM, the walk-out was organised. Therefore, we told them that if it had to be discussed, it had to go back to the JCM.

The third question that was raised was that the National Labour Commission be the arbitrator. I did tell them straightway that I could not accept this position because a commission could not be an arbitrator; a commission, in its highest authority, is entitled to make recommendations to the Government which will ultimately consider them; if we try to combine arbitration and commission, it would be something impossible to accept... (Interruptions) I did make an appeal : "For God's sake, do not lead the things to this stage because it will certainly create a very difficult position for both the sides". I knew that that would force everybody to certain positions, that would commit everybody to certain positions and that it would be very difficult to withdraw from those positions.

Unfortunately I could not convince them nor could they convince me, about the whole matter and we parted. (Interruption)

On the 13th, the Government had to decide to issue the Ordinance. It was only after the failure of the talks that we decided to issue the ordinance.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : मैंने यह भी बताया था कि नीड-ब्रेंड वेज को आप रखिये, लेकिन फुल न्यूट्रिलाइजेशन का जो मामला है, अगर हम जे० सी० एम० में बैठ कर उस का फैसला नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो वया आप उसको भेजने के लिए तैयार हैं और आप ने "नहीं" वह दिया।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I said, you better go and discuss with your men. But your main attitude was that there is no question of going to the JCM now. You suggested that. You said "you agree now; After the National Commission's report- whatever may be its report, you agree to appoint an arbitrator then" . . . (Interruption)

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : Yes.. (Interruption)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You want to compel me to accept the arbitration now and the report later on.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : वयोंकि आप ने तो यह दलील दी कि जब तक वह नहीं होता है, हम कैसे करेंगे।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is putting the cart before the horse. I would not accept that. (Interruption) We made all attempts, all efforts to see that there should not be a strike, because, Sir, our main point was this. Whether we are treating our Government employees with sympathy or not whether we wanted to discuss matters with them or not, the question of the concept of need-based minimum wage is a sound concept and we have said that it is certainly unexceptionable. As a concept we will accept it. But it is one thing to accept a concept and another thing to make it feasible. It is a duty of the administration, not merely to go on passing resolutions that we accept the concept, but to implement it. And in order to implement a case or a demand or in order to be arbitrable, it has to be very specific in its nature. You cannot say that a concept is arbitrable. I can understand—a certain specific level of pay-scale can be referred to arbitrator and we can say, you better see whether this is right or something else is right. But you

cannot say that the idea of socialism is arbitrable and let it be left to arbitration. Can this be done, Sir ? (Interruption).

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is absurd....

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Need-based idea certainly consists of many concepts. It is not merely the economics. It also means certain social concepts also. It is not merely the price level, but what is the standard of living, and various other factors have to be taken into account and it is a wider issue, and if it is to be considered, first of all, it must be made specific. But when we say that we are waiting for the National Commission's report we want them to work out certain criteria, we want them to work out certain principles, we want them to work out certain norms on the basis of which the whole matter could be examined in detail. That was our approach, but we were told 'No. There is no question of discussing this arbitrability. It is arbitrable. Unless you accept it, the only other course left for us is strike.' That is what you said, and I said, history is repeating itself. All the efforts that the Government made were turned down only for the sake of insistence on the strike. (Interruption) No Government in this country or in any country.. (Interruption) they may have their own loyalties to I don't know; No Government can allow this and be a very silent and helpless spectator of its own paralysis....

SHRI UMANATH : On a point of order, Sir.. (Interruption). Sir, my point of order is this. When questions of references to parties or members were involved in the past, questions of loyalty of any group or parties or members in this House were not to be challenged, by saying that their loyalty is to some outside Government or outside countries. This is a very very controversial and serious issue. You had given a ruling that it should not be done and it is on record. Now, Mr. Chavan just now said....

MR. SPEAKER : He said 'may'.

SHRI UMANATH : I accept it. He said it may belong. It means, it belongs or it does not belong. It does not belong is there on one side; it belongs also is there. I have no objection at all. So long as I am here, I can use hundreds of epithets like that. But I would like you to insist upon that rule being enforced here. Otherwise, I can also do the same myself.

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody should do it. Luckily, he did not name anybody. No individual or party was mentioned. Otherwise, there would have been much more serious trouble. But in a general way, he used the word 'may' and said that.

SHRI UMANATH : 'May' casts an aspersion. Can that be done? I do not care about this. Let the Speaker give his ruling so that I can follow it myself. I do not depend upon anybody's kindness for my functioning here.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I only want to point out that we have taken an oath of loyalty to the Constitution, not to his Government.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I did not want to question the loyalty of any member of the House. That was not my intention. But I certainly said that even a government outside which some parties may consider may be good or bad or ideal, even in that ideal concept, that State cannot accept this position that they will be silent and helpless spectators when the machinery of government is sought to be paralysed. That was my case. I did not want to question his loyalty. I am very glad that he raised this question which gave me an opportunity to explain.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I am not loyal to him or to his Government.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : We know that. The whole country knows what he is (*Interruptions*).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : So my case is that, really speaking, this strike was merely for strike's sake, that the sponsors of the strike did not want the JCM to function, they wanted to force Government into a position of accepting certain things which Government refused to do. That, really speaking, led to the strike.

Now about what happened during the strike. I hope Shri S. M. Joshi would not be angry with me, if I say something on that.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : I am not angry with anybody.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : He is not angry, but he is very sweet.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Yesterday he said that we are *gunahgdrs*, offenders.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : That is, if they are *gunahgars*, Government are *buda gunahgars*.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This is an oversimplification. If somebody takes up a high moral position and presumes that everybody else's position is immoral, if somebody takes up the position he is a superman and others are sub-men, it is not very easy to convince the other man.

What is it, really speaking, that we did not do? We wanted to discuss this matter. I would like to reiterate that we stand by this philosophy, that we would like to see that our employees are justly paid and properly and sympathetically looked after. That is our case.

As for what happened during the strike. I am very sad indeed that firing took place and some people had to lose their lives. We are equally sorry about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You ordered the firing and you are sorry!

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The Delhi Administration has paid enough compensation to the families. We are very sorry about the firing and loss of life.

Then some hon. Member said that 10 lakh people went on strike. It is not a fact. 2,40,000 had participated in the strike out of 26 lakh employees. Some of them, nearly 10,000 were completely discharged, some were suspended or prosecuted. It comes to about 10,000—11,000. About 45,000—50,000 were also in danger of losing their jobs. But Government certainly did take a kind and sympathetic attitude.

AN HON. MEMBER : Never.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : But I must say that Government will always have to have a combination of firmness and sympathy. I am sorry that some people have lost their jobs, I am sorry that some people have been prosecuted, I am not very happy about it. I have seen poverty, I come from a poor kisan family, I know what it is. But may I ask who are responsible for their losing jobs? (*Interruptions*). It is those people who, really speaking, instead of leading their followers misled them who are responsible. This is what they did in 1946, in 1951, this is what they did in 1957, in 1960, and history has repeated itself, and they have again misled them in 1968.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We have heard enough stories. Let him say what he is going to do.

SHRI NAMBIAR: The Home Minister has stated that it is a combination of firmness and sympathy. We want to know what he means by that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: My hon. friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta said yesterday that the bodies of those people who were working inside were there, but their souls were outside. I do not know if he knows so much about the souls of people, but I know one thing, that their souls are with us, unfortunately their bodies are on the other side. You ask your neighbour about it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Let him be fair to me and listen to me now. I must make this clear. When you issued the ordinance I condemned it in the strongest possible terms. That was your failure that you could not deal with your employees in a sympathetic way. But I did say to the employees that now that an ordinance has been issued I would not like them to take rash action under any instigation because I did not want them to take risk, because I would not have been a leader but a follower if I did not give the right lead, and I stand by what I said.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That is exactly what I said, that your soul is with us, the body is on the other side. I am merely trying to paraphrase.

SHRI UMANATH: Now that he has said so many things, what does he propose to do with the action taken against the employees?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I must ultimately come to the very important point made by Mr. Dange. He reviewed his case very well yesterday, but as usual it was a very clever argument. When he starts talking about the elementary principles of Marxism and tries to teach us those principles, I have always a fear that he is trying to conceal something. What was it that he was trying to prove? I am glad that Mr. Dandekar at least once seems to have agreed with Mr. Dange.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: I never used the word "Marxism" yesterday.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): Once you were a Marxist we are told.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: May I repeat what I said once about it in the other House? I was a Marxist before I was 30. I do not want to repeat that thing again. But I do not want to go into that thing.

MR. SPEAKER: The point raised is: what is the attitude now.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I will certainly come to that. That is ultimately the last sentence that I will utter in this speech. Mr. Dange raised some points. I will deal with that particular aspect also. Mr. Dange tried to convince us about the necessity of having a need-based minimum wage. As I said, I accept that as a concept. Really speaking, the whole theory was rather based on a fallacious argument. Is the Government a profit-making industry? Then, Sir, Railways—I know the Industrial Disputes Act applies to them—are not a private industry which makes profits only. It is a public utility. Ultimately it does service to the people. Whatever the profits and the margin, they will ultimately come to the Parliament. It is the Parliament which will fix the rates, etc. There is no question of profit motive and profit-getting capacity. It is not that. Therefore, whatever the argument may have been for persuading the private employers to accept this philosophy, his whole argument as far as the Government employees are concerned was completely superfluous. (*Interruptions*).

Now, what is to be done about the future. I think we have made our position very clear in this matter that Government has taken a specific position in this matter. Government cannot accept the principle that these people have got a right to strike. The idea of strike will have to be eschewed in practice. I have no doubt about this in my mind. An hon. Member said it was a token strike, how can a token strike be a total strike. Hon. Shri S. M. Joshi told me that the JCA has never decided it. Certainly JCA has a technical answer. You are arguing this thing in a legalistic way. You see that the Railway Federation in the month of May passed a resolution at Hardwar. Even about the token strike, you merely implemented their decision. (*Interruptions*) Government have decided and Government's mind is very clear. We have shown a sympathetic attitude towards some people but with regard to the other

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

action that has been taken, Government do not intend to change the position. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He should say something about the judicial enquiry.

SHRI NATH PAI : The hon. Minister when he began replying to the debate, promised and he repeatedly promised—let not that promise meet the same fate of the promises made to the Government employees—that he will deal with the points as they were raised by us here. Mr. Sondhi interrupted him by saying 'What about Indraprastha' and you said that even Indraprastha was raised by Nath Pai. While replying in the order, twice we have asked him about the withdrawal of the ordinance and withdrawal of the notices and to end all these prosecutions and persecutions. What about this awful manifestation of Police mentality as symbolised by Indraprastha? About judicial inquiry he said in one word. Let us have some clarification.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has given an order to fire.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I did make a passing reference to it. What happened in Indraprastha, Pathankot and Bikaner, I have said I am very sorry for them. (*Interruptions*) As far as Indraprastha is concerned I must say, and I have said publicly again, that there was certainly a very wrong use of force by the Police. I have no doubt about it. (*Interruptions*). It was a very wrong use of force and there was no occasion for that sort of provocation. This was the recommendation made by the inquiry officer and we have accepted that recommendation and even after a judicial inquiry. (*Interruptions*). Let us see the purpose of a judicial inquiry. What is the purpose of a judicial inquiry? (*Interruptions*) Judicial inquiry also is not a trial in itself.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Judicial inquiry is meant to find out what are broadly the facts as to what happened. And having found out the facts, there is very little left to the judicial process.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : In this matter, public opinion was for a judicial enquiry.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I am on my legs.

SHRI HEM BARUA : About Mariani and New Gauhati, he has not mentioned anything. I have visited those areas. I found that women were beaten down by police lathies at Mariani. A young girl who happens to be a college student was made completely naked at New Gauhati. Any insult inflicted on any woman in India is an insult inflicted on the Prime Minister of India who is a woman.

SHRI NAMBIAR : What about Pathankot? A woman was shot down there. I have visited Pathankot. The Minister must answer about what happened in Pathankot; whether there will be a judicial enquiry on this or not, I want to know from him.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Please sit down. I am on my legs. My point is, still the Prime Minister has to reply; she will be replying tomorrow morning; she will be speaking immediately after the Question Hour. Shri Tenneti Viswanatham will speak now.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Sir, all the facts must be brought out. I am yet to speak. I must be given an opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER : I will give Mr. Sondhi an opportunity. Mr. Chavan cannot reply now in parts after he has ended his speech. The Prime Minister will reply tomorrow. Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham. Ten minutes only. After him, Mr. Sondhi will be called; he will be the last. I would not adjourn the House without calling Mr. Sondhi.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir the real cause of the anger of the whole country is the excesses committed by the police, when the Government wanted to handle the strike in a particular way. The issue has been diverted to concepts and the ethics of strikes. What did the Home Minister say? He said, I am sorry. Does it satisfy us? After all, what he has got to do has been said here by the opposition. They did not say, "Give the minimum need-based wage straight here on the floor of the House." All that has been said is, "You hold a judicial enquiry into the excesses and punish those who are guilty of excesses

and also, as a matter of policy, as Mr. Krishnan has said, let us start with a clean slate, that is to say, withdraw the prosecutions, and withdraw the criminal proceedings against those persons so that goodwill may be created amongst all the persons concerned." On this aspect, the Home Minister, clever as he is, did not say anything. When prompted again and again and pressed by the Opposition, he said, "Well, I am sorry for it." This country expects something more than the mere expression of sorrow. Apart from providing the need-based wage, what is really wanted immediately is the creation of goodwill, an atmosphere of goodwill. Let me assume that only 2,60,000 participated in the strike. But 2,60,000 is not a small number. They are only a symbol; as they said, it was only a token strike. Therefore, all the persons were not really prepared. In fact, if I was a leader of the strike movement, I would never have said that it should be a token strike. Either it is a real strike or no strike at all. Because the leaders have said it would be a token strike, let me assure that the Government's figure is correct. But even that is not a small number. If it was a small number, why did the police behave in such a cruel way? The sound of the breaking of a glass pane was heard and immediately two hand-grenades were used at Indraprastha. What does the Home Ministry say to it? Some Members have said something about Mr. Sondhi. What does the confidential report of the D.C. say? Everything is in praise of him. The Home Minister says he would be firm and sympathetic, but I want him to be firm in his sympathy and not firm in supporting the excesses happening in this country. We were used to these excesses before independence. You and I, Sir, come from the same part of the country where the police began to beat the satyagrahis when they were eating food in the gardens, when they were in their houses or walking in streets. They were belaboured and quite a number of them died. The same thing is happening after independence. Because the Government never institute judicial enquiries, the police have developed a habit. They do not apprehend a man when he is committing arson or violence. But then they enter into the offices, houses, hostels and even the Vice-Chancellor's quarters. Who is safe in this country?

In this independent country, we want that a new atmosphere should be created by the Home Minister so that these things may never happen. The real issue is, as I said, the events that happened on 19th September and not what led to the strike. That is what the Home Minister and the Prime Minister must have in mind. We should be free to go about where we like in this country. Government servants at their desks should not be beaten by police. I should feel that I can sleep freely in my house without the police entering it. The Vice-Chancellors and students should be free to stay in their universities, hostels, etc. without molestation on the slightest pretext. We must have a sense of security. It is true we, on this side, are not able to control all the violent elements. Sometimes they are mixing themselves with those who organise the strike. I know violence is of no use. Even Gandhiji said that if violence is used, Government can use superior violence. People know it. But certain events have led to the strike.

It was a simple demand for arbitration. The Home Minister says, no. If pay scales is a matter of policy and not for arbitration, why not allow the arbitrator himself to say so? The Home Minister says, 'can socialism be made the subject of arbitration?' It was a good debating point, but it is a very cheap way of putting things. Will the country be satisfied with this answer? He has got a majority and whatever the validity of our arguments, certainly he will have the vote on his side. But he must have the public opinion and public conscience on his side. Will the Government servants be satisfied with what he says? He says, 'the soul of the Government officer is with me, but the body is with you.' But I ask him "why do you abandon the bodies into the hands of other people who do not 'understand' the problem? If you are in charge of their soul, have also their bodies. Don't say, they are being misled." They are never politically motivated. When Government servants organise a meeting, they invite not one party alone, but every party, including the Congress leaders. And it has invariably happened that the Congress leaders absent themselves. This has happened in Visakhapatnam; this has happened in Hyderabad.

Why do you say the agitation is politically motivated? It is a short-sighted view. As a man living for peace in this country,

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

as a man who wants to consolidate the independence of this country I would say : "take a more far-sighted view and do not be led away." I know the Home Minister is a very experienced gentleman in office but, all the same, his experience being always in office, I am afraid he is going away a little from the people.

AN HON. MEMBER : Power mad.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I do not say a single hard about him. What I say is that he is unable to see exactly or feel the pulse of events. We attend the meetings of government officers. Since everybody is invited if there is a political motive, which is the party which is going to cash it ? Supposing the strike succeeds ? Which is the party here which is going to cash it ? So, the charge of political motivation means absolutely nothing; it only means, you are not exercising your mind on the question. I submit therefore, for the Home Minister's consideration and the consideration of all those who are behind him : "Never treat these matters lightly by saying these are politically motivated." This is the worst way of sending away government servants into the hands of politicians. Please do no do it. Have a loyal band of workers with you and the whole country will be happy and then you will be solving the problems. But do not create problems.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the motion and also to make a personal explanation because..

MR. SPEAKER : Do whatever you like within ten minutes.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI :.....because a reference was made that there was an explosive situation to which I contributed. That such a statement should come from the supporters of government does no credit to the government because it is for government not to create explosive situations but to tackle explosive situations in the manner in which civilized society allows.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But what we have seen has taken place in New Delhi in the city called Indraprastha, at Indraprastha Bhavan in the Gandhi

Centenary Year. The question that comes to our mind then is, in the Gandhi Centenary Year and the Human Rights Year, is this the shape of things to come ? Should we accept what the Home Minister has been saying with his skill of debate, or should we rather be cautious, sit up and see the mask has been torn off and the government appears red in tooth and claw. I do not wish to say a hard word. I wish to come to Gandhiji which is the greatest common factor in their life even today because Gandhiji was subversive and I quote from an article written about Gandhiji in the Gandhi Centenary Year which might be of benefit to members here. They are older than me, they have seen and served Gandhiji but for me Gandhiji is precious not only today but I dare say till the end of my life. I quote :

"Gandhi did not attempt to build bridges of understanding with or between foreign lands. He knew that there was a big enough job at home to build bridges between the Harijans and upper-caste Hindus, between the different religious communities, and between the privileged and the deprived. He left the making of a brave new world to persons like Jawaharlal Nehru, who felt like it. Interestingly, Nehru's daughter, now Prime Minister, was away from India at the inauguration of the centenary, building bridges of understanding abroad as if the task had been completed at home. But the Nehrus have doubtless meant well, at any rate no worse than most of the rest of us."

Sir, these bridges are important, bridges between the government and the governed, between the government employer and the government employees. Today what has happened ? This debate shows, what happened at Indraprastha shows that the dialogue between the government and the governed has stopped. The purpose in coming here, the purpose in raising this issue is first of all to declare that citizens of this capital city need to be assured whether their life and liberty can be protected or not because, after all, they are the citizens of our country. What did they do at Indraprastha Bhavan ? They went in a manner about which I need not even use my own eloquence. The Deputy Commissioner say.

"the police force indulged in much greater rowdism than the one they had gone to quell."

Shri Chavan said, "*En passant* I will refer to Indraprastha Bhaavn." I will request him not to treat Indraprastha Bhavan in this manner because we in this country have certain memories, the memory of Lokmanya Tilak, who said that you must always stand up against the excesses of bureaucracy. That is our tradition. Remove the portrait of Tilak if you do not want us to be subversives. Then, we have Mahatma Gandhi.

Here I have a slightly personal note to enter. My father-in-law, who was the Secretary of the Punjab Congress for 20 years, was the Secretary of the Committee set up by Gandhiji to investigate the crimes of General O'Dwyer at Jallianwala Bagh. That book is not today available at Jantar Mantar but fortunately with my father-in-law's books we have a copy of that report. I would invite Shri Chavan to look into that report, an answer to the Hunter Commission's report.

Every single element of that finds a parallel in Indraprastha. People were unarmed there and people were unarmed here. They were fired at there; here it was teargas and lathis. After that, humiliation. There it was the crawling order; here people were led by twos and made to fall down. The man who was thrown out of the fifth floor shows the sense of people in New Delhi. He was killed inside. The highest officials have been left out in this report but we have got photographs. I have got a bunch of photographs and I can lay them here any time. If I am permitted by the Speaker to hold an exhibition in the Central Hall, I shall show them.

Why am I saying this? Let not the Home Minister misunderstand. Probably, people who are children of the revolution forget the revolution, but sometimes the grandchildren come to remember it again. It is a part of our heritage. What we protest against is the humiliation, the fact that something which turns out to be a crisis of confidence becomes into an occasion where human nature is degraded and human confidence is lowered. There it will not do to make it a debating point. This is New Delhi and we intend to make it civilised.

I had myself expectations of Shri Chavan. I had served under him in Bombay. But I must confess that the Chavan we see here makes us think not twice but several times. What is this CRP business? Who are these people? Were they members of the forces brought from the Borders of the Punjab who had been told how to charge at the Pakistanis and others? They were officered by people who confessed themselves that they did not obey the words of command. This report of the Deputy Commissioner says that. There are other references here of how people went in. I do not again wish to trouble you with that.

But here is a glorious conclusion which needs to be referred to Shri Chavan because he is directly responsible. He will take the credit tomorrow for organising things better in Delhi. Dr. Karan Singh, a colleague of his, takes the credit for beautifying Delhi. They all take the credit; they must accept the debit also. The debit is, his own Deputy Commissioner says:—

"In fact, in stead of a police force having been marched into the 'Y' building to fulfil a pre-determined objective a crowd in uniform was rushed there."

A crowd in uniform in the Gandhi Centenary Year! What for? What is the objective? What is it that we are aiming at? There was a certain conversation that took place between me and the DIG there. May God forgive Shivaji Rao Deshmukh because he knows not what he speaks! The DIG went to the extent of saying, "Do we have a country? Are we a people?" Is that the mentality which Shri Chavan has bred in his officers? It is a thousand pities. The ADM referred to the highest forum of the Indian people in words which I cannot quote.

What has the Home Minister to do? What example has he to set to his officers? I also belonged to the services at one time. I can, in all humility, say, had I been in the position in which the DIG or the DC is, I would have said, "I offer myself to be the subject of a judicial inquiry; let it be clear once for all." But here there is a suspicion that there was malice aforethought to humiliate the Government employees.

[Shri M. L. SONDHI]

They say that the Jana Sangh is taking interest in these matters. Why not? Does not the Jana Sangh live in India? Does not the Jana Sangh participate in the climate of political education that is going on? Are we not people who believe in Bharatiya *maryada* and Bharatiya *sanskriti*? Does it not affect the toiling masses of India? Is Bharatavarsha suspended up in thin air somewhere? Bharatavarsha has to be made manifest in terms of our sympathy for the toiling masses. Let nobody indulge in sarcasm from that side because even that sarcasm is misplaced. In the Gandhi Centenary Year what has happened here is a thousand pities.

The DIG was there throughout the holocaust. There are photographs to prove that he was there. He pleads that he was not there and he is left out. I could mention the names of Lokmanya Tilak and others but I come to the substance and I crave your indulgence because I feel that this is a matter on which political education and education about trade union rights should go forward.

18 HRS.

I have here something which I do not know Mr. Chavan is aware of or not. What is the position in France? I quote from this document which was presented by the Heeney Committee and read out by the Prime Minister of Canada. Our Prime Minister is conspicuous by her absence because she does not take interest in these matters. She is more interested in Latin American and other Caribbean problems. This is the position in France. I quote:

"Changes in French law in the last fifteen years have awarded the right to strike to all civil servants except members of the judicial, security, police and penitentiary services."

Are these Government employees the members of the penitentiary services?

Then, in Australia, this is the position:

"In Australia, it is mandatory for all labour-management disputes, including those relating to the Public Service, to be submitted to a conciliation and arbitration process. Arbitral awards are legally binding."

Finally, I come to Canada because that is a country which is often spoken of as cooperating with India. This is what the Committee set up by the House of Commons says in its patents realisation of what are the facts of modern life. Let us not get scared of threats of communism and raise all sorts of bogeys. If we have to deal with communism and if they challenge us, the integrity of the country, I shall be amongst those who will go out and fight with them. But I am not prepared to make every issue an issue of communism vs. anti-communism. Now, I quote:

"The system of bargaining and arbitration will create both a challenge and an opportunity for the employer and the organisations representing employees, providing them with an incentive to apply themselves with determination and vigour to the solution of problems of joint concern. We have reason to hope that, in terms both of administrative effectiveness and the fair and equitable treatment of employees, the Public Service will stand to gain."

Sir, a few days ago I had an opportunity to visit South-East Asian countries like Malaysia and Singapore. These are countries which have even fought communism. Take their labour laws; take their capacity to introduce changes in official administration. They have gone for it and they have not raised these pleas. We have been wasting time because of a certain rigid approach on the part of Home Minister. If he is aspiring for leadership, as, I think, he does—there is nothing wrong in that—he has to take the Government employees with him. Today, I have to say, in all humility, that the Government employees in New Delhi have lost their confidence in him and they have gone to the extent of saying, let Mr. Chavan go to Bombay from where he came. I am sorry for this. But this is the mood today in the offices. Let there be an answer to that, not the type of invectives hurled here. We are prepared to understand that our truth, our freedom and our country's progress demand true nationalism. We can even understand that there may be certain people who want to create chaos and create a crisis of confidence. But we believe that the tradition

of Indian freedom, the tradition of Indian national movement, declares today that let not the plea be taken that a judicial inquiry will serve no purpose. Let a judicial inquiry be there. I would also say—this is Gandhian language—that Government must atone for what it has done because the responsibility is that of the Government. It is they who have the reins of Government, not we. They cannot allow the law of the jungle to overtake their minds. They cannot allow their officers to run amuck. They cannot make this country humiliate in the Gandhi Centenary Year. May I appeal to that *vidhata* which Tagore evokes in our National Anthem—Bharat bhagya vidhata. May that *vidhata* bring some sense into their head. I am not asking for any prayer because Lokmanya Tilak has said: Do not follow the method of prayers, pleas and protests. My demand is justice and we shall get it in New Delhi. I have every hope that wisdom will dawn on them. Let them not indulge in these invectives, in this sarcasm, because all this will redound on them.

With these words, permit me, Sir, to pay homage to the martyr of Indraprastha Bhavan, Shri Arjun Singh who symbolises the martyrdom that has been enforced throughout our country because they were the people, the Class IV employees, who were aspiring to that divine discontent which Mahatma Gandhi had taught them. They went forward in the same manner in which he went forward on the Dandi march. I am sure the Home Minister of those days would have said, "Why does Gandhi agitate? Why does he go on the Dandi march? That shows the distance that exists. Once again, my final appeal is to bridge this distance, this gap, between the governed and those who govern. Then only the future will be sure.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे मित्र श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने जब केन्द्रीय सरकार पर कल अपना वह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव उपस्थिति किया था तो उस की शब्दावली केवल इतनी थी कि यह संसद मंत्रिपरिषद में अविश्वास प्रकट करती है। परन्तु श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने और अधिकांश सदस्यों ने अपने भाषणों को जिस ढंग से मोड़

दिया है उस से लगता है कि सारा अविश्वास प्रस्ताव केवल सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल को लेकर ही है। उसी आधार पर अधिकांश चर्चाएं यहां पर चलीं। जबकि देश में कुछ इस प्रकार के ज्वलन्त प्रश्न हैं कि जिन प्रश्नों पर इस प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव के समय चर्चा होनी आवश्यक थी।

कई और प्रश्न भी इस प्रकार हैं जोकि चर्चा में आने अपेक्षित थे। उदाहरण के लिए हमारी सीमओं पर चीन और पाकिस्तान की सेनाओं का दबाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। राजस्थान, कश्मीर और असम के अन्दर पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठियों ने फिर से अपनी घुसपैठ प्रारम्भ कर दी है....

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You can ask him to continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. Tomorrow the Prime Minister will reply. He is the last member. The hon. Member may please be brief. He has to conclude in five minutes.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोई बात नहीं है मैं कल अपना भाषण पांच, सात मिनट में खत्म कर दूँगा। कल को मैं अपने भाषण को पूरा कर दूँगा.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No; he has to conclude now. There will be no opportunity for him tomorrow. Tomorrow the Prime Minister will reply.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जैसी आप की इच्छा। मैं आज ही समाप्त करे देता हूँ। मुझे इस में भी कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

मेरा कहना था कि कुछ इसी प्रकार की और भी ज्वलन्त समस्याएं हैं जैसी चर्चा में ने अभी की है। सब से बड़ी समस्या केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्ध की है। देश में शान्ति और व्यवस्था की स्थिति सम्बन्धी समस्या भी विषय है। असम के पुनर्गठन के बाद देश में एक नये विभाजन का मार्ग खुल रहा है। इस प्रकार की सारी समस्याओं पर इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर बहस के समय विस्तार से चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी।

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

जहां तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है मैं उन सदस्यों में से हूं जो केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों और प्रान्तीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों में किसी प्रकार की कोई रेखा नहीं खींचना चाहते। क्योंकि बाजार में जिस भाव पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी को सामान आदि मिलता है उसी भाव पर प्रान्तीय सरकार के कर्मचारी को भी सामान मिलता है। इसलिए केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की बात करना ठीक नहीं होगा और उस से प्रान्तीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों में एक प्रकार के विद्रोह और संघर्ष को जन्म देने वाली बात होगी और इस प्रकार से दो हिस्सों में उनको बांटना होगा। मेरा अपना निवेदन है कि दोनों को अलग-अलग न रखें क्योंकि उससे हम उन के बीच एक नये संघर्ष और विद्रोह की सुझाव दालने वाली बात करेंगे। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जहां तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी हों और चाहे राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारी हों उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं ने कुछ दिन पहले भी एक स्थान पर चर्चा की थी कि— हम सब का एक ही परिवार है और वह और हम एक ही नाव के सवार हैं। अगर सरकार की अधिक स्थिति कुछ कमज़ोर है तो सरकार को उनके मामने अपने परिवार की स्थिति रखनी चाहिए। अगर सरकार की सम्पन्न स्थिति में है तो सरकार की सम्पन्नता केवल एक पक्षीय नहीं होनी चाहिए और परिवार का जो दूसरा भाग है उस के पक्ष में भी यह सम्पन्नता जानी चाहिए। इसके लिए भी मेरा एक सुझाव है, जिस पर मैं विशेष रूप से बल देना चाहूंगा कि—जिस प्रकार इंग्लैण्ड की सरकार ने अपने यहां किया है कि वेतनों में एक अनुपात निर्धारित किया है इस से कम नहीं होगा और जो बड़े वेतन होंगे वह इतने प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे उसी तरीके से भारतवर्ष के अन्दर भी एक अनुपात निर्धारित रूप से इस के सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित होना चाहिए। बल्कि मैं तो गृह

मंबी महोदय से यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कई देशों में इस प्रकार की परम्पराएं हैं कि जो थोटे वेतन वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी सेवा निवृत्त होते हैं उन की पेंशन का प्रतिशत अधिक होता है अपेक्षाकृत उनके जिनका कि वेतनमान अधिक होता है। भारत वर्ष में सरकार को कुछ इस प्रकार की नई परम्पराओं को भी जन्म देना चाहिए कि जिससे सरकारी कर्मचारी अनभव करें जिन हाथों में गवर्नरमेट की बागडोर हैं वह हम को अपने परिवार का एक सदस्य मानते हैं और हमारी समस्या को अपनी समस्या समझ कर उसका समाधान करना चाहते हैं। उम समय मैं ने राष्ट्रपति महोदय को भी एक सुझाव दिया था। आज गृह मंत्री महोदय को भी वह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं हड़ताल का तो जो होना या वह हुआ। आगे के लिये जिस प्रकार की धमकियां हैं वह भी चल रही हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि परिवारिक स्तर पर भी इस के हल निकाले जायें। कुछ दिन पहले जैसे रेनबै ने डिपार्टमेंटल स्टोर खोले थे दैनिक उपयोग की सामग्रियों के लिये अगर उसी प्रकार के स्टोर सब जगह जारी कर दिये जायें तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम बहुत बड़े संघर्ष से बच सकते हैं। इस के सम्बन्ध में मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह भी है कि सरकार को नई भरतियों पर कम से कम अब प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए। देखना यह चाहिए कि आज जो एक व्यक्ति हमारे यहां काम कर रहा है अगर उस को 50 रुपये अधिक दे कर हम उतना ही काम ले सकते हैं तो 250 रु. की नई पोस्ट बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। थोड़े से कर्मचारियों को ले कर अंग्रेज पेशावर में ले कर कन्या कुमारी तक और रंगून से लेकर डारका तक सारे देश का शासन चलाता था और उस शासन में दृढ़ता भी थी। किन्तु आज दुर्भाग्य से जितना-जितना स्टाफ बढ़ता जा रहा है उतनी ही सुदृढ़ता समाप्त होती जा रही है। हमें इन परिस्थितियों की तह में जा कर उसके सम्बन्ध में जीव करनी चाहिए क्या कारण है? इन्द्रप्रस्थ घबन में जो घटना हुई मैं उस का विरोधी हूं। मैंने

गृह मंत्री महोदय को उस समय भी पत्र लिखा था कि आज कल की पुलिस में स्वतन्त्र भारत की नई परम्परायें आनी चाहिये । इन्द्रप्रस्थ एस्टेट में जो काढ़ हुआ है उस पर हर व्यक्ति की गदंग शर्म से छुक जाती है । लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियों का सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये निर्माण नहीं होना चाहिये जिस से वह किसी एक या अनेक इस प्रकार की राजनीतिक पार्टीयों के हथकण्ठों के शिकार बन जायें जिन का हिमा या तोड़ फोड़ में विश्वास हो । इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियों देश में आने से बचाई जानी चाहिये ।

लेकिन इस से भी अधिक जो चिन्ता की बात मेरे मस्तिष्क में है, जिस को मैं किसी विशेष समय पर विस्तार में कहूँगा, वह यह कि हड्डियाल से ज्यादा हड्डियाल के दुष्परिणामों ने देश को चिन्तित कर दिया है । खाम तौर में राज्यों और केन्द्र के सम्बन्धों में जो कटुना बढ़ती जा रही है वह समस्या इस प्रकार की है जो हमारी आंखें खोलने के लिये पर्याप्त है । यहीं नहीं कि केरल के मुख्य मंत्री के प्रश्न को ने कर बल्कि कुछ दिन पहले एक इसी प्रकार की घटना मद्रास में भी घटी थी एन० मी० मी० के आईंस को ले कर । अभी पंजाब के अन्दर वहाँ के कुछ नेताओं ने भी कहा कि राज्यों के अधिकार अधिक बढ़ाये जायें । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अब समय आ गया है जब कि केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बंध में हम को फिर मैं खुले मस्तिष्क से विचार करना चाहिये । जहाँ तक मेरा अपना सम्बन्ध है, मैं अपनी बात को एक विधेयक के रूप में संसद में प्रस्तुत भी कर चुका हूँ और आज भी दृढ़ता से दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस देश में विश्वासकारी प्रवृत्तियों का दमन करना है और देश की एकता को कायम रखना है तो और कोई उपाय नहीं है सिवाय इस के कि इस देश में एक यूनिटरी फार्म आफ गवर्नेंट का निर्माण किया जाये । यहाँ पर एकात्मक शासन प्रणाली होनी चाहिये, वर्ना हम विभाजन के नये द्वारा

को खोलेंगे । असम का पुर्नगठन कर के सरकार ने विभाजन की प्रवृत्ति को नया जन्म दे दिया है ।

अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्ति की ओर ले जाते हुए मैं अन्त में दो बातें अवश्य कहना चाहूँगा । एक बात तो यह कि अभी जम्मू काश्मीर के अन्दर शेख अब्दुल्ला ने एक कांफरेंस बुलाई थी । मुझे श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण की वह बात प्रमन्द आई कि संविधान के अन्तर्गत ही कश्मीर समस्या का समाधान ढूँढ़ा जाये । बहुत दिनों के बाद श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के मुख से इस प्रकार का सुझाव सुनने को मिला, लेकिन हमें आश्वर्य हुआ कि वही जयप्रकाश नारायण हर मंत्री से मिलने किरे कि शेख अब्दुल्ला से बात चीत करो । मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के दुढ़ रुख की सराहना करता हूँ जो उन्होंने अपनाया । लेकिन मैं गृह मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन की मन्त्रि-परिषद् के एक सदस्य—अगर आप नाम भी जानना चाहें तो मैं बतला सकता हूँ जिन का नाम है श्री यूनस सलीम—मुजाहिद मंजिल में शेख अब्दुल्ला से मुलाकात करने नहीं गये ? यह गवर्नरमेंट के दो मुह स्थिरों हैं ? एक मुह से गवर्नरमेंट मना भी करती है और दूसरे मुह से उस के साथ बैठा हुआ एक आदमी उधर बात चीत भी करता है, उस व्यक्ति से बात चीत करता है जो श्रीनगर की पहाड़ियों पर खड़ा हो कर खुला चैलेंज देता है कि आजादी हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार धाली में रख कर नहीं देगी । उस के लिये हम को लड़ना होगा और मरना होगा । सब से पहले गवर्नरमेंट अपने साथियों पर कंट्रोल कर, देश पर बाद में कंट्रोल कर सकती है ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह घुसपैठियों के सम्बन्ध में है, खासकर राजस्थान के सम्बन्ध में जो नये घुसपैठियों का क्रम प्रारम्भ हुआ है उस के सम्बन्ध में । कश्मीर में पहले भी यह क्रम जारी था और अब नये सिरे से आरम्भ हुआ है । असम में भी पहले था । इस लिये मैं सुझाव यह है कि गृह मंत्रालय ही नहीं पूरी सरकार इस बात पर

[थी प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

विचार करे, जो कदम पहले हम को उठाना चाहिये था वह कदम पहले पाकिस्तान ने उठाया और तीस-तीस मील तक वह अपनी सीमा को साफ कर रहा है और वहां इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों को ट्रेनिंग दे रहा है जो भारतीय क्षेत्र में आकर गुरिन्लों का काम करें। उस समय हमारे गृह मंत्री जी रक्षा मंत्री थे। जनरल रोल की उस समय क्या रिपोर्ट थी? किस प्रकार बाड़मेर सेक्टर में घुसपैटिये आये। मेरा कहना यह है कि जिन व्यक्तियों की वफा-

दारी संदिग्ध हो, चाहे वह हिन्दू हों जो कि चीन का समर्थन करते हैं, चाहे मुसलमान हों जो पाकिस्तान के समर्थक हों, इस प्रकार के लोगों से अपनी सीमाओं को खाली कराया जाये। इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति में निपटने में सरकार अब तक असफल रही है। इसीलिये इस प्रकार की चर्चायें यहां पर विशेष रूप से हो रही हैं।

18.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 13, 1968/Kartika 22, 1890 (Saka).