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Tuesday, March 12, 1968
Phalgun 22, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



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C O N T E N T S

(Fourth Series, Vol XIV. —Fourth Session)

No. 21—Tuesday, March 12, 1968/Phalguna 22, 1889 (SAKA)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 12, 1968/Phalguna 22, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RETRENCHMENT DUE TO DEFICIT ON RAILWAYS

***570. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to deficit in financial position of Railways, Government have curtailed the budget provision in the Fourth Plan for the development of Railways;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to Budget curtailment in Fourth Plan, Railways have issued orders for the retrenchment and for reversion of large staff in various Departments of the Railways; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to avoid large scale retrenchment or reversion of staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Compared to what was contemplated in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the budget outlays for Railways' development have had to be curtailed in the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 because the anticipated growth in goods traffic did not materialise; and that itself has been an important reason for the Railways deficit budgets.

(b) and (c). No retrenchment of regular Railway staff is anticipated, though some reversion may be unavoidable. When staff become surplus, they are offered alternative employment. Only casual labour who are not treated as regular railway employees under the rules, are liable to be discharged from service when the work for which they were recruited is completed, but even in their case, every attempt is made

to see if some alternative employment could be provided for them.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे आज रेलवे में छंटनी की बात है तो जिस बक्त एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव परपरवेज के लिये उन लोगों को भरती किया गया था तो उन्हें एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की एफिशियेंसी के लिये भरती किया गया था तो क्या इन लोगों की छंटनी के बाद एफिशियेंसी में कमी नहीं होगी और अगर एफिशियेंसी में कमी होगी तो फिर यह छंटनी का प्रश्न क्यों उठाया जाता है ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : As I have already stated, there is no proposal of any retrenchment so far as the regular railway staff are concerned. The retrenchment may take place only in the construction and project work, and that will affect only those employees who are not reckoned as regular railway employees. For construction we employ quite a number of people for a particular project, and when the project work is completed, naturally they have to be retrenched.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : रेलवे बजट में डेफिमिट को कम करने और पूरा करने के लिये क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात के लिये तैयार होंगे कि यह जां इनना भारी छर्चा रेलवे बोर्ड पर होता है और यह एक रेलवे को अनावश्यक मस्था बनी हूँ है उसे ऐवालिंग कर दिया जाये और उसी तरह अकसरों के मैलूस आदि पर जो रुपया खर्च होता है उसे भी इन सैलूनों को बंद करके बत्तम किया जाये ? क्या सरकार के पास कोई इस तरह की योजना विद्यमान है, यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार रेलवे बोर्ड को ऐवालिंग करने की कोई योजना बना रही है ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : The question of Railway Board does not arise out of the main question. I have already stated

that retrenchment can take place only in the construction work of projects.

SHRI UMANATH : From the latest report of the Railway Ministry I find that there has been an increase to the extent of about 4000 workers and corresponding to this number, there has been an increase of 800 officers, which works out to one officer for every group of five workers. May I know the reason for such a big ratio of officers to workers, and whether Government propose to adopt the method of promotion from lower ranks instead of direct recruitment so that even the reversions of casual labour referred to by the hon. Minister could be avoided as far as possible ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : So far as the officers are concerned, it is a fact that there has been some increase, but that increase has been only in the medical department and that is because of a decision that has been taken to upgrade the licentiates in class III to class II.

SHRI UMANATH : The number is 800.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : About 1100 have been promoted from class III to class II during 1966-67.

SHRI UMANATH : What about the direct recruitment policy ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Regarding the direct recruitment policy, in some of the cases we are considering along that line, but we have not come to any particular decision. It is still under investigation.

श्री अनन्दिका प्रसाद : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि रिट्रॉचमेंट नहीं हुआ है लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि जो व्यक्ति कैंजुअल लेबर पर रखे जाते हैं उनके 6 महीने पूरे नहीं होने दिये जाते हैं और होता यह है कि एक महीना 6 महीने पूरे होने में बाकी रहता है कि उनको हटा दिया जाता है क्योंकि अगर उन्हें काम करते हुए 6 महीने पूरे हो जायें तो कायदे के मुताबिक उनको रेगुलर मानना पड़ता है। इस तरह से लाखों कैंजुअल लेबर बेकार हो जाती है इसका मंत्री जी के पास क्या जवाब है ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Casual labour which is not in the project and con-

struction work is taken as temporary rail way staff after the completion of six months. But the question of not giving jobs applies only to those workers who are engaged in the construction of a project.

श्री रवि राय : जो प्रोजेक्ट में अस्थाई रूप से काम कर रहे हैं वह प्रोजेक्ट का काम खत्म होने के बाद निकाल दिये जाते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि यह अफमर लोगों के जो सैलून होते हैं उन पर किनारा रूपया खर्च होता है और क्या उस खर्च होने वाले रूपये से वह सैलून ऐवालिश करके उन बेकार होने वाले लोगों को नौकरी देने की बात सोचेंगे ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : That question does not relate to this, but even if we make some sort of arrangement in the saloon, so far as the workers are concerned, they are specifically recruited for specific jobs and after the completion of those jobs, there is no alternative but to retrench them.

श्री शिव नारायण : जो अनावश्यक खर्च रेलवेज में हैं जैसे कि यह की पासेज आपने दिये हैं जिसमें कि 18 करोड़ रूपये का नुकसान होता है.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : एम० पीज० को भी तो यह की पास मिलते हैं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं एम० पीज० के पैसेज के लिये भी कह रहा हूं गरज यह कि फस्ट क्लास के यह जितने भी पासेज हैं वह सब आप ऐवालिश कर दें तो ऐसा करने से कम से कम यह रेलवेज में जो कई करोड़ रूपये की डेफिसिट है उसमें 18 करोड़ की बचत हो जायेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मरकार इसके लिये कोई एक स्पेशल कमेटी बैठायेगी जोकि इस सारे भासले पर विचार करे ? मरकार केवल हमारी ही बात नहीं माने बल्कि वह एक कमेटी बैठा कर इसकी जांच करवाये।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : A continuous effort has been made and is being made to reduce railway expenditure. As for passes and PTOs, recently we had a Report from the Estimates Committee which is under consideration.

श्री देवेन सेन : आसनसोल डिवीजन में 2,000 फोर्थ क्लास स्टाफ की छंटनी का आईं चला गया है या नहीं और साथ-साथ क्लास 1 और 2 आफिसर्स का रैकूटमेंट भी हो रहा है या नहीं ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : I do not have the particular information.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरबार : क्या रेलवे मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कैंजुअल लेवर को तो उन्होंने रिट्रैच किया ही है लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ यह भी है कि रेगुलर आदमियों का भी रिवरसल हुआ है और जिन लोगों का यह रिवरसल हुआ है उनका यह जो आपने आफिसर्स नियुक्त किये हैं उनमें कुछ सौदेवाजी हो रही है कि इतना रुपया अगर दे दोगे तो अमुक पोस्ट पर तुम्हें पोस्ट कर दिया जायेगा ? क्या सरकार के पास इस किस्म की कोई इत्तिला आई है, अगर हां, तो उस पर वह क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : I do not have any such information.

DR. RANEN SEN : The hon. Minister just now said something about project workers. Have Government formulated any plan in regard to the railway electrification project workers ? As far as I know, some time back the Railway Minister gave some sort of assurance that the surplus workers will be properly absorbed. What is the present policy ? What steps have been taken by Government to absorb them ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : The railway electrification scheme is itself a project. Previously we had quite a number of workers in it because we had undertaken quite a number of electrification schemes. Now because of shrinkage or gradual reduction in workload, there has been some sort of retrenchment. Every effort has been made to give them alternative employment. As a matter of fact, quite a number of labour retrenched from that project has been absorbed in other jobs.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : The catering department of the railways could be made certainly gainful, but as far as I know, it is a deficit department. What steps are Government going to take to make that

department more useful to the public and more gainful to the railways ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : There is a separate question on catering today. I will answer this at that time.

बलराज भण्डोळे :

अभी रेलवे मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हम रेलवेज में बचत करने का हर प्रकार का प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं। अब कोई भी आदमी जो रेलवेज में सफर करता है तो वह यह देख सकता है कि लगभग हर एक रेलवे लाइन के दोनों ओर जगह जगह स्लीपर्स और दूसरे मैट्रियल के ढेर लगे हुए रहते हैं, करोड़ों रुपयों का माल पड़ा रहता है, किर भी नये स्लीपर्स और दूसरा नया सामान लगाया जा रहा है। अगर रेलवे स्टोर्स का प्रबन्ध ठीक हो और वहां पर होने वाले माल के दुरुपयोग को रोका जाये तो उससे जो बचत होगी, उस बचत की ओर क्या सरकार का ध्यान गया है, यदि गया है, तो उसके बारे में सरकार ने अभी तक क्या किया है ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : We are making every effort to look into the stores affair and effect as much economy as possible.

SHRI D. R. PARMAR : At the time of retrenchment of railway staff, have Government provided for or are going to provide for some safeguards for the SC and ST employees as their representation in the railway staff is not to the full extent to the quota prescribed for them category-wise ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : According to the stipulations already in force in respect of recruitment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes personnel, we are taking every effort to employ persons from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to the maximum number possible. As a matter of fact, with regard to Class III and Class IV the proportion is adequately met, but in respect of trained personnel there has been a dearth and we are not getting sufficient number of candidates for certain special types of work, but efforts are being made to see that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are not adversely affected by this retrenchment.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I know if it is a fact that as a result of this plan proposed by Government more than 10,000 workers on NF Railway are going to be retrenched; if so, what alternative opportunities of employment are the Government exploring for them?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I do not think that the number is as high as 10,000. Because of the completion of certain project work in NF Railway a certain number of casual labour and employees has been rendered surplus. Some of them belong to the PWI and IW category of personnel. Steps are being taken to see that they are being laid off in accordance with the rules and many of them have also been found alternative appointments in the railways.

श्री राम चरण : जैसे क्लास 3 वा अप्लाइंटमेंट रेलवे में होता है उस प्रकार मे जब क्लास 4 की वैकेन्सी फिल अप की जाती है तब न तो एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेज के थू होता है और न ओपन एडवर्टाइजमेंट के जरिये से। इस मामले में क्लास 4 के आदमियों से 500-700 रु लेवर उनका अप्लाइंटमेंट कर दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरीके को रेगुलराइज किया जाय और यह आदमी एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेज के थू लिये जाये और इन वैकेन्सियों का पूरा एडवर्टाइजमेंट किया जाये, ताकि कर्प्पन रुक सके।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Class III and Class IV are both notified.

SHRI RAM CHARAN : Class IV is not notified. They are putting only labels on the DS's office, not in the papers.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : A committee has been formed for recruitment, they will examine all the applications and go into the details and accordingly the appointments are made.

श्री राम चरण : क्लास 4 की जब कभी वैकेन्सी होती है तो न तो किसी एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेज के जरिये से उनको लिया जाता है और न एडवर्टाइजमेंट के जरिये से। जहाँ पर डी० एस० अफिस होता है, वही से यह काम कर लिया जाता है।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : My question relates to part (a) of the main question. The entire plan as well as steel development depended upon the demand from the railways, but it became clear last year the railways cutback of 30% in demand for steel, wagons and other things practically brought about what came to be known as the recession. Is the railway considering that in future this type of cutback in demands which affects the entire economy would be prevented even by examining the possibility of deficit financing, or will this type of recession be inflicted upon the economy due to lapse on the part of the railways?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : The demands for stores and engineering goods of railways have to be phased according to the requirements of the railways.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : In view of the fact that a lot of work is being done by contract labour at transhipment points where the labour availability is so uncertain, as the labour may or may not come at the right time, will the Minister let us know whether the Government has taken a decision to get that work done by permanent labour?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : There are places in the transhipment yards where there is some shortage of labour provided by the contractor. In such cases, we try to employ the railway cooperative workers.

श्री सरबजू पाण्डेय : रेलवे बोर्ड में एक तरफ तो सरकार पैसे की कमी का ढांग करती है और दूसरी तरफ इस सवाल का जवाब भी देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है कि जो बड़े खर्च हैं, रेलवे बोर्ड को भंग करके उनमें कमी की जाये। इसके अलावा बहुत-से रेलवे एम्प्लायीज ने, खास तीर से रेलवे को गांडूस एसोसियेशन ने, कई बार मंत्री महांदय को अपना प्रार्थना-पत्र दिया है और लोकसभा के चानोंस मेम्बरों ने भी लिख कर रुक्कास्त की कि उनके ग्रीवान्सेज को आप सुनें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो रेलवे के दूसरे एम्प्लाइज हैं, जिनके ग्रीवान्सेज के बारे में बार-बार डिमान्ड होती है, उनके मामले पर सरकार गैर क्यों नहीं करती, और बड़े पदों को खत्म करके क्यों रेलवे एम्प्लाइज

को संटिसफैक्शन नहीं देती है और रिट्रैचमेंट को रोकती है।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : We are receiving some representations and memoranda from the guards and other employees of the railways. As and when we receive them, we go into the details of that. We are recently studying some of their demands and if possible we will try to give them something.

श्री शिव चरण लाल : मंत्री महोदय चौधरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में नई रेलवे लाइनें लगाने जा रहे हैं तो क्या वह यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि आज से बीस वर्ष पूर्व आगरा छावनी से बाह तक जो रेल चलती थी उसको चला कर इटावा से जोड़ेंगे?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : It does not arise out of this question.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : The Minister said that only casual workers are retrenched. May I know whether in the Olavakkot station creosote plant, a number of permanent workers were retrenched? Secondly, on 29th February last, the Northern Railway headquarters had given retrenchment notices to five permanent employees who had put in 8 or 10 years service. They are not casual workers. May I know if the Government will cancel their retrenchment notices and reinstate them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : With regard to the Olavakkot plant, the work-load has come down because sleepers are available from other sources, particularly from the Government forest departments. There is a great demand from the various State Governments that we should place orders on them. Buying sleepers and getting them treated at Olavakkot which is far away from certain available centres does create some difficulties. As such, the work-load in that plant has come down and certain staff has been rendered surplus. About the five permanent employees of the Northern Railway, if specific information is given to me, I will look into it.

CEMENT ALLOCATION AND CO-ORDINATING ORGANISATION
†

***573. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI K. RAMANI :

SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

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

(a) the details of lapses committed by Cement Allocation and Co-ordinating Organisation since its inception;

(b) the functions of Cement Corporation of India; and

(c) the method of distribution of cement and the steps taken to safeguard the interest of small consumers in rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) :

(a) The following defects and deficiencies in the working of Cement Allocation and Co-ordinating Organisation came to the notice of Government.

1. Savings out of the non-payment of oil subsidy w.e.f. 1-4-67 has not been utilised for freight equalisation to the full extent.
2. CACO did not accept Government's suggestion to build up proper storage facilities near the consumption centres to avoid deterioration of supply position during rainy season on the plea of lack of finances.
3. The Organisation introduced two tier system of retention prices against the instructions of the Government.
4. The members of the Organisation developed internal dissensions. Two members withdrew from its membership and some others were threatening to do so.
5. The organisation failed to deposit an amount of Rs. 39.91 lakhs with S.T.C. to wipe off their deficit in the cement Agency Account which accrued during the previous control period.

6. The organisation failed to export any cement.
7. The savings due to low off-take of cement by Government Departments were to be utilised for creating an expansion reserve, instead they were stated to have been placed at the disposal of the organisation, for furtherance of its objectives. It has also come to notice that the funds placed at the disposal of the President of CACO were in fact spent on contributions to the political parties.

(b) The principal objectives of the Cement Corporation are as follows :—

- (i) survey, prospecting and providing of cement-grade limestone deposits in the country;
- (ii) installation of sufficient capacity for the manufacture of cement in the public sector to help achieve the cement production targets to be set for the Fourth Plan;
- (iii) all ancillary and supporting activity connected with the growth of the cement industry and the development of expertise; and
- (iv) regulation of distribution of cement in the country, purchase and sale of cement and arrange for exports.

(c) There is no change in the distribution system for the 1st quarter of 1968. But the arrangement for the distribution of cement in 2nd quarter of 1968 is yet to be decided.

The Cement Corporation has advised the Selling Agents to increase without reference to the Corporation the supplies of cement to the area concerned, if scarcity conditions develop in any part of the country. Special release orders will also be issued by the Cement Corporation in favour of nominees of the State Governments for meeting the agricultural requirements of rural areas.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, such long replies should be placed on the Table in the form of a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Normally that is done. A long statement like this is normally placed on the Table so that hon.

Members can read it. What happens when such long statements are read in the House is, by the time the hon. Minister begins to read the second page whatever he read from the first page is forgotten.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Sir, this CACO organisation consists essentially of the big producers of cement. Its membership is confined exclusively to big producers of cement in this country.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are there small producers of cement also ?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : There may be one or two. When this organisation was created exclusively for a particular purpose, what kind of check or supervision did the Government establish over this organisation to see that this organisation did not abuse its function ? Secondly, is it also a fact that this organisation was paying out of its funds, which were given to it for a particular purpose, money to political parties ? Because the Ruling Party also, I believe, benefited substantially from them, is that 1 of the reasons why Government did not institute any inquiry into the working of this organisation or had no supervision over the working of this private organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : As the hon. Member is aware, cement was decontrolled with effect from 1st January 1966 but informal control was agreed to by the industry and for the purpose of that informal control they set up an organisation called CACO. The objective of this organisation was that the distribution of cement will be made at all consuming centres and even in far-fetched areas like Manipur and NEFA, where there was no production of cement, there will be supply of cement. They had also agreed to supply one-third of their production for Government requirements. This was a voluntary organisation and....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Like the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

SHRI F. A. AHMED :as has been pointed out in our reply, the members of the industry also started quarreling, some of them withdrew and others threatened to withdraw from this organisation. When

we found that the purpose for which this voluntary organisation had been set up was not being implemented—for instance, the amount which they got on account of less supply of cement to government which ought to have been utilized for the purpose of expansion was given to political parties—Government took necessary action against this organisation. So, there was no question of this organisation doing something which the Government did not know. As soon as Government came to know that there were certain irregularities, action has been taken against this organisation.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: May I know the political parties that were the beneficiaries of these donations and the amount by which they were benefited?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: And the political individuals also.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as the amount given to political parties is concerned, it is Rs. 34,15,355 out of which the Swatantra Party got Rs. 14,64,00, the Congress Party Rs. 10,06,000, Jan Sangh Rs. 5,12,000, National Conference Rs. 2,08,000 and Jana Congress Rs. 2,25,000.

SHRI K. RAMANI: Government set up this organisation called CACO with the object of increased production by utilising the profit which is accruing as a result of de-control and distribution. That object has not been served. On the other hand, production has gone down. In 1966 the index of production was 225.8. In 1967 it came down to 198. So, that purpose has been thoroughly defeated. In view of that, may I know whether the Government will re-impose control and take up the distribution of cement to curb profiteering by the cement magnates?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I think the hon. Member is not aware that, so far as Government is concerned, we have already taken action and under section 18(g) and 25 of the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act we have taken over the function ourselves and that function is being exercised through the Cement Corporation.

SHRI K. RAMANI: What about the fall in production?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as production is concerned, it is in excess of the demand in the country.

SHRI UMANATH: His question is whether it has come down comparatively.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It has not gone down.

SHRI UMANATH: I would like to know whether it is a fact that, after de-control, the profits of the A.C.C. have gone up from Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 9 crores, of India Cement from Rs. 1.66 crores to Rs. 2.82 crores and of Durgavijaya Cement from 1.47 crores to Rs. 2.5 crores and, if so, what is the percentage of the profit, after decontrol, that has gone for expansion of the cement industry and, in view of the fact that neither expansion of production is there, nor expansion of industry is there but only expansion of the coffers of Dalmia and Congress Party is there. I want to know whether the Government propose to reduce the price of cement so that at least the pockets of consumers may be protected.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: This Question relates to CACO. So far as the particular concerns are concerned, if the hon. Member will put a separate question, I will give him the necessary details. Actually, that is one of the grievances why two or three prices were fixed for different sectors, that some of the members of the industries were coming out and were threatening to resign from the membership. We shall look into the question whether a uniform rate can be prescribed for the cement coming out of factories.

SHRI UMANATH: My question is whether the Government propose to reduce the present price of cement so that the consumers may be benefited.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: At present, the hon. Member must be aware that we are supplying cement at a uniform rate practically all over India and that is one advantage which the consumers in the scarcity areas are deriving and the result is that some of the consumers are paying for the freight on account of cement which has to be taken from Madras to eastern parts of the country.

SHRI UMANATH : He is by passing the question. I want to know whether the Government propose to reduce the price of cement.

MR. SPEAKER : His question is whether there is any proposal to reduce the price, 'yes' or 'no'.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There is no proposal.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : When this Organisation has failed in its object of promotion of the cement industry and they have given donations to the political parties, may I know what penal action the Government propose to take against them? This Organisation has failed to implement the object for which it was intended. It is no use saying that it is being investigated. I want to know specifically, when it has not been able to implement the object for which it was intended, what is the penal action that the Government propose to take. (*Interruption*).

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As soon as we came to know that there were certain irregularities we prevented this Organisation from continuing its activities. So far as the other action is concerned, I would not say that in public interest. But the matter is under investigation.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Along with the decontrol of cement, the Government made an upward revision in the price of cement with the understanding that the distribution will be rationalised and the surplus profit that will accrue to the private sector will be ploughed back into the industry. Now, since they have criminally failed to keep their word and also a lot of anomalies have been developed, after the decontrol, does it not warrant a downward revision of the price of cement?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It would not be correct to say that all the units have failed to plough back the profits for expansion. A large number of units have already ploughed back the profit for expansion. There are some against which we are considering what action we can take.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : It is understood that some of the cement manufacturers are continually trying to lower down the production in order to maintain a constant scarcity in the market. In view of this, what action do the Government propose to take to see that they run into actual capacity?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as our information goes, the present position is not difficult and that is why the Cement Corporation has also been set up. If we find that the supply is less than the demand, the Cement Corporation will take up certain factories in the public sector.

श्री शिकारे : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सीमेंट-वितरण के लिये जो जोन बनाये गये हैं, क्या उनमें ट्रांसपोर्ट की सुविधाओं की उपलब्धि को भी ध्यान में रखा गया है या नहीं? गोआ को वैस्टर्न जोन में डाला गया है और उसके लिये हमेशा गुजरात में पैदा होने वाला सीमेंट एलाइट किया जाता है। उस सीमेंट का ट्रांसपोर्ट सागर के मार्ग से ही होता है, लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि मानसून के समय में कम से कम साढ़े चार महीने वह सागरीय ट्रांसपोर्ट पूर्णतया बन्द रहता है। इसलिये गोआ में हमेशा सीमेंट की शॉटेज का निर्माण होता है। इस स्थिति में क्या मंत्री जी गोआ को साउथ जोन में डालने का विचार करेंगे?

श्री फलसरदून अली अहमद : हमने कोई जोन नहीं बनाया है और हम हर एक जगह से, जहां से सप्लाई होती है, सीमेंट की सप्लाई देने के लिये तैयार हैं। अगर कहीं से शॉटेज का कम्प्लेंट आया, तो हम देखेंगे कि हम किस तरह से उसको पूरा कर सकते हैं।

श्री क० न० तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में कितने सीमेंट की जरूरत है, इस समय हमारा प्रोडक्शन कितना होता है और क्या विदेशों से भी सीमेंट हमारे यहां आ रहा है?

श्री फलसरदून अली अहमद : इस बत्त मेरे पास टोटल प्रोडक्शन के फिर नहीं हैं।

अगर आनंदेबल मेम्बर चाहेंगे, तो मैं बाद में दे दूंगा। बाहर से सीमेंट मंगाने का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि वह तो ऐक्सपोर्ट किया जाना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Lobo Prabhu.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He has not replied to his question. Is any cement being imported? This is what he asked.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : On the other hand, we ought to have exported cement.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am rather concerned about the fatal fascination to lost causes which the Government is showing. The position at present is that the cement production is going down. The position at present is that, due to shortfall in planning, the sale and consumption of cement are falling. In these circumstances; why is the Government taking on a sick baby? They have already enough. Should not the Government leave the production and distribution of cement entirely to the factories to do it independently.... (Interruptions).

SHRI UMANATH : So that they will get another Rs. 20 lakhs....

AN HON. MEMBER : We never grudge their Chinese money..(Interruptions).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : If money has been given to the Swatantra Party, it has been given to the best Party..(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. No cross talks please. The question should be put to the Minister.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The policy of decontrol will also serve to bring down the prices which the other Parties are also pressing.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the action taken by the Government is concerned, we have taken this action because we want that the scarcity area may also get cement at uniform prices. If we had not taken action under the sections which I mentioned, then certain areas would have gone without cement....

MR. SPEAKER : He has already explained that, namely, that the long distance areas must get at the same price. He has already said this. Has he any

proposal to decontrol? That is the question.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as production is concerned, now we are not decontrolling.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : जब से सीमेंट इंडस्ट्री की स्थिति को सुधारने की कोशिश की जा रही है, तब से उसमें और भी बिगाढ़ हो रहा है। जब डीकंट्रोल हुआ, तब देश में यह आशा हुई कि उसमें जरूर कुछ सुधार होगा, लेकिन जो कुछ भी हुआ है, उसको देखते हुए क्या गवर्नमेंट यह सोच रही है कि सीमेंट इंडस्ट्री को एक बेसिक इंडस्ट्री मान कर उसके सारे प्रोडक्शन और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन को नेशनलाइज़ कर दिया जाये?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The cement industry is one of the consumer industries and it has been the policy of the Government that, so far as consumer industries are concerned, the private sector should be allowed to operate there. But whenever we have thought it necessary in public interest to bring any consumer industry under the public sector, we have stepped in. Now, the Cement Corporation has also been set up for the purpose of establishing some cement factories in certain areas. Already, action has been taken with regard to two, and there is a proposal pending with regard to two other factories to be set up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Arising out of the various supplementary questions and the replies thereto, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is seriously contemplating to amend the company law so that donation to political parties by companies could be banned. From whatever statements he has made in public we find that he is trying to amend the company law for that purpose. I would like to know whether he had officially made up his mind or not.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Regarding this matter I have already made a statement and I stand by that statement. In consonance with that statement, we are proposing to place a Bill before the House.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : May I know the tonnage of production which this corporation was supposed to develop

and the time by which the present gap is likely to be filled up ? I would also like to know the steps being taken to recover the sum of Rs. 39 lakhs which this organisation had not so far paid.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The work has been taken over by the Cement Corporation and we hope that the dues to the STC will be paid by the corporation. We are taking action regarding the other question also.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : May I know whether Government have any information about the amount that was spent for the promotion and expansion of the cement industry, which was the main purpose for which this corporation was set up ? Secondly, the hon. Minister has said that as soon as Government came to know they took those steps. I would like to know how soon and when actually they came to know about it. Did they come to know after it had come to their knowledge that the donations to the Swatantra Party were larger than those to the Congress Party ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There is no basis for this insinuation. After the audited accounts were sent to us, we learnt that certain amounts had been given for political funds. Then Government came to know about it.

श्री भोलानाथ : मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसके (सी) भाग में ग्रामीणों के लिये भी सीमेंट की उचित व्यवस्था का जिक्र किया गया है, लेकिन ग्रामीणों में भी तीन तरह की श्रेणियां हैं। एक तो जिसको सील कोटा कहते हैं और दूसरा एप्रीकल्चर के लिये कुओं बैरेह के लिये देते हैं। बीच में जब से निगम के पास सीमेंट की व्यवस्था गई, तब से सील का कोटा तो बराबर उठाते रहे, क्योंकि उसमें ब्लैक मिलता था और यह जो कोटा एप्रीकल्चर के लिये और खास तौर से गांवों के लिये जाया करता था, वह ब्लाकों के ज़रिये से या सरपंचों या बी० डी० ओ० के परमिट से मिलता था और वह कभी नहीं उठाया गया, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि गांवों में कुओं के लिये सीमेंट नहीं मिला। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गर्मी का सीजन

आ रहा है, फिर कुओं के बनाने के प्लान हैं, बजट चल रहा है तो गांवों के लिये आगे क्या, कोई व्यवस्था आप करेंगे जिससे कि इस निगम के पास जाने के बाद भी लोगों को पूरे तौर से और खास कर खेतिहारों को कुएं बनाने के लिये पूरा सीमेंट मिल सके ?

श्री कल्हरहीन अली अहमद : जहां तक रुरल एरिया का ताल्लुक है, स्टेट गवर्नरेंट के नामिनी को हम वहां देने के लिये तैयार हैं, जो जहां ज़रूरत हो, वहां पहुँचा देंगे।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, शहरों और गांवों को सीमेंट का कोटा बांटते समय क्या गांवों की जो जनसंख्या है, उसके अनुपात को भी ध्यान में रखा जायेगा ?

श्री कल्हरहीन अली अहमद : स्टेट गवर्नरेंट को अगर ज़रूरत है, गांवों में ज्यादा देने के लिये तो वह किसी को नामिनेट कर दें। हम उनको जितने सीमेंट की ज़रूरत है पहुँचाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मेरा सवाल यह नहीं था। मैंने यह कहा कि शहरों और गांवों को सीमेंट बांटते समय क्या उनकी जो जनसंख्या है, उसके अनुपात को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा ?

श्री कल्हरहीन अली अहमद : गांवों की ज़रूरत को ध्यान में रख कर ही दिया जाता है।

श्री रवि राय : मंत्री जी ने अभी बैनर्जी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा कि सीमेंट के दाम को, उपभोक्ता को कुछ फायदा पहुँच सके, इस ख्याल से कुछ घटाने के सिलसिले में वह कुछ नहीं सोच रहे हैं तो मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक बैग सीमेंट पर लागत खर्च कितना होता है और कितना उसके विक्रय से मिलता है ? मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि कितना उस पर सरकारी टैक्स होता है, कितना फायदा

होता है, कितनी उसकी लागत आती है और कितना उसकी बिक्री से दाम मिलता है ?

श्री फलदीन अली अहमद : हरएक यूनिट की मुख्तलिफ़-मुख्तलिफ़ है। मेरे पास इस बक्त फिर नहीं हैं ।

श्री रवि राय : यह भी फिर आपके पास नहीं है ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सीमेंट एलोकेशन एण्ड कोआर्डिनेशन आर्गेनाइजेशन के हाथ से जनवरी, 1968 से जब से सीमेंट का वितरण ले लिया है, तब से इस आर्गेनाइजेशन के हिसाब-किताब की जांच की गई कि उन्होंने 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक कितनी रकम की हेरफेर की है ? क्या इसका कोई पता लगाया है ? यदि हाँ, तो उसकी तकसील क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसकी तहकीकात करने के लिये तैयार हैं ?

श्री फलदीन अली अहमद : इस कम्पनी ने तो

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह कोई कम्पनी नहीं है ।

श्री फलदीन अली अहमद : कैंको के बारे में उन्होंने पूछा है । उसने सिर्फ़ एक या डेढ़ साल तक काम किया है । उसका 1966 का जो हिसाब आया, उसके ऊपर ही कितने सबालात हुए और 67 का हिसाब आयेगा तो उसको देखेंगे ।

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL : The hon. Minister has promised to bring forward a Bill to regulate company contributions to political parties....

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Not to regulate, but to ban. Probably the hon. Member wants regulation.

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL : Is he going to prohibit contribution from Russia to our friends....(Interruptions). They do not get funds from India; so they have to get it from elsewhere....(Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : It has nothing to do with CACO.

श्री बिमूति निधि : स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जब प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो वह अपने क्षेत्र का दोरा कर रहे थे और उस समय उनको लोगों ने कहा कि सीमेंट की बड़ी कमी है, पन्द्रह रुपये, वीस रुपये, 25 रुपये बोरी सीमेंट मिल रहा है, तो उन्होंने आकर के सोचा कि इसको डी-कंट्रोल कर दिया जाये और सीमेंट बनाने वालों को थोड़ा-सा मुनाफा दे दिया जाये कि सीमेंट का उत्पादन वह बढ़ायें, अपने कारखाने वह और बढ़ायें । मैंने उस समय भी इसका विरोध किया था (व्यवहार) जरा इसकी बैक-प्राउंड तक सोचिये । आज ऐसी हालत है कि जो हम नोग गांवों में रहते हैं उनको आज भी 15 रुपये, 20 रुपये बोरी सीमेंट मिलना मुश्किल हो गया है । तो सीमेंट जो डी-कंट्रोल हुआ, उसका दाम जो बढ़ाया, उससे जो मुनाफा हुआ, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय हाउस की टेबल पर ले करें कि उसमें किस-किस पार्टी को कितना दिया है ?

दूसरी बात कि आगे सीमेंट मिल सके, उसके लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है, खास तौर से गांव वालों को और खेती वालों को सीमेंट मिले और उनको ठीक तरह से लागत खर्चा और थोड़ा-सा मुनाफा मिले, इसके लिये मंत्री जी क्या योजना बना रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already given the figures. At that time, the hon. Member was not in the House. He came later. So he need not repeat the whole answer; he will read it from the proceedings.

श्री फलदीन अली अहमद : वह तो फिरस मैंने बता दी हैं और मैंने यह भी कहा है कि जहाँ तक रूरल पापुलेशन का ताल्लुक है, वहाँ अगर स्पेशल सीमेंट की जरूरत है, तो स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट अगर अपने नामिनी बना दे, तो हम उनको देने के लिये तैयार हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : There are still five or six members. We have spent 35 minutes on this question. I will devote the next ten minutes also to this. But I am only asking how we can get along with question hour in this way. It is not as if every question is very important. It is not the Speaker who loses, but the House. I have absolutely no objection if this is what is wanted.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : You should use your discretion to give how much time to each question. Unless you do that, we cannot go through more than two or three questions.

SHRI S. KUNDU : From the hon. Minister's reply certain things are not clear. I would like to know clearly and specifically whether the hon. Minister has taken a decision to completely dispense with this CACO organisation, and if so, what is the arrangement for supply of cement at present. Secondly, the Minister said that about Rs. 2 lakhs was given to the Jana Congress. I would like to know which Jana Congress and who are the persons who received it. Thirdly, will the Minister kindly explain why more money was given to the Swatantra Party and not to the Congress Party?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We have already taken up the work from CACO and it is now being done by the Cement Corporation of India. CACO is not doing any work now.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : There is no denying the fact that the Cement Corporation of India was primarily set up with the objective of manufacturing cement, and there is no idea in taking protection under certain objectives in the Memorandum and Articles of Association. Therefore, may I know, when the organisation was set up for the specific object of manufacturing cement, why the work of distribution has been given over to them? Secondly, the Minister has just stated that they do not propose to decontrol production. May I know, when the demand is less and production is more and it is being exported, what the idea is of retaining control on distribution also, and will the Government think in terms of decontrolling distribution?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It is not correct to say that the object of the Cement Corporation was only limited to what the hon. member has said.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Primarily that.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : One of the objects of the Corporation is to produce, manufacture, process, refine, purchase, sell, export and import or otherwise deal in cement.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : That is a general term.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We have decontrolled so far as production is concerned. Distribution, as I have already pointed out, is being controlled in order to provide availability to all areas.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : While answering supplementaries, the hon. Minister has tried to strike the pose of an innocent victim of the monopolists and cement magnates, but I would like to remind him that in both Houses of Parliament when the decision was taken he was warned that the results would be disastrous. In view of these facts, I should like to know whether he is in a position to formally deny the impression in the public mind that this was a patent case of deliberate collusion between the Government and the cement magnates, and whether he is in a position to stand an investigation by an impartial machinery and face the punishment that may come out of it.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Investigation for what? There is no collusion. Therefore, the question does not arise.

SHRI G. S. REDDY : Is the hon. Minister aware that in spite of decontrol and fixation of price, cement is selling at a higher price?

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

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The Minister has said that we have excess of cement, that we are exporting rather than importing cement, that the Cement Corporation is going to open some more factories, etc. May I know which are the places where the new factories are going to be opened and whether any more licences will be given to private concerns for

opening cement factories? When there is so much cement, how is it that Government is not able to provide cement all over the country at fixed prices?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The price of cement is uniform all over the country. If there is any shortage anywhere, I shall bring it to the notice of the Cement Corporation and they will see that that area also gets adequate cement. We are thinking of taking up under the Cement Corporation those projects where there is raw material available and where there are no such cement factories, so that cement may be available all over the country.

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS AND INSPECTORS OF WAYS AND WORKS

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*574. **SHRI NAMBIAR :**

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :

SHRI RAJARAM :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

SHRI KIKAR SINGH :

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Assistant Inspectors and Inspectors of Ways and Works on various Railways have been retrenched or reverted even after their completion of 5 to 10 years of service and even though they worked on permanent cadre;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these persons had been imparted technical training; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to absorb them or to provide them alternative jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (d). Due to completion of works and resultant reduction in the cadre arising out of surrender of temporary and work-charged posts, a number of Inspec-

tors of Works and Assistant Inspectors of Works have become surplus on various Railways. Some of them have been absorbed in equivalent or lower grade posts; where this is not possible permanent persons who were officiating in higher grades have been reverted to their substantive posts and the junior-most direct recruits have been rendered surplus. They have been offered alternative appointment in the technical or non-technical categories where vacancies are available. In the process it was found that some did not accept the alternative appointment offered to them.

(b) Information is being collected from Railways and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Direct recruits are given necessary training as prescribed in the rules. Promotees are not given any such training since they are promoted by virtue of their experience and suitability.

SHRI NAMBIAR : May I know whether it is not possible for Government to give employment to about 50 AIWs who are rendered surplus? After all, their number is too small and the railway is too big?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Due to the completion of a large number of construction works and projects, there has been a surplus of AIWs and IWs. Because of paucity of funds, there is also a slackening in the tempo of development, which has also aggravated the situation. Every effort has been made to provide alternative work to all these workers. Those who have accepted the offer of alternative employment, all of them have been provided with employment.

SHRI NAMBIAR : May I know whether it is not a fact that some of them have accepted the alternative employment due to the fact that the railways told them categorically that all of them cannot be given this AIWs' job continuously? May I also know whether those who have accepted alternative employment will be considered for being taken back as AIWs if there are vacancies?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Whenever there are vacancies for AIWs, these people would be definitely given a chance.

DETERIORATION IN QUALITY OF FOOD SERVED ON RAILWAYS

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the deteriorating quality of food being served by various units of Railway Catering Department; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve the quality of food ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Complaints about bad quality of food in various units of Railway Catering Department are occasionally received.

(b) Apart from investigating each specific complaint and taking remedial action, the other steps taken to improve the quality of food generally are :—

- (i) proper training of cooks and other staff working in the Catering Units;
- (ii) introduction of modern equipment and appliances in Catering Units;
- (iii) procurement of good quality of raw materials required for the preparation of food; and
- (iv) tightening of supervision on the work of staff.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Is it not a fact that the Railway Corruption Enquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Acharya J. B. Kripalani went thoroughly into the catering system in railways and recommended some steps about improvement in quality of food served by both departmental catering and private contractors ? May I know what steps have been taken on those recommendations ? Recently a committee on catering was formed under the chairmanship of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways. I would like to know whether he is also going into those recommendations ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Regarding departmental catering, Sir, many of the hon. Members have raised that point before also. It is also a fact that there is much to be desired in the departmental catering. Whatever recommendations were previously made the Railway have imple-

mented them. Even then, with a view to further improving the quality and service of departmental catering a committee was constituted. They have gone into the matter and they have already submitted their recommendations. That is under the consideration of Government.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over. Before I go to the Short Notice Question, I would like to make one observation. Tomorrow I would like to finish a few more questions. Hon. Members should not misunderstand me. I want to finish at least half-a-dozen questions every day. Today we have finished seven questions, thanks to the absentees—four were absent. Let us say that five to ten minutes a re-sufficient for a question and any one question should not be allowed more time. If that is agreed to, we will be able to finish at least six questions every day. I appeal for the co-operation of both the sections of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly direct the Ministers to give correct answers also.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

DEATH OF A GIRL DUE TO PENICILLIN INJECTION

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S.N.Q. 7. SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : SHRI M. L. SONDHI : SHRI DEVEN SEN : SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a girl named Jagjit Kaur died of penicillin injection by a C.G.H.S. doctor in New Delhi on the 3rd March, 1968;

(b) if so, whether it was wrongly injected or there was some defect in the manufacture of penicillin injection; and

(c) the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes. The patient died on 2nd March, 1968.

(b) and (c). This was the fourth penicillin injection in the course of a treatment of five days which was started after an

appropriate sensitivity test. The fourth injection caused a reaction. All necessary treatment to combat the reaction was carried out. The batch of penicillin from which the injection was given has been withdrawn for testing.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Is there any standing instruction that penicillin injection should be given only by doctors and not by nurses? Was this injection given by a nurse, thereafter it was reported that the doctor could not attend, even though the doctor came he did not take it seriously and there was not even the emergency equipment like oxygen cylinder there?

SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA : It is true that instructions have been given that a qualified nurse in the presence of a doctor is allowed to give penicillin injection. In this case three injections were given according to that instruction.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : By whom?

SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA : By the nurse in the presence of the doctor. She had not reacted badly after two injections. The doctor who was treating her saw that she was making improvement. Therefore, he suggested that two more penicillin injections should be given. The third was also given in the presence of the doctor. Unfortunately, when the fourth injection was to be given the doctor in charge went out for some domiciliary visit. She insisted to the nurse who had given the previous injections and said: "Do not mind. You have given already three injections. I am in a hurry. You must give me this injection also." So the fourth injection was given when the doctor was not present (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. So many hon. Members are sitting and putting questions. It will not be possible for the Minister to answer. Even if he answers nobody will understand anything when so many are shouting. Let him answer the question that has been put and then I will call hon. Members one by one to put their further supplementaries.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA : I am giving the facts. I am telling you what actually happened. When this fourth

injection was given she reacted badly. Immediately artificial respiration was given. In the meantime the doctor also came and all that was possible was done. In the meantime ambulance was sent for and by the time the ambulance came she expired. I would like to add that we have suspended that nurse....

AN HON. MEMBER : And not the doctor?

SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA : The House should realise one thing. Hundreds of injections of penicillin were given to patients out of the same stock. In this case also three injections were given to her and she was making improvement. But the fourth injection proved otherwise; I think it was her fate. What else can I say?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : The hon. Minister stated that since the doctor was absent the nurse gave the injection, as the patient wanted it. Is it for the patient to decide whether the injection should be given by the nurse or the doctor? Then, why should the nurse alone be penalised? What step or action has been taken against the doctor? Then, again, the oxygen cylinder was not available and artificial respiration was given. What steps are the Ministry going to take against the doctor himself, the system itself and the Compulsory Health Scheme which is so much defective? Are they going to institute any inquiry, as they did in the case of general hospitals?

SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA : As I have said, hundreds of thousands of penicillin injections are being given and out of them one death has taken place. So far as the oxygen cylinder is concerned, it was available there. All that was possible was given. I would like the House to appreciate and realise that penicillin injections are given in millions of cases and only one death has been reported, and in this case also three injections were given earlier when the patient was reacting very favourably.... (*Interruptions*). After the fourth injection her condition became worse.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : What about the doctor? Was he also held responsible for it?

SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA : As I have said, the doctor went out on one of his visits.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why did he go?

SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA : Because he had to go.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : After the death of Dr. Lohia in Delhi an impression has grown that the medical services, and specially the emergency medical services, in Delhi are unplanned, unsafe and inadequate. In the present case the crucial issue is whether there were adequate arrangements for emergency care. I would say that there is an enormous toll of lives in Delhi on account of there not having enough proper care of an emergency nature. Since penicillin injections create such adverse reactions—it is well-known; it is discussed in international literature on the subject—may I know what safeguards are provided in our hospitals against such adverse reactions which are part and parcel of the very practice of such penicillin injections?

SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA : As I have stated, all the antidotes which are prescribed by the doctors were available there and everything was done....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I am asking a specific question. What are the safeguards? What are the legal safeguards and what are the medical safeguards in emergency cases? There is an impression in Delhi that emergency cases are not properly looked after.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA : There is no question of emergency in this case.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : This is an emergency medical care case. It is a matter of definition. It is emergency when it ceases to be ordinary.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA : I would request hon. Members to realise one thing. In this case that was not the first injection. Three injections were given to her earlier and she made progress. Therefore, the doctor was encouraged to suggest one more injection. After that injection she began to react adversely. Immediately, all those medicines which are

given in such cases were given. They were all available. Oxygen was given and artificial respiration was given. In spite of all the precautions the patient died. Any amount of precaution in the world cannot avoid this.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : He has answered only the first part of the question. What about the second part? When does a case become an emergency? What is the time schedule? Will the Minister tell us at what specific hour it became an emergency case and how much time elapsed after it became an emergency case when remedial measures were introduced? Could he tell us when oxygen was given, when artificial respiration was given? What was the exact time?

SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA : The whole thing took place within 20 minutes. From the time she reacted adversely to the time when she became almost dead it took only 20 minutes. Within those 20 minutes, I would assure the hon. Members that all that was possible was done. In all these small dispensaries, the hon. Member should appreciate... (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Deven Sen.

श्री देवेन सेन : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि उस 20 मिनट के अन्दर जब वह लड़की नरवास महसूस करने लगी और उसकी मृत्यु हो गई, तो उस 20 मिनट के अन्दर वहां पर कोई बड़ा डाक्टर था या नहीं? क्या यह सच है कि वहां पर कोई बड़ा डाक्टर नहीं था? एक डाक्टर सरकार आये थे और वह नज्ब देख कर यह कहते हुए चले गये कि यह हमारा पेसेंट नहीं है यह लेडी डाक्टर का पेसेंट है। क्या यह भी बात सच है कि पुलिस को कोई इनफर्मेशन नहीं दी गई और जब उस लड़की के माता-पिता पुलिस को इनफर्मेशन देने गये, तो पुलिस ने नहीं ली? क्या यह भी सच है कि नर्स को स्पैंड कर दिया गया, जबकि कसूर डाक्टर का था? क्या यह सब देखते हुए मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में असलियत जानने के लिये और कसूरवार कौन था, नर्स भी या वह डाक्टर था, सब बातों की जांच करवायेगे?

और जो भी कसूरवार सिद्ध हों उन्हें सजा देने का बन्दोबस्त करेंगे ?

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : कई बार इस बात को मैं कह चुका हूँ कि डाक्टर थोड़ी देर के लिये बाहर चला गया था । पेशेंट चूंकि पेंसिलीन के 3 इंजैक्शन पहले ले चुका था और फेवरेब्ल रिएक्ट किया था, इसलिये नेचुरली डाक्टर ने कहा कि तुम्हें और इंजैक्शन उसके मैं देता हूँ..... (अध्यवधान)

श्री देवेन सेन : सवाल का जवाब दिया जाये कि कोई डाक्टर उस बीस मिनट के अन्दर वह डाक्टर मिस अरोड़ा पहुँच गई.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : चुलाने पर भी कोई डाक्टर नहीं आया ।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : यह बात गलत है ।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : The Minister should be asked to answer the questions in all seriousness. He is making it a matter of laughter. He should be serious about it. (Interruptions).

श्री देवेन सेन : क्या यह बाक्या नहीं है कि जो डाक्टर वहां पर आये उन डाक्टर सरकार ने यह कहा कि यह पेशेंट मेरा नहीं है यह लेडी डाक्टर का पेशेंट है और ऐसा कहते हुए वह चले गये.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आडंर, आडंर । श्री दिव्विजय नाथ महन्ते ।

श्री दिव्विजय नाथ महन्ते : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उस नसं को जिसको सस्पेंड किया गया है उससे जबरदस्ती यह लिखाया गया कि पेशेंट ने रिकॉर्ड किया था कि तुम हमें पेंसिलीन दो ? क्या यह बात उससे जबरदस्ती नहीं लिखाई गई थी ? बूसरे डाक्टर सरकार जो आये थे उन्होंने यह कह दिया कि यह केस मेरा नहीं है लिहाजा मैं इसको नहीं देखूँगा, क्या यह बात सही है ?

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : यह बात कि नसं से जबरदस्ती बैंसा लिखाया गया मुझे पता नहीं है..... (अध्यवधान)

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याण : कुछ पता नहीं है ? इतने लम्बे नोटिस के बाद यह सवाल आते हैं और इस तरह से मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि पता नहीं है तो यह यहां पर करने क्या आये हैं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : चुप रहो ।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I cannot allow this. Then, I had better go to the next item if this is the way....(Interruptions) Order, order.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : May I appeal to you, this scene should be stopped once and for all ? He is shouting something on this side and he is shouting on that side, "Chup Raho; Chup Raho."

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody should shout from either side. It is most unseemly in a House like this. (Interruptions). Will you kindly sit down ? It is wrong for both sides. The moment one gets up to shout, the other also gets up to shout. It is becoming a regular habit.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It is like a bazaar !

MR. SPEAKER : I do not mean to say only one is wrong. Both are wrong. There is no use. Mr. Kachwai shouting and, naturally, from that side Mr. Sheo Narain retaliating. I am put to difficulties. Both of them are quite happy and pleased with their activities. But I am unhappy and the whole House is unhappy.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : On a point of order, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order during the Question Hour.

श्री दिव्विजय नाथ महन्ते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर आना चाहिये ।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : मैंने सच्चा उत्तर दिया है कि यह जो ऐलेजेन किये जा रहे हैं उनके बारे में मुझे पता नहीं है और क्या वह चाहते हैं कि मैं बगैर उनकी जांच कराये कह दूँ कि वह सब गलत है ? उन्होंने ऐलेजेन किये हैं और मैं उनकी जांच करवाऊंगा कि कहां तक वह बातें सही हैं ।

श्री द्वृकम चन्द्र कछवाय : ऐसा बोलिये ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : और क्या मैंने कहा है ।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : The Minister, in the course of his reply, has stated that since the patient had already been given three injections previously from the same batch, it was not considered necessary to test it again before giving the fourth injection. I would like to know what are the standing instructions in this regard. Is it necessary to test the batch as a whole or is it necessary to test each and every individual injection which is given to the patient ?

SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA : Sensitivity test is taken for the first time when the first injection is given. When there is no bad reaction, it is continued.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरीके के केस दिल्ली में एक नहीं कई होते रहते हैं । अस्पतालों में यहां एक महीने में कई-कई केस होते रहते हैं हालांकि अखबारों में तो एक-आध का ही जिक आता है । मंत्री महोदय ने जो यह कहा कि दुनिया की कोई ताकत उसे बचा नहीं सकती थी, तो उनके इस कथन से डाक्टरों और नर्सों को नेगलीजेंस के लिये बढ़ावा मिलता है । यह बहुत खतरनाक स्टेटमेंट है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो इनकवायरी उन्होंने यहां के अस्पतालों के बारे में बैठाई थी, उसने डा० लोहिया के बारे में भी इनकवायरी की है और आपके पास उसकी रिपोर्ट भी आई है और यह कि उस इनकवायरी कमेटी ने आपके पास क्या रिपोर्ट दी है और उसने क्या कदम सजैस्ट किये हैं, जिससे कि आयन्दा इस तरह के केसेज न हों ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is entirely a different question. Then, a number of questions like that would be asked. No, no. Dr. Maitreyee Basu.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उस इनकवायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में तो बतलायें ।

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I have called Dr. Maitreyee Basu.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : I would like to know from the Minister what sort

of test is made for sensitivity. By 'sensitivity', I think, he means allergy. What sort of test is done before giving a penicillin injection to a new patient—before every first injection is given—in this Dispensary ? This is my first question.

My second question is this. The patient is dead now. What sort of attention she got—that is one thing that many hon. members have asked. Have the ampoules been tested for something untoward ? Has the injection syringe been tested ? Has the batch been tested ? Has the whole batch of penicillin injection been tested ?

SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA : As I have said, the entire batch of penicillin out of which this injection was given has been impounded and sent for test.

About the syringe, I presume, it must have been sterilised....(Interruptions).

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : यह पेसिलीन का इंजेक्शन देने से इसी हाउस के पक्का माननीय सदस्य की पांच मिनट के अन्दर मृत्यु हो गई थी । उसकी इनकवायरी हुई थी और उससे यह साबित हुआ था कि एक ही प्रूप के भी जो पेसिलीन के ऐम्प्यूल होते हैं, उसमें से कुछ खराब होते हैं और कुछ अच्छे, तो क्या यह ज़रूरी नहीं है कि एक ही प्रूप के हर ऐम्प्यूल की इंजेक्शन लगाने के पहले जांच की जाये और यह देख लिया जाया करे कि वह ऐम्प्यूल का इंजेक्शन देने लायक है या नहीं ? क्या यह देखा जाता है ?

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : यह बात सही है कि 4 या 5 साल पहले ऐसी घटना घटी थी और एक भेम्बर की मृत्यु हुई, लेकिन भैने बतलाया यह कि यह जो पेसिलीन के बैचेज होते हैं इनमें से कितने ही इंजेक्शन्स रोज दिये जाते हैं, बाकी भौजूदा मामले का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, जिस बैच से यह पेसिलीन के इंजेक्शन पेशेंट को दिये गये थे वह सब पकड़ लिये गये हैं और उसको ट्रैस्ट के लिये भेज दिया गया है और जांच पूरी हो जाने के बाद ही पता चल सकेगा कि उसमें खराबी थी या नहीं और अगर खराबी थी तो क्या खराबी थी ।

SHRI P. K. DEO : Penicillin, which is a wonderful healer, can also become a killer if it is not properly given after ascertaining the sensitivity or susceptibility of the patient to it. If there is any bad reaction, then immediately the antidote, Adrenalin, should be given. From the reply given by the hon. Minister, it is understood that the ambulance was called for. That means, the doctor who went there did not have the antidote for the reaction. If that is so, I would like to know the time lag between giving the antidote for the penicillin reaction and the actual injection. What is the reason for the delay?

SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA : As I have said, all the antidotes were given, but the ambulance was sent for because it was thought better to take the patient to the Willingdon Hospital where the resuscitation machine was available. That machine is not available in all the dispensaries.

SHRI P. K. DEO : For *post-mortem* inquiry.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

उड़ीसा की औद्योगिक नीति

* 569. श्री रामबालार शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 22 फरवरी, 1968 को उड़ीसा सरकार ने राज्य विधान-सभा में अपनी औद्योगिक नीति की घोषणा की है जिसके अन्तर्गत गैर-सरकारी विनियोजन को आकर्षित करने की दृष्टि से उद्योगपत्रियों को विभिन्न रियायतें दी गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लहीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख) उड़ीसा सरकार से प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में मूचना प्राप्त होते ही एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया जायेगा।

कालीकट में भारतीय जनसंघ के वार्षिक अधिवेशन के लिये विशेष गाड़ी का चलाया जाना

* 571. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे अधिकारियों ने उस विशेष रेलगाड़ी के चलने में जानबूझ कर विलम्ब कर दिया था, जो कालीकट में हुए जनसंघ के पिछले वार्षिक अधिवेशन के लिये चलाई गई थी और इसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश के मंत्री तथा अन्य प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति जो उस गाड़ी से यात्रा कर रहे थे, 28 दिसम्बर, 1967 को हुए अधिवेशन में भाग नहीं ले सके;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस विशेष गाड़ी को चलाने के लिये डीजल इंजन के बजाय भाप का इंजन प्रयोग में लाया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की जांच कराने का है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) विशेष गाड़ी के प्रायोजकों को यह बता दिया गया था कि गाड़ी भाप इंजन से चलाई जायेगी, इसके बावजूद नई दिल्ली से कालीकट तक कुल लगभग 3,000 कि० मी० की दूरी में से लगभग 2125 कि० मी० की दूरी में गाड़ी डीजल इंजन से और लगभग 875 कि० मी० भाप इंजन से चलाई गई।

(ग) इस मामले की जांच की गई है और इस गाड़ी के अवरोधों और उसके कारणों के बारे में एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। विलये संख्या LT—428/68]

EXPORT DUTY ON JUTE GOODS

* 572. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Jute Mills' Association has expressed its dissatisfaction at the extent of reduction recently made in the export duty on jute goods;

(b) whether it is also a fact that, despite the said reduction, Indian Jute goods still cannot compete in foreign markets with cheaper Pakistani goods; and

(c) if so, the further action proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). It is learnt that Pakistan has further, increased incentives for the export of Jute goods. The position is kept under continuous review by Government for taking such steps as may be found necessary.

PILFERAGE OF GOODS FROM MUJHAL SARAI STATION

*576. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI N. S. SHARMA :

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI VALMIKI

CHAUDHARY :

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Hindustan Times of the 18th February, 1968 that goods worth Rs. 1 lakh are being pilfered per day from the railway wagons at Mughalsarai Station and sold in the local market;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the township's total requirement of coal is met through pilferage from the Railway yards;

(c) whether recently one wagon load of cigarettes was stolen from this yard but no thorough enquiry into the matter was made;

(d) whether the Railway Police far from preventing these pilferages act as accomplices; and

(e) If so, the measures being taken to check such large scale losses to the Railways and to the railway-users?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) :** (a) Yes Sir. But the position is not as reported in the press. The Government Railway Police, Mughalsarai registered 18 cases of theft of goods from wagons at Mughalsarai involving property worth Rs. 8,983.30 P in 1967 as against 50 cases involving property worth Rs. 27,507/- registered in 1966. Police investigations resulted into arrest of 32 persons in 1967 and 21 in 1966.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The correct position is that a wagon containing 99 packages of Panama cigarettes booked from Wadi Bunder (Bombay) to Varanasi would appear to have been tampered with while lying in Varanasi Yard and fraudulently diverted to Chiheru Railway Station in Punjab and there was no trace of property when the wagon was ultimately opened and checked there. The case was investigated by Section Officer, Government Railway Police, Mughalsarai on Crime No. 228 under section 420/479 IPC.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) To keep crime under control various preventive measures are being taken by way of guarding the loaded sealed wagons, armed patrolling of vulnerable pockets, collection of crime intelligence, and surveillance over known suspects and criminals.

RE-ROLLING MILLS

*577. **SHRI D. R. PARMAR :**
SHRI RAMACHANDRA J.
AMIN :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that huge stores of finished goods have piled up with many re-rolling mills; and

(b) if so, the action which Government propose to take to remove their difficulties?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND
METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :** (a) Government are not aware of any such piling up of finished goods with Re-Rolling Mills.

(b) Does not arise.

AUTOMATION ON RAILWAYS

*578. SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Minister indicated at his Press Conference at Chittaranjan on the 5th January, 1968 that Railway employees might have to be retrenched in large number as a result of the automation and modernisation drive which is under way; and

(b) if so, whether it is not contradictory to the assurance given in Parliament and to various delegations of Railway employees that no employee will be retrenched due to automation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण

*579. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष देश में कितने ट्रैक्टर तथा शक्ति चालित हल (टिलर) तैयार किये गये तथा बेचे गये तथा चालू वर्ष में उनके निर्माण तथा विक्री के संभावित आंकड़े क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि देश में निर्मित ट्रैक्टर आयातित ट्रैक्टरों से महंगे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा मूल्य कम करने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं?

श्री औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलसवहीन अली अहमद) : (क) 1967 में देश में निर्मित ट्रैक्टरों तथा शक्ति चालित हलों के उत्पादन और विक्री के आंकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं :—

	उत्पादन संख्या	विक्री संख्या
1. ट्रैक्टर	10,526	10,329
2. शक्ति-चालित हल	264	128

1968 में ट्रैक्टरों और शक्ति चालित हलों की उत्पादन और विक्री निम्न प्रकार होने की सम्भावना है :—

	उत्पादन संख्या	विक्री संख्या
1. ट्रैक्टर	15,000	15,000
2. शक्ति-	500	400
चालित हल		

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) देश में निर्मित ट्रैक्टरों की लागत आयातित तथा देश में निर्मित पुज़ों का अधिक मूल्य, कच्चे माल की ऊंची कीमत, उत्पादन कम होने के कारण बड़े हुए ऊपरी खर्च, कुछ पुज़ों/कच्चे माल पर आयात शुल्क/उत्पादन शुल्क आदि विभिन्न कारणों से अधिक हो जाती है।

उत्पादन लागत में कमी करने के लिये उत्पादकों को अपने उत्पादन को अधिकतम करने के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

देश में निर्मित ट्रैक्टरों के उचित विक्रय मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिये सरकारी लागत लेखा परीक्षा अधिकारियों ने ट्रैक्टर बनाने के एककों की लागत सम्बन्धी जांच की थी। उनकी सिफारिशों के आधार पर देश में इस समय बन रहे सभी प्रकार के वर्तमान विक्रय मूल्य आवश्यक बस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित कर दिये गये थे। दूसरी रोक के रूप में टटकर आयोग से भी औपचारिक जांच करके उचित विक्रय मूल्यों के बारे में सिफारिश करने के लिये निवेदन किया गया था। आयोग का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है और उसकी जांच की जा रही है।

SETTING UP A JUTE MILL IN ORISSA

*580. SHRI SURENDRANATH

DWIVEDY :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI D. AMAT :
 SHRI G. C. NAIK :
 SHRI M. C. MAJHI :
 SHRI D. N. DEB :
 SHRI A. DIPA :
 SHRI D. D. JENA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for setting up a Jute Mill in Orissa;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the quality and quantity of jute produced in Orissa is sufficient for more than one jute mill; and

(c) if so, the reasons for rejecting the claim put forward by the Government of Orissa in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Orissa Government had put forward a proposal in December, 1965, for the establishment in the State of a co-operative jute mill, with a capacity of 600 looms. Orissa State produces about 3 to 4 lakh bales of jute and mesta. After a detailed consideration of the present capacity in the jute industry and the agreed targets for the Fourth Plan, Government came to the conclusion that the establishment of new composite mills which would involve substantial investment at current prices was not desirable at this stage. In the circumstances, it was not considered prudent to establish new mills particularly out of public funds. The Orissa Government was informed of this decision and advised to drop the proposal for the establishment of a Co-operative jute mill in the State. The State Government has not renewed the proposal.

HEAVY ELECTRICAL PLANT AT HARDWAR

*581. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
 SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN :

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

(a) whether a 12-man delegation led by the Soviet Deputy Minister for Electrical

Industry visited the Heavy Electrical Plant at Hardwar for studying measures to expedite completion of the plant;

(b) if so, the steps which have been suggested by the team for expeditious completion of the project; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir; a team of 13 Soviet experts led by the Soviet Deputy Minister for Electrical Industry visited the Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant at Hardwar, to examine its production problems and to discuss rationalisation of production in the various Heavy Electrical plants. The report of the team is awaited.

MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR PARTS

*582. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the growing use of motor vehicles in different States, any proposal is under examination to put up plants for manufacturing motor parts in different States in the Public and Private sectors; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to accord facilities if any State proposes to set up any such manufacturing unit ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration to set up additional plants in this field.

(b) Does not arise.

M/s. BHARAT BARREL COMPANY

*583. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether black-listing in case of M/s. Bharat Barrel Company Ltd. has since been withdrawn;

(b) whether this is due to the decision of the High Court; and

(c) if so, whether this firm has been asked to avoid recurrence of such irregularities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). An order issued on January 25, 1964 blacklisting M/s. Bharat Barrel & Drum Manufacturing Co. (P) Ltd. has been kept in abeyance with effect from 23-6-66 in compliance with the orders of the then Punjab High Court.

(c) No, Sir.

फांस द्वारा मूंगफली तथा मूंगफली के तेल का आयात

* 584. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फांस ने भारत में मूंगफली तथा मूंगफली के आयात पर से सारे प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक फांसीसी प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने जो हाल ही में भारत आया था, भारत में मूंगफली तथा मूंगफली के तेल के आयात के बारे में बातचीत की है; अंतर-

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

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय से उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी) : (क) फांसीसी सरकार ने मूंगफली की गिरी तथा तेल के आयात पर से प्रतिबन्ध 12 जनवरी, 1968 से हटा दिये हैं।

(ख) भारत में मूंगफली तथा मूंगफली के तेल के आयात के बारे में बातचीत करने के लिये, हाल में कोई सरकारी फांसीसी प्रतिनिधिमण्डल भारत नहीं आया।

(ग) इस वर्ष मूंगफली की अच्छी फसल को देखते हुए सरकार ने नियर्यात के लिये काफी मात्रा में एच० पी० एस० किसी की मूंगफली की गिरी की निकासी की है।

PRODUCTION OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

* 585. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a fall in the production of commercial vehicles in 1967;

(b) if so, the extent of fall in production;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the production of commercial vehicles ?

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

(b) The production of commercial vehicles during 1967 was 31,462 Nos. as compared to 35,159 Nos. during 1966.

(c) The fall in production of commercial vehicles is a result of the fall in demand.

(d) The curbs on bank advances for the purchase of commercial vehicles have been relaxed. This step, together with the various other fiscal measures adopted by Government to revive the economy, are expected to stimulate demand leading to increase in production of commercial vehicles.

ALLOCATION FOR IMPORT OF WOOL

* 586. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Finance made available to his Ministry an allocation of Rs. 12 crores for imports of wool during the period from October, 1967 to September, 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only Rs. 6 crores out of the above allocation has so far been released to the industry for the period from October, 1967 to March, 1968;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the practice of his Ministry for the last 10 years has been to make allocations to the Woollen Industry on an annual basis;

(d) if so, the reasons for the change during the current year; and

(e) whether the remaining sum of Rs. 6 crores will be released during the second half of the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (e). The Ministry of Finance made an allocation of Rs. 6 crore for the import of wool for the period October 1967 to March, 1968 and this has been released to the industry for the same period. As the foreign exchange allocation was released only for a period of six months licences could not be issued to the industry on an annual basis. The allocation to the industry for the period April 1968 to September 1968 will be announced shortly.

INVESTMENT IN THREE PUBLIC SECTOR STEEL PLANTS

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

(a) the total investment made so far in each of the Steel Plants at Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai;

(b) the amount of additional loans given so far to each of the above three plants;

(c) the amount of loss so far suffered since their inception by each of the above plants; and

(d) the reasons for such loss in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) The total investment based on Government funds (equity and loan) in the Steel Plants at Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai as on 31-3-1967 is as under :—

in million rupees

Durgapur Steel Plant	Rs. 2467
Rourkela Steel Plant (excluding Fertiliser Plant)	Rs. 3390
Bhilai Steel Plant	Rs. 3291

(b) No additional loans have been given upto the year 1966-67.

(c) The plant-wise cumulative loss upto 31st March, 1967 is as under :

in million rupees

Durgapur Steel Plant	352.82
Rourkela Steel Plant (excluding Fertiliser Plant)	288.47
Bhilai Steel Plant	92.04

(d) The reasons for losses are many and varied. Some of these are basic and the others differ from year to year. The basic reasons include the fact that Steel Industry has a longer gestation period and it takes time for the commissioned units to reach rated capacity, high capital cost, expenditure on built-in-capacity at the one-million tonne stage (which will be utilised during the current expansion), heavy expenditure on townships including provision of educational, medical and other facilities, heavy capital-related charges and the current price structure which is largely based on a much lower capital block. The main reasons for losses during the year 1966-67 were as under :—

- (1) Slackness in the market demand for steel leading to a drop of Rs. 78 million in the gross sales of the Company as compared to the year 1965-66.
- (2) The sluggish market conditions compelled the Company to vary their product-mix and to sell more of intermediary products at a comparatively uneconomic cost.
- (3) Rise in the cost of raw materials.
- (4) Post-devaluation increase in the cost of imported stores and spares.
- (5) Break-down/stoppages of certain plant units like the Sintering Plant and Purnapani Lime Stone Quarry at Rourkela and the Coke Ovens at Durgapur Steel Plant.

मध्य प्रदेश में छोटी कार परियोजना तथा अन्य औद्योगिक योजनाएं

*588. श्री गंग० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में छोटी कार परियोजना स्थापित करने तथा अन्य औद्योगिक योजनाएं आरम्भ करने के बारे में, जिनमें सीमेंट कारखाने भी शामिल हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुछ योजनाएं भेजी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास संथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पराधीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). जहां तक छोटी कार परियोजना और सीमेंट कारखानों का सम्बन्ध है, मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार से कोई भी योजना नहीं मिली है। इस समय किसी भी पार्टी के लिये सीमेंट का निर्माण प्रारम्भ करने के लिये लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने हेतु भारत सरकार के पास आने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जहां तक अन्य औद्योगिक योजनाओं का सम्बन्ध है, सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे में रेलवे सेवा आयोग

* 589. श्री लालन लाल गुप्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे में कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के लिये कोई रेलवे सेवा आयोग स्थापित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयोग के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और वे कब से मदस्य के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त रेलवे सेवा आयोग में मध्य प्रदेश के किसी गैर-सरकारी सदस्य को सम्मिलित किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो कितने वर्षों से मध्य प्रदेश के किसी निवासी को आयोग में नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है।

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० म० पुनाचा) : (क) जी, हां। कलकत्ता स्थित रेल सेवा आयोग दक्षिण-पूर्व और पूर्व रेलों, चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना और रेलवे बिजली प्रायोजना के लिये कर्मचारियों की भर्ती करता है।

(ख) आयोग के अध्यक्ष श्री पी० सी० वैश्य हैं। सदस्य का पद खाली है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) रेल सेवा आयोगों के अध्यक्षों और सदस्यों की नियुक्ति लोक सेवा आयोग की

सिफारिश पर की जाती है और उनका चुनाव क्षेत्रीय आधार पर नहीं किया जाता।

SICK TEXTILE MILLS

* 590. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared any list of sick cotton textile mills for their take over in pursuance of the provisions of the Cotton Textiles (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation) Act, 1968;

(b) whether necessary financial and organisational arrangements for the take-over of such sick textile mills have been made; and

(c) if so, the time by which they could be taken over ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). It is presumed that by "sick cotton textile" mills the Hon'ble Member means cotton textile mills which are in difficulties on account of financial stringency or inefficient management. The Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings & Liquidation or Reconstruction) Act, 1967 provides for take over of only such mills as are already being managed in terms of the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act or as may hereafter be taken over under that Act. Cases of such mills will be considered in terms of the provisions of the 1967 Act for either liquidation or reconstruction. A Textile Corporation is to be set up shortly to manage the mills which may be acquired by Government under the Acts referred to above; other details are under consideration.

PIG-IRON PRODUCTION

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

(a) whether many prospective pig-iron producers in the country have returned their licences and letters of intent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) and (b). There have been 3 cases in the recent past where schemes for production of pig-iron have been given up. In one case the company had, among other reasons, indicated that the atmosphere in the country was not encouraging. In the remaining two cases, the parties concerned were reluctant to use indigenous equipment as stipulated by Government. Probably the present excess availability of pig-iron has also influenced their decisions.

(c) Non-implementation of these schemes is not likely to adversely affect the general availability of pig-iron since there would be sufficient capacity to meet demand at present and in the near future.

दूसरे संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ व्यापार तथा

विकास सम्मेलन में अनुवादक

*592 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क.) क्या यह सच है कि दूसरे संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ व्यापार तथा विकास सम्मेलन में विभिन्न भाषाओं में दिये गये भाषणों का अनुवाद करने के लिये नियुक्त किये गये व्यक्तियों में केवल एक ही भारतीय है;

(ख.) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपयुक्त सम्मेलन में भाषणों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(ग.) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र अधिकारियों ने केवल एक भारतीय गण्डिको नियमित अमले के एक सदस्य के स्थान पर अनुवादक का कार्य करने के लिये उपयुक्त स्वीकार किया है।

(ख.) तथा (ग), हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने के लिये अंकटांड द्वारा कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, क्योंकि हिन्दी संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा अपने कार्यालय सम्बन्धी कार्य के लिये मान्यता प्राप्त भाषाओं में से एक भाषा नहीं है।

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

*593. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to stimulate capital formation in the small-scale industrial sector;

(b) whether Government have initiated schemes to provide technical guidance and other facilities for the establishment of power-driven small industrial units on the lines existing in Japan; and

(c) if so, the response in urban and rural areas to such schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The procurement of machinery on hire-purchase terms under the National Small Industries Corporation and Instalment Credit Scheme of the State Bank of India are some of the steps taken by Government to stimulate capital formation in the small scale industrial sector indirectly.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is very encouraging particularly in urban areas.

IMPORT OF JUTE FROM THAILAND

*594. SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI K. RAMANI :

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 16 on the 13th February, 1968 regarding import of jute from Thailand and state :

(a) the details of the CBI investigation report in this regard; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). The C.B.I. has completed investigation and proposes to take further action, in respect of persons against whom there are *prima facie* cases, in consultation with the State Government concerned and the Directorate of Enforcement.

MADRAS EXHIBITION

*595. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred separately by the Central State and Foreign Governments and the private Industrialists on the setting up of Madras Exhibition;

(b) whether it is a fact that amongst the foreign countries, the response from Communist block has been large and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these countries are selling machines on the rupee payment basis; and

(d) if so, the reasons for permitting such sale in the context of the idle industrial capacities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Indian International Trade & Industries Fair, Madras, has been organised by the All India Manufacturers Organisation. Facilities like land, approach roads, water, electricity, sewerage etc. for the site have been provided by Madras State Government, who have been given a refundable ways and means advance of Rs. 1 crore by Government of India for this purpose. The AIMO have also been given a ways and means advance of Rs. 10 lakhs for meeting expenditure on the Fair. Figures of expenditure incurred by the participating Ministries of the Central Government and by the State and Foreign Governments and the private industrialists are not available. A Budget provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made for the Commerce Pavilion.

Out of the 17 countries participating 8 are from East Europe. Others regretted their inability without indicating reasons therefor.

In accordance with the normal practice at International Fairs, foreign participants have been permitted to sell their exhibits at the end of the Exhibition up to a monetary ceiling calculated at Rs. 50 per sq. ft. of the exhibition space booked by the participant. These sales were to be subject to

the Import Control Policy in force and on payment of the requisite customs duty.

Only in those cases where the Fair quota could not be utilised with the sale of exhibits cleared from indigenous angle has relaxation been allowed to include sale of other exhibits. The volume of such sales is very small and will not have a adverse effect on indigenous industry.

CRACKS IN RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN BIKANER AND DELHI

*596. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that on the night of the 11th January, 1968, cracks were noticed in the Railway line between Bikaner and Delhi which could have resulted in derailment and dangerous accident to the Bikaner-Delhi Mail that night;

(b) whether similar condition caused the derailment of Delhi-Bikaner Mail on the 26th December, 1965; and

(c) the steps taken to fulfil the assurance given that the entire section between Ratangarh and Bikaner would be relaid with heavier rails and to introduce other precautions to detect such cracks?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No, Sir. A crack was detected by the Keyman on 10-1-1968 and Bikaner Mail was detained for 18 minutes between Belasar and Napsar. The Mail was allowed to pass after the rail was attended to.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The entire section of 137 KMs. between Ratangarh and Bikaner has been sanctioned for relaying with heavier rails. A length of 68 KMs. has already been relaid and the work on the balance 69 KMs. is in progress and is expected to be completed by 1969. Special precautions to detect rail cracks have already been taken.

NEW LICENCES FOR MANUFACTURE OF SCOOTERS, MOTOR-CYCLES AND MOPEDS

*597. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to issue new licences

for the manufacture of scooters, motor-cycles and mopeds; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). In view of the growing demand and long list of orders pending with the dealers, Government are considering licensing one additional unit for the manufacture of scooters. There is, however, no proposal to issue any new industrial licence for the manufacture of motor cycles and mopeds.

INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN KENYA

*598. **SHRI R. K. AMIN :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian industrialists have been invited to set up industrial units in Kenya;

(b) whether Government propose to encourage them; and

(c) if so, in what manner ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) An enquiry has been received through our Mission at Nairobi as to whether suitable Indian parties could come forward to set up industrial units of certain small scale industrial items in the Nairobi Industrial Estate which is nearing completion. This enquiry has been circulated in India. Some

Indians are also setting up industries in Kenya.

(b) and (c). Government encourage setting up of joint ventures abroad by Indian entrepreneurs so long as their participation is in the form of export of indigenous machinery, equipment and technical know-how.

EXPORT OF CANNED FOOD AND PICKLE

3637. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the value of annual exports of canned food and pickle and the countries to which our canned products were sent, annually during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-429/68].

IMPORT OF COTTON

3638. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of cotton imported, countrywise, during the last 3 years; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange involved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The amount of cotton imported against payment in foreign exchange during the last 3 years was as follows :—

Qty. in lakh bales, Value in rupees crores

	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
U.A.R.	1.58	15.87	1.81	16.59	1.76	25.46
SUDAN	0.98	8.34	1.31	12.89	1.26	14.15
E. AFRICA	1.03	6.62	0.37	3.85	0.86	8.03
PAKISTAN	0.56	2.70	NEG	NEG	0.29	2.02
OTHERS	0.43	3.66	0.01	0.10	0.34	4.20
TOTAL :	4.58	37.19	3.50	33.43	4.51	53.86

NOTE : These figures do not include import of cotton from the U.S.A. bulk of which is under PL 480 which does not involve foreign exchange.

KHADI INDUSTRY

3640. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the production, sales and balance stocks in quantity, variety and rupee value of khadi manufacture in the country on the 31st March, 1967;

(b) whether it is a fact that khadi stocks worth over Rs. 15 crores are lying undisposed with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(c) the total number of spindles used in the country for production of khadi Statewise, and the number remained unused as on the 31st March 1967;

(d) the total number of people employed, labour and artisans, in the production of khadi in the country, Statewise, and their annual wage bill; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to stabilise khadi industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

WEAVERS' SERVICE CENTRE AT TRIVANDRUM

3641. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1636 on the 24th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to set up a Weaver's Service Centre at Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). The question of opening a Weavers' Service Centre at Trivandrum is under consideration.

CENTRAL SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES ORGANISATION

3642. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the employees of production and extension centres under the Central Small Scale Industries Organisations at Triuvalla, Ettumanoor, Muvattupuzha are conducting satyagraha to get their grievances redressed;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to redress the grievances of these employees and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to expand the activities of these centres and also to make their working more efficient;

(d) whether there is any proposal to hand over these centres to the State Government; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to ensure security of service to the employees at present working in these centres ?

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

(b) The demands put forward by the employees are under active consideration.

(c) There is no proposal to expand the activities of the centres. But the question to make their working more efficient is under examination.

(d) Yes.

(e) Interest of employees would be looked after according to Government rules and regulations.

COMMERCIAL CLERKS

3643. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Commercial Clerks employed on the Indian Railways;

(b) the number of the Commercial Clerks on the Indian Railways working in the grade of Rs. 110-200, Rs. 150-240, Rs. 205-280, Rs. 250-380, Rs. 335-425, Rs. 370-475 and Rs. 450-575 separately for each Railway (zone) and in each grade;

(c) the number of the Commercial Inspectors on the Indian Railways working in the grades of Rs. 250-380, Rs. 335-425, Rs. 370-475 and Rs. 450-575 separately for each zone;

(d) whether it is a fact, that there is great disparity in the upgraded posts of the Commercial Clerks from one zone to another; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

मोटर-कारों के निर्माण के लिए लोहे का आयात

3644. श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मोटर-कारों का निर्माण करने के लिये विदेशों से लोहे का आयात किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या स्वयं देश में ऐसे लोहे का निर्माण नहीं किया जा सकता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसका कब निर्माण किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलदीन अली अहमद) : (क) कारों का निर्माण करने के लिये इस्पात के सामान का आयात किया जा रहा है लोहे का नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). जिनसे माल की आवश्यकता होती है उसका फिलहाल केवल कुछ अंश राउरकेला इस्पात संयंव से प्राप्त होता है। लोहा तथा इस्पात विभाग के परामर्श को पर्याप्त मात्रा में इस्पात का सामान बनाने की व्यवस्था करने तथा देश के इस्पात संयंवों से विशेष किस्म का इस्पात प्राप्त करने के लिये प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

रूमानिया से व्यापार करार

3645. श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 13 फरवरी, 1968 के अता-रांकित प्रश्न संख्या 222 के उत्तर के नम्बर में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 तक रूमानिया के माथ बढ़ाये गये व्यापार तथा भुगतान करार का व्यंगा क्या है; और

(ख) उबन करार के अन्तर्गत किन-किन वस्तुओं का आयात तथा निर्वात किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) भारत सरकार और रूमानिया के समाजवादी गणराज्य के मध्य दीर्घावधि व्यापार तथा भुगतान करार, जो 30-11-1962 को समझ हुआ था, पहले 1-1-1963 तथा 31-12-1967 के मध्य की अवधि के लिये वैध था। वैधता की यह अवधि अब 31-12-1968 तक और बढ़ा दी गई है। इस करार की मुख्य बातें ये हैं : (1) रूमानिया से सभी आयातों को भारत से निर्यातों द्वारा संतुलित किया जाना ह; (2) दोनों ओर से परम-मित्र राष्ट्र व्यवहार किया जायगा; (3) वाणिज्यिक तथा गैर-वाणिज्यिक, सभी भुगतान भारतीय रूपयों में किये जायेंगे; और (4) रूपया लेखों में जो भी राशि बचेगी, उसे भारतीय माल की खारीद के लिये प्रयुक्त किया जायेगा।

इस करार की प्रति पहले ही संबद्ध पुस्तकालय में प्राप्त है।

(ख) एक सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी है, जिसमें रूमानिया से भारत को आयात के लिये और भारत से रूमानिया को निर्यात के लिये प्राप्त माल का विवरण दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या LT-430/68]

BANKS OWNED BY BIRLAS

3646. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1928 on the 24th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the information asked for in respect of Banks owned by Birlas has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the number of inter-locking directorships the Birlas have either in the banks or in other companies ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Birlas do not own any banks.

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

HANDICRAFT HOUSE IN DELHI

3647. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up a Handicraft House in Delhi for all States;

(b) if so, the place earmarked for the House; and

(c) whether the cost of its construction will be borne by the Central Government or the State Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. But it will not be one Handicraft House, instead each State will have an emporium of its own.

(b) Irwin Road, New Delhi.

(c) The cost of construction of building will be borne by the respective State Governments.

LAND FOR HANDICRAFT INDUSTRIES

3648. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that land has been allotted to some of the States, free of cost, for constructing building in Cannaught Place, New Delhi for industrial purposes;

(b) if so, the names thereof; and

(c) the names of States which have acquired buildings on rental basis for

handicraft purposes, with the amount of rent per month ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

HINDUSTAN STEEL LTD.

3649. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total capital investment in the Hindustan Steel Ltd. upto the 31st March, 1967;

(b) the percentage of net profit on investment; and

(c) how it compares with other major public undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) Based on Government funds, the total investment in Hindustan Steel Limited upto 31st March, 1967 amounted to Rs. 10,285 million (equity Rs. 5,280 million and Government loans Rs. 5005 million).

(b) The cumulative loss of the Company amounted to Rs 823 million at the end of the Year 1966-67.

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

SMALL CAR PROJECT

3650. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the foreign delegates to the UNCTAD had utilised their presence in New Delhi to discuss with Government the issue relating to collaboration for the proposed small car project;

(b) if so, the representatives of which countries discussed this issue with Government;

(c) whether this helped Government to take a decision with regard to the manufacture of small car; and

(d) if so, which of the proposals found favour with Government and the details thereof ?

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

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

MADRAS-RAMESWARA RAILWAY LINE

3651. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that inspection was made by the General Manager, Southern Railway for laying a railway line from Madras to Rameswaram; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). There already exists a M.G. railway line from Madras Lgmore to Rameswaram, and the question of inspection by the General Manager for laying the same does not arise. The Honourable Member presumably is referring to the routine inspection by the General Manager, accompanied by the Heads of Department, of the line between Madras to Rameswaram. The inspection was carried out in stages as indicated below :

Section	Date of Inspection
(i) Madras-Vriddhachalam	21.2.1967
(ii) Vriddhachalam-Madurai	22.2.1967
(iii) Villupuram-Tiruchchirapalli via Main Line	25.8.1967
(iv) Tiruchchirapalli-Manamadurai	30.1.1968
(v) Manamadurai-Rameswaram	31.1.1968

Action has been taken on the Inspection Notes issued after these inspections.

INDUSTRIES SET UP IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

3652. SHRI LALIT SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and nature of new industries set up in Himachal Pradesh during the last five years;

(b) whether this industrial development has been according to schedule; and

(c) the new industries proposed to be set up in the public and private sectors ?

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

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

खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग में अंशदायी भविष्य-निधि

3653. श्री ज्ञान सुन्दरलाल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये अंशदायी भविष्य-निधि के लिये नियम बनाये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नई दिल्ली में खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों को 1957 से यह सुविधा न देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन कर्मचारियों को अंशदायी भविष्य निधि की यह सुविधा कब तक देने का आयोग का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते की अदायगी

3654. श्री ज्ञान सुन्दरलाल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पहले नई दिल्ली में खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले महंगाई भत्ते की दरों में कमी कर दी गई थी और इस प्रकार घटाई गई राशि को नगर-प्रतिकर-भत्ता के रूप में दिखाया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे;

(ग) उनको नगर-प्रतिकर-भत्ता किस तारीख से दिया जा रहा है और खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने नगर-प्रतिकर-भत्ता देने के ये आदेश किस तारीख से जारी किये थे;

(घ) उपर्युक्त कार्यवाही के फलस्वरूप कर्मचारियों को हुई हानि को पूरा करने के

लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग का विचार है; और

(ङ) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग का विचार महांगाई भत्ते का कितना भाग अपने कर्मचारियों के मूल वेतन में मिलाने का है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ङ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग भवन में वेतनक्रम

3655. श्री शा० सुन्दरलाल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के अधीन सभी खादी भवनों, कर्मचारियों को समान वेतनक्रम और अन्य सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो भिन्न-भिन्न खादी भवनों द्वारा भिन्न-भिन्न पदों के लिये दिये गये वेतनक्रमों तथा सुविधाओं का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) खादी भवन के कर्मचारियों के कल्याण के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार अथवा खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग का विचार है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के कर्मचारियों को बोनस

3656. श्री शा० सुन्दरलाल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोनस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के कर्मचारियों को कोई बोनस दिया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन कर्मचारियों को कब बोनस देने का आयोग का विचार है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). मामला विचाराधीन है।

राजस्थान के करौली क्षेत्र में सीमेंट के पत्थर के भंडार

3657. श्री भीठा लाल मीना : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में सबाई माधोपुर जिले के करौली क्षेत्र में सीमेंट के पत्थर के बड़े-बड़े भंडार हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें मौजूद सीमेंट के पत्थर की कितनी मात्रा है; और

(ग) उस सम्बन्ध में बनाई गई योजना का स्वरूप क्या है?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (शा० बशा रेही) : (क) और (ख). हां, महोदय।

महीली और कलान देवी के बीच चूना-पत्थर के भंडारों का अनुमान 100 मिलियन टन है।

(ग) मई, 1966 से सीमेंट उद्योग को लाइसेंस देने की पद्धति समाप्त कर दी गई है और अब सीमेंट प्लांट लगाने के लिये औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

कोटा डिवीजन के रेलवे कर्मचारियों की छंटनी

3658. श्री भीठा लाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे के कोटा डिवीजन के उन कर्मचारियों की जो पिछले कई वर्षों से नौकरी पर हैं छंटनी की जा रही है और नौकरी से हटाया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं: और

(ग) क्या उनके लिये अन्यत्र रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुलाता) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

CLEARANCE OF SHIP "GOSHEN"

3659. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that non-clearance of the ship "Goshen" now lying at Mandapam is resulting in loss;

(b) the effect of its non-clearance on the workshop at the dock;

(c) the action taken, if any, against those responsible for the non-clearance; and

(d) when it is proposed to clear this wrecked vessel ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Government are aware that the ship TSS 'Goschen' which had been badly damaged in cyclone during 1964 is lying in drydock at Mandapam. This ship will be disposed of by scrapping as no use could be found for it. So long as it is not disposed off, the ship is required to be kept in the drydock. When a Railway asset itself is occupying the Railway's own drydock, the question of any hypothetical loss or effect due to its non-clearance does not arise.

(c) All possible steps to dispose off the ship have been and are being taken; so the question of taking action against any person also does not arise.

(d) The Railways are trying to dispose it off at a realistic and reasonable reserve price. No final date for its disposal has yet been fixed.

चावल का आयात

3660. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऐसे देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे भारत इस वर्ष वस्तु विनियम के आधार पर चावल आयात करेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : भारत द्वारा वस्तु विनियम के आधार पर चावल आयात करने की इस समय कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

बड़गांव (मध्य प्रदेश) के निकट बम का मिलना

3661. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 11 जनवरी, 1968 के दिनिक "स्वदेश" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भुसावल-नागपुर रेलवे सेक्शन पर बड़गांव के निकट और इटारसी-बम्बई रेलवे सेक्शन पर दोलारिया और धर्मकुण्डी रेलवे स्टेशनों के निकट कुछ बम मिले थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस बात की जांच की गई है कि वे कौन से आयुध कारखाने में बनाये गये थे और इन बमों का वजन कितना था और उस जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मू. पुनाचा) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी, हाँ। 20 दिसंबर, 1967 को भुसावल-नागपुर रेलवे लाइन पर आर्चगांव और बीदवड स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन पर 1300 ग्राम वजन का एक बम पाया गया, जिस पर विदेशी मार्का था। भुसावल की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा जांच की जा रही है और जांच का काम प्रगति पर है। किमी तोड़-फोड़ का शक नहीं है।

PREVENTION OF PRE-BUDGET BLACKMARKETING

3662. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to the State Governments to check pre-budget blackmarketing in essential goods, and

(b) if so, what are they ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir. Pre-budget fluctuations in the market are a normal annual feature. The State Governments have been delegated powers to check blackmarketing, if any, in essential goods at all times including pre-budget times.

(b) Does not arise.

कोयले का निर्यात

3663. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कौन-कौन से देश को कोयला निर्यात किया जा रहा है और वर्ष 1965-66 और 1966-67 के दौरान उनमें से प्रत्येक देश को कितना-कितना कोयला निर्यात किया गया है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1965-66 की तुलना में वर्ष 1966-67 में कोयले के निर्यात में कमी होने के क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरैशी) : (क) कोयले का निर्यात वर्मा, श्रीलंका और जापान को किया जाता है। इन देशों को कोयले का निर्यात निम्नांकित है :—

(मात्रा लाख टन में)

	वर्मा	श्रीलंका	जापान	योग
1965-66	1.40	0.59	—	1.99
1966-67	1.93	1.65	0.5	3.63

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। वर्ष 1966-67 के निर्यात वर्ष 1965-66 के निर्यातों की अपेक्षा अधिक हैं।

सिमको लिमिटेड भरतपुर का रूसी प्रतिनिधि मंडल द्वारा दौरा

3664. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक रूसी शिष्टमंडल ने हाल ही में सेट्टल इण्डिया मशीनरी मैन्यूफॉर्मिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, भरतपुर का दौग किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री बै० म० पुनाचा) :

(क) यह सही है कि रूस के विदेशी व्यापार मंत्री महामहिम श्री पेटोलिशेव की अध्यक्षता में एक रूसी शिष्टमंडल ने 3 फरवरी, 1968 को भरतपुर स्थित मैसर्स सेन्ट्रल मैन्यूफॉर्मिंग कं. लिमिटेड (सिमको) के कारखाने का दौरा किया था।

(ख) रूस को रेलवे माल-डिव्हिजन सप्लाई करने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ आम बातचीत हुई। उमका कोई सीधा परिणाम तो नहीं निकला, लेकिन यह आशा की जाती है कि शिष्टमंडल के लिये, यह दौरा दिलचस्प रहा।

OFFICE OF THE DIVISIONAL ACCOUNTS OFFICER, DELHI DIVISION

3665. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Accountants and Senior Accountants working in the Office of the Divisional Accounts Officer, Northern Railway, Delhi Division are involved in the cases of disproportionate assets;

(b) whether any departmental enquiries have been made; and

(c) if so, the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Only one Senior Accountant of the Office of the Divisional Accounts Officer, Delhi was suspected to have acquired disproportionate assets.

(b) The investigations in the case were conducted by the Special Police Establishment, Delhi.

(c) Departmental Proceedings on the basis of a charge-sheet for major penalty under the Discipline and Appeal Rules are in progress.

MANUFACTURE OF TRACTORS

3666. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are negotiating with the Government of Czechoslovakia for the manufacture of Tractors in the public sector;

(b) the terms of agreement and the scheme of manufacture; and

(c) the approximate cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). An agreement had been entered into with M/s. Motokov of Czechoslovakia for the preparation of a Detailed Project Report in connection with the establishment of a public sector project for the manufacture of Zetor 2011 agricultural tractors and implements. Part I of the Detailed Project Report containing a techno-economic feasibility of the project was received last year. The report was examined by Government and later discussed with the representatives of the Czech agency. Certain modifications in the scope of the project were suggested during these discussions. A supplementary report incorporating some of the suggested modifications has been received and is under examination. The exact scope and cost of the project will be known after the scrutiny of this report is completed.

PLANTATION OF TREES IN NEPA NAGAR

3667. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that plantation operations of trees useful for the manufacture of paper and newsprint had been started in Nepa Nagar in Madhya Pradesh since many years;

(b) whether the project has been completed and if so, when it was completed and if not, how long it is likely to take; and

(c) the financial outlay, the number of workers, supervisory staff and the equipments detailed for this purpose ?

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

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

LOSS IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN MAHARASHTRA

3668. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ascertained the loss in industrial production in Maharashtra State due to Koyna earthquake;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

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

COMPANY SECRETARSHIP

3669. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAM : SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:

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

(a) the total number of persons to whom Government diploma in Company Secretarship has been awarded till the end of 1967;

(b) the number of such diploma holders who have not so far found suitable employment in the Corporate undertakings of either the public or private sector;

(c) whether any action has been initiated for absorbing these diploma holders in suitable posts in the public sector companies and if so, with what results; and

(d) whether Government has declared any qualification as being equivalent to Government diploma in Company Secretarship and if so, what are those qualifications ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) 116

(b) Information is not available.

(c) Government do not accept any responsibility to provide employment to the qualified candidates. However, particulars of Diploma holders are sent to Bureau of Public Enterprises who in turn send them

to undertakings under them for their absorption in Secretarial Departments. Separate instructions have also been issued by the Secretaries of the Ministries/Departments to public undertakings under them to give preference to qualified Company Secretaries in the matter of recruitment for Secretarial posts.

(d) No, Sir. However, the all India Board of Technical Studies in Commerce have recognised upto 30th June, 1967, a pass in the final examination of (a) The Corporation of Secretaries, London and (b) Chartered Institute of Secretaries, London, as adequate qualification for the purpose of recruitment to superior posts where specialised knowledge relating to the function of the Company Secretary is required. It may also be pointed out that the Statute (Company Law) does not provide any specific qualification for appointment of a Secretary in a Corporation.

महाराष्ट्र में उद्योग

3670. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 में महाराष्ट्र में कितने और किस प्रकार के उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त वर्ष में महाराष्ट्र को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार है?

ओद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलशहीन अली अहमद) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेंनिक केमिकल्स परियोजना जिसका निर्माण-कार्य प्रगति पर है, केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में अन्य परियोजनाएं जिन्हें महाराष्ट्र में 1968-69 में प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा, निम्नलिखित हैं—

- (1) कोयना अल्युमिनियम परियोजना।
- (2) ट्राम्बे उवरंक परियोजना का विस्तार।

1968-69 की राज्य योजना में बड़े तथा मध्यम उद्योगों के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित योजनाएं शामिल की गई हैं—

- (1) राज्य वस्त्र निगम;

- (2) सरकारी उपक्रमों को मौलिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करना;
- (3) महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक तथा विनियोजन निगम;
- (4) औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों का विकास;
- (5) राज्य वित्त निगम;
- (6) तकनीकी परियोजना प्रतिवेदनों का तैयार करना;
- (7) सहकारी कर्ताई मिलें;
- (8) औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान तथा मार्ग दर्शी संस्थान;
- (9) स्थायी औद्योगिक संग्रहालय तथा प्रदर्शनी।

(ख) राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्र में बड़े तथा मध्यम उद्योगों को सहायता देने का कोई निर्धारित नमूना नहीं है। फिर भी राज्य सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार से विविध विकास योजनाओं के लिए सम्पूर्ण रूप से उपलब्ध सहायता में से इन योजनाओं के लिए वित्त-व्यवस्था कर सकती है।

STOPPAGE OF EXPRESS TRAINS AT NIRAKARPUR ON SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

3671. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to have the Express trains halt at Nirakarpur Railway Station on the South Eastern Railway for the convenience of the travelling public?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): Stoppage of 38 Dn. Madras-Howrah Janta Express is being provided at Nirakarpur station in the time table to come into force from 1-4-1968. Stoppage of the pairing train 37 Up Express has not been found justified having regard to the meagre offering of long distance traffic in Up direction at Nirakarpur.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR RAILWAY STAFF AND THEIR CHILDREN IN KHURDA DIVISION

3672. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount available from the Staff Benefit Fund for education of children and staff in the Khurda Division of the South Eastern Railway during 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the number of applicants for the same; and

(c) the number of children and staff benefited from this fund who are Oriyas?

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

(a)	Year	Amounts
		Rs.
1966-67		22,568.00
1967-68		21,347.00
(b)	Year	Number
1966-67		588
1967-68		807
(c)	Year	Number
1966-67		243
1967-68		327

MAHALAXMI TEXTILE MILLS LTD.,
BHAVANAGAR

3673. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
MAHIDA :

SHRI K. N. PANDEY :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of Members of Parliament had met him in December, 1967 to apprise him of the grave situation created in the Mahalaxmi Textile Mills Ltd., Bhavanagar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Five Members of Parliament had jointly addressed a letter to the Commerce Minister and some of them also met him and impressed the need for the Mill being taken over by Government.

(c) An Investigation Committee has been appointed under Section 15 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, to look into the affairs of the mill.

MAHALAXMI TEXTILE MILLS, BHAVANAGAR
3674. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
MAHIDA :

SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI C. M. KEDARIA :
SHRI K. N. PANDEY :
SHRI RAMCHANDRA J. AMIN :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mahalaxmi Textile Mills Ltd., Bhavanagar caught fire in February, 1968;

(b) if so, the estimated value of the loss due to the fire;

(c) whether Government propose to institute an enquiry to find out the causes of fire; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The loss is variously estimated to be Rs. 25 to 35 lakhs.

(c) and (d). State Government is investigating into the causes of the fire.

PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS ON THE RAILWAY

3675. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
MAHIDA :
SHRI RAJARAM :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kunzuru Committee had recommended in 1962 that yardstick should be laid down for Permanent Way Inspectors staff and the same had been accepted by the Railways;

(b) whether the Efficiency Bureau had also evolved these yardsticks; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not implementing the yardstick for Way and Works Inspectors?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The recommendations are being given effect to on a programmed basis for Permanent Way staff.

**HIGHER GRADE TO STAFF OF JODHPUR
DIVISION**

3676. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5639 on the 22nd December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the benefit of higher grade to the staff of Jodhpur Division has been collected; and
(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes. The benefit of higher grade posts has been given to the eligible staff from 1.4.1956 against 20% vacancies reserved for Graduates on Jodhpur Division.

(b) Does not arise.

IRON AND STEEL CONTROLLER'S OFFICE

3677. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5464 on the 22nd December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision on the question of the reorganisation of Iron and Steel Controller's Office;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The question of the reorganisation of Iron & Steel Controller's Office has not yet been finally settled as proposed strength of the reorganised Office, scales of pay for the posts etc. are being further examined.

**फन्टियर मेल में प्रथम श्रेणी में
आरक्षण-कोटा**

3678. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे

के शामगढ़ स्टेशन में फन्टियर मेल के लिये निर्धारित प्रथम श्रेणी में आरक्षण कोटा का पूरा उपयोग नहीं होता;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1967 में फन्टियर मेल के लिये प्रथम श्रेणी के कितने टिकट बिके थे;

(ग) वर्ष 1967 में भवानी मंडी से प्रथम श्रेणी के कितने टिकट बिके थे; और

(घ) क्या टिकटों की बिक्री से प्राप्त हो रही आय को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार फन्टियर मेल के लिये भवानी मंडी में एक हाल्ट की व्यवस्था करने का है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) शामगढ़ स्टेशन को 3 डाउन/4 अप फन्टियर डाक गाड़ियों में पहले दर्जे का कोई कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) 3 डाउन फन्टियर डाकगाड़ी से 87 और 4 अप फन्टियर डाक गाड़ी से 14।

(ग) डाउन दिशा में अर्थात् दिल्ली की ओर 276 और अप दिशा में, अर्थात् बम्बई की ओर 261।

(घ) जी नहीं, क्योंकि इन गाड़ियों को भवानी मंडी स्टेशन पर ठहराने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

रूस के सहयोग से ट्रैक्टर का कारखाना

3679. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिड़ला सार्थ समूह ने सरकार को एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है जिसमें रूसी सहयोग से भारत में ट्रैक्टर का कारखाना स्थापित करने का मुआवदिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलशहीन अली अहमद) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

अन्देरी नदी (पश्चिम रेलवे) पर रेलवे पुल पर दुर्घटना

3680. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 23 दिसम्बर, 1967 के आस-पास पश्चिम रेलवे के सलपुरा के निकट अन्देरी नदी पर रेलवे पुल पर लोडे के गडंडर उठाते समय 4 मजदूरों की मृत्यु हो गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें से प्रत्येक की उम्र कितनी थी; और

(ग) सरकार ने कितना मुआवजा दिया है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. म० पुनाचा) :

(क) से (ग) : मूर्चना मंगाई जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

सीमेंट का वितरण

3681. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमेंट की वितरण व्यवस्था में कुछ परिवर्तन करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित परिवर्तन की रूपरेखा क्या है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलशहीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख) : 1968 की पहली तिमाही की वितरण प्रणाली में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है। फिर भी, 1968 की दूसरी तिमाही में सीमेंट के वितरण के लिए क्या प्रवन्ध किये जायें इस पर अभी निर्णय किया जाना है।

बून्दी जिले में सीमेंट का कारखाना

3682. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बून्दी जिले में सीमेंट का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार ने एक गैर-सरकारी फर्म को लाइसेंस जारी किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त कारखाने के काम में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) इस काम में प्रगति न होने के क्या कारण हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलशहीन अली अहमद) :

(क) से (ग) : नवम्बर, 1965 में एक प्राइवेट पार्टी (बिडला समूह) को बून्दी राजस्थान में 200,000 मीट्रिक टन की क्षमता वाले सीमेंट के एक कारखाने की स्थापना करने की एक योजना के लिए मंजूरी दी गई थी और इस हेतु एक आशय-पत्र भी जारी किया गया था सीमेंट उद्योग को 13 मई, 1966 से उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम 1951 के लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने वाले उपबन्धों से मुक्त कर दिया गया है। अब किसी भी सीमेंट का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये लाइसेंस लेना आवश्यक नहीं है। पता चला है कि पा० पार्टी ने चूने के पत्थर की खुदाई का काम पूरा कर लिया है और वितोय संस्थाओं को ऋण के लिए आवेदन दिये हैं। इसने मशीनों के निर्माणाओं को मशीनें तथा संयंत्र का सम्भरण करने के लिए अस्थायी आडंडर भी दे दिये हैं।

इसी बीच रेल मंत्रालय ने सूचित किया है कि चूकि कोटा-बून्दी-चित्तौड़गढ़ रेलवे लाइन अत्यन्त अलाप्रद सिद्ध होगी इसलिए इस रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण-कार्य को फिलहाल स्थगित कर दिया गया है। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए पार्टी ने सूचित किया है कि जब तक इस रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण नहीं होता तब तक वह बून्दी में

लगाए जाने वाले सीमट कारखाने के प्रस्ताव को आस्थगित करते हैं।

रेलवे गार्ड

3683. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि पहले गाड़ियों में केवल आठ डब्बे होते थे और उन पर नियन्त्रण, गाड़ों, कन्डक्टर गाड़ों तथा कर्मशियल गाड़ों द्वारा मिल कर किया जाता था परन्तु अब डिब्बों की संख्या आठ से बढ़ कर अठारह हो गई है और केवल अकेसे गार्ड को ही सारी गाड़ी की देखभाल करनी पड़ती है अर्थात् कर्मशियल गार्ड तथा कन्डक्टर गार्ड उसकी सहायता नहीं करते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका गाड़ियों को कुशलता पूर्वक चलाने, उनकी व्यवस्था करने तथा उनके समय पर आने-जाने पर प्रभाव पहले ही दिखाई देने लगा है; और

(ग) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री ओ० म० पुनाचा) :
(क) कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कोई कमी नहीं की गई है। विभिन्न प्रकार की सवारी गाड़ियों की आवश्यकता के अनुसार क्रैसमेन/कंडक्टर गार्ड द्वारा गाड़ों की सहायता की जाती है।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

चमड़े पर निर्यात शुल्क

3684. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने भारत से चमड़े के निर्यात पर लगे शुल्क को कम करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप चमड़े की वस्तुओं के निर्यात को आघात पहुंचने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) चमड़े से बनी वस्तुओं की बजाय चमड़े के निर्यात में बृद्धि करने के क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) बकरी, भेंड तथा गोजातीय पशुओं एवं उन के शावकों के समापित चमड़े और बछड़ों की खालों को छोड़कर गोजातीय पशुओं की कमायी हुई खालों पर से निर्यात शुल्क हटा दिया गया है।

(ख) जीं, नहीं। इस शुल्क को मुख्यतः चमड़े के निर्यात से प्राप्त आय में सम्भावित गिरावट को रोकने के लिये हटाया गया था।

(ग) चमड़े के तैयार माल के निर्यात की बृद्धि में चमड़े के निर्यात से कोई रुकावट नहीं पड़ रही है। विदेशी बाजारों में चमड़े के बढ़िया उत्पादनों की मांग है। जब भारत में बढ़िया किस्म के चमड़े के माल का उत्पादन बढ़ जायेगा तब उसके निर्यात में बृद्धि होने की आशा है।

हरिजनों द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले उद्योग

3685. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में ऐसे सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त उद्योगों की संख्या कितनी है जो पूर्णतया हरिजनों द्वारा चलाई जा रही है; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये गये हैं जिससे हरिजनों का ध्यान उद्योगों की ओर आकृष्ट हो और इस सम्बन्ध में कहां तक सफलता मिली है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही

और वह यथा-समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

EXPORT OF CEMENT PLANTS

3686. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of exporting cement plants to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The Engineering Export Promotion Council has presently undertaken a Market Survey for export of Cement Plants in South East Asia, Africa & Middle East Countries through their foreign offices. Some other proposals for Market Survey of this item are under consideration.

DEVELOPMENT OF COIR INDUSTRY IN KERALA

3687. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government have submitted a comprehensive five-year Scheme for the development of declining Coir Industry in Kerala;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the estimated expenditure involved;

(c) the nature and extent of aid envisaged under the scheme; and

(d) whether the scheme has been approved by Government ?

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

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

कटनी से मिर्जापुर तक रेलवे लाइन पर व्यय

3688. श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कटनी से मिर्जापुर तक रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण पर कितने व्यय का अनुमान है;

(ख) उक्त लाइन के चालू होने से सरकार को कितना राजस्व प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) क्या उक्त रेलवे मुख्यतः एल्युमी-नियम फैक्टरी, मिर्जापुर, तक बांकसाइट ले जाने के उद्देश्य से बनाई जा रही है; और

(घ) उक्त लाइन के निर्माण के बारे में रेलवे के वाणिज्यिक विभाग की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) कटनी और मिर्जापुर के बीच कोई सीधा रेल सम्पर्क नहीं है और न ऐसा कोई रेल सम्पर्क इस समय निर्माणाधीन है। फिर भी, नीचे लिखी दो रेलवे लाइनें, जो ऊपर बतायी गई दोनों जगहों को चुनार के रास्ते सम्बद्ध करेंगी, बनायी जा रही है :—

(i) ओबरा (नव-निर्मित राबट्सगंज-गढ़वा रोड लाइन का एक स्टेशन से सिंगरौली तक एक नयी बड़ी लाइन—अनुमानित लागत 10.71 करोड़ रुपये।

(ii) सिंगरौली से कटनी तक एक नई बड़ी लाइन—अनुमानित लागत 14.38 करोड़ रुपये।

(ख) इन नई लाइनों की आमदनी सिंगरौली-निक्षेपों से कोयले की ढुलाई पर निर्भर करती है, जिसके बारे में निश्चित व्यापे अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं। ये लाइनें मुख्यतः कोयले के यातायात के लिए हैं।

(घ) इन लाइनों पर सिंगरौली से कोयल का यातायात भारी मात्रा में शुरू हो जाने पर इन लाइनों के वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से लाभप्रद हो जाने की आशा है।

विदेशी समवाय

3689. श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशियों द्वारा स्थापित कारखानों के विस्तार के लिये 1967-68 में अब तक कितने लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लहूदीन अली अहमद) : मूच्चना इक्ट्री की जा रही है और वह सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

डनलप कम्पनी

3690. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माइकल के फालतू पुर्जे बनाने के लिये मशीन का आयात करने के लिये डनलप कम्पनी को लाइसेंस जारी किया गया है ; और

(ख) माइकल के फालतू पुर्जों के व्यापार में डनलप कम्पनी ने अब तक क्या योगदान किया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लहूदीन अली अहमद) :

(क) जी, हां, डनलप इण्डिया लिमिटेड कलकत्ता को पिछले दिसम्बर में निर्यात किये जाने वाले विशेष किस्म के साइक्ल के रिम बनाने हेतु 1,65,430 रु० के मूल्य के उपकरणों का आयात करने के लिये एक लाइसेंस जारी किया गया था।

(ख) 26.3 लाख रिम की स्थापित क्षमता में से डनलप ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में अपना उत्पादन निम्नलिखित बताया है : -

1965 25,25,218 संख्या

1966 20,07,793 संख्या

1967 22,06,369 संख्या

सोयाबीन, खाद्य तेल, नाइलोन तथा स्टेनलैस स्टील आदि का आयात

3691. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1968 में सोयाबीन, खाद्य तेल, नाइलोन, स्टेनलैस स्टील, नाइलोन ऊन की कितनी मात्रा तथा रुई की कितनी गांठें आयात करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) पिछले वर्ष उनकी कितनी-कितनी मात्रा का आयात किया गया था ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उद्य-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरंशी) : (क) आयात के परिणाम का निर्धारण उद्योग की आवश्यकता के अनुसार समय-समय पर किया जाता है अतः वर्ष 1968 में इन मदों के आयात के बारे में इस समय पूर्वानुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) वर्ष 1966-67 में मोयाबीन, खाद्य तेलों, नाइलोन रेणे तथा नाइलोन धारों, कपास आदि के आयात की कुल मात्रा निम्नलिखित है : -

मात्रा	टन म
मोयाबीन (आटा और भोजन ग्रामिल नहीं है)	—
खाद्य तेल	29,209
नाइलोन रेणा (ऊन)	4,818
तथा नाइलोन धारा	
कपास, जिसमें लिटंसं,	
स्वीपिंग, यैलो पि-	
किंगम तथा काते न जा	
मकने वाले अन्य रेणे	
ग्रामिल नहीं है	92,636
स्टेनलैस स्टील	मंगोधित भार-
	तीय व्यापार
	वर्गीकरण में
	अलग वर्गी-
	कृत नहीं
	किये

PROMOTION OF CLASS IV RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

3692. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4649 on the 15th December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the promotion of class IV Railway employees as recommended by the Class IV Staff Recommendation Committee during the year 1960-67 has since been collected; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes. The decisions on the recommendations of the Class IV Staff Promotion Committee have been implemented on the Railways. The number of promotions from amongst Gangmen and Safaiwalas is small on some Railways due to illiteracy, general unsuitability and failure to conform to requisite medical standards and, in some cases, unwillingness to offer candidature for certain posts.

(b) Does not arise.

वाणिज्यिक संस्थापनाओं को लाइसेंस जारी करना

3693. श्री राहुल विद्यार्थी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
 श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

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

(क) उन तीन व्यापारिक संस्थापनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें पिछले तीन वर्षों में अधिक लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं;

(ख) उन लाइसेंसों का मूल्य क्या है;

(ग) उक्त लाइसेंसों में से कितने लाइसेंसों का प्रयोग किया गया है और कितने शेष हैं;

(घ) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों में उक्त व्यापारिक संस्थापनाओं के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या और क्या उनके बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पकमल अली अहमद) : (क) से (ङ). जब तक यह नहीं बताया जाता कि औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों, आयात लाइसेंसों अथवा अन्य किसी प्रकार के लाइसेंसों में से किस तरह के लाइसेंसों का उल्लेख किया गया है तब तक सूचना दे सकना सम्भव नहीं है।

A.C. COACH INCHARGE/ATTENDANTS ON N.E. RAILWAY

3694. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3569 on the 8th December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether Government have considered the representations made by the Air Conditioned Coach Incharge/Attendants on the North Eastern Railway for the improvement of service conditions, pay etc.; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

EXPORT OF WAGONS

3695. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether more orders for the export of railway wagons are likely to be received from several Asian, African, East European and Latin American countries;

(b) if so, whether, as a result of this, then entire idle capacity for the wagon making industry will be pressed into service;

(c) the extent to which the recessionary trend in the wagons manufacturing industry is likely to be checked; and

(d) whether Government propose to give more incentive for the export of wagons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Negotiations are under way with several countries for export of wagons and it is hoped that more orders would be possible to secure.

(b) and (c). On the basis of export orders on hand and Indian Railway's demand for 1968-69 it is expected that the installed capacity in the wagon industry would be fully utilised.

(d) The assistance allowed to the wagon industry is considered on case to case basis.

DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

3696. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the "Patriot" of the 13th February, 1968 wherein the Chairman of the Durgapur Steel Plant is reported to have stated that the Company was losing Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 lakhs a month due to recession and corrupt practices in the project;

(b) whether the Chairman of the project has further stated that the project was ill-conceived and the administration was top heavy;

(c) the investment made by Government in the project; and

(d) whether Government propose to take an initiative to set right the working of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The news-item appearing in the "Patriot" of the 13th February, 1968 relates to the Durgapur Projects Ltd., an Undertaking of the Government of West Bengal and not to Durgapur Steel Plant.

EXPORT PRICES OF JUTE GOODS

3697. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**

SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sounded the Government of Pakistan for talks on joint efforts to check the fall in the export prices of jute goods; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There has however been an informal exchange of views on the question of price stability between the India and Pakistan Delegations to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development currently meeting in New Delhi.

TRAFFIC APPRENTICES OF NORTHERN RAILWAY

3698. **SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON :**

SHRI K. RAMANI :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5470 on the 22nd December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the memorandum sent by the Traffic Apprentices of the Northern Railway; and

(b) if not, the reason for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The matter is still receiving consideration of the appropriate authorities.

CLOSING OF NARROW GAUGE LINES IN GUJARAT

3699. **SHRI D. R. PARMAR :**

SHRI RAMACHANDRA J. AMIN :

SHRI R. K. AMIN :

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has assured the Government of Gujarat that the narrow gauge Railway lines in Gujarat would not be closed without their prior consent; and

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

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

(b) In view of the answer to part (a), the question does not arise.

LOCATION OF PIG-IRON AND MACHINE TOOL FACTORIES AT BHAVNAGAR

3700. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA AMIN :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for setting up a pig-iron and machine tool factory at Bhavnagar in Gujarat State during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been shelved;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to locate it outside Gujarat State; and

(c) if not, when the work regarding machine tool factory is likely to start indicating its phased programme?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The proposal to set up in the public sector machine tool factory with a Grey Iron Foundry, at Bhavnagar has been deferred for the present, in view of the recent fall in the demand for machine tools. This will be re-considered after watching the trend of demand for a year or so.

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

भारत का बिदेशी व्यापार

3701. श्री भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा : क्या वार्गिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कौन-कौन ऐसे देश हैं जहां से भारत में जितना आयात होता है, उतना निर्यात नहीं होता;

(ख) उन में से कौन-कौन देश भारत से निर्मित माल का आयात करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यदाही कर रही है?

वार्गिज्य भवालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाही कुरंशी) (क) जिन देशों के साथ भारत का प्रतिकूल व्यापार सन्तुलन है, वे ये हैं:—

फांस, इटली, जर्मन मंथीय गणराज्य, नीदरलैंड, आस्ट्रिया, डेनमार्क, नाव, पुर्नगाल, स्वीडन, स्विट्जरलैंड, फिनलैंड, स्पेन, तुर्की, अफगानिस्तान, आस्ट्रेलिया, वर्मा, मल्याणिया (सिंगापुर को छोड़कर), कम्बोडिया, ईरान, नेपाल, पाकिस्तान, थाइलैंड, सऊदी अरब, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, केन्या, अन्य पूर्व अफ्रीकी देश, नन्जानिया, यूगांडा, कनाडा, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरीका, आज़ैनीना, मेकिसिको, पेरू, पुर्ना रिको, हंगरी तथा पोलैंड।

(ख) उपर्युक्त किसी भी देश में भारत से निर्मित माल के आयात के लिये अनिच्छुकना नहीं दिखलाई है। परन्तु ऐसा समझा जाता है कि अमेरीका, कनाडा, अज़ैनीना तथा कुछ अन्य लेटिन अमेरीकी देशों ने भारत तथा अन्य देशों से अनावश्यक मदां के आयात पर कुछ प्रतिवर्धन, अर्थात् आयात कोटा प्रणाली लागू कर दी है।

(ग) अंकटाड, गाट अदि जैसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों तथा सम्बन्धित सरकारों के साथ सीधे सम्पर्कों से भी भारत उन देशों की मंडियों में भारतीय उत्पादनों के अधिक प्रवेश के लिये निरन्तर प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

दिल्ली-हूबड़ा संचान पर तीव्र गति से चलने वाली गाड़ी

3702. श्री भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 120 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा की गति से एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने के बारे में

इस बीच प्रयोग पूरे कर लिये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकाले हैं;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी को दिल्ली-हावड़ा लाइन पर चलाने का प्रस्ताव है, और यदि हां, तो यह गाड़ी कब चलाई जायेगी;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त रेलगाड़ी पटना से होती हुई जायेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेस्वे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) 120 कि० मी० प्रति घंटा की चाल से गाड़ियों को चलाने के बारे में प्रयोग और जांच का काम अभी हो रहा है।

(ख) जी, हां, लेकिन अभी यह नहीं बताया जा सकता कि इसे किस निश्चित तारीख से चलाना शुरू किया जायेगा।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रस्तावित गाड़ी चलाने का आशय यह है कि हावड़ा और दिल्ली के बीच अन्तर्राजीय एक तेज सेवा की व्यवस्था की जा सके और लघुतर मार्ग को तरजीह दी गयी है।

विभिन्न उद्योगों में मन्त्री

3703. श्री भोगेन्द्र श्वासः क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा दरेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न उद्योगों में मन्दी का सामना करने के विचार से सरकार ने अन्य देशों से अनुरोध किया है कि वे उक्त उद्योगों द्वारा निर्मित वस्तुयें खरीदें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका क्या परिणाम निकला; और

(ग) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं; जो उक्त वस्तुयें खरीदना चाहते हैं और उनकी पृथक्-पृथक् मात्रा कितनी है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पशहीन अली मुहम्मद) : (क) विभिन्न उद्योगों पर मंत्री के प्रभाव का सामना करने के लिये किये गये महत्वपूर्ण उपायों में से एक उपाय सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए विपणन सम्बन्धी सुदृढ़ ढांचों के द्वारा निर्यात बढ़ाना है। इस मामले में सहयोग करने के लिये उद्योग के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों के चुने हुए एककों को एक विशेष अपील जारी कर दी गई है। इसके साथ-साथ चेकोस्लोवाकिया, सोवियत रूस, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, चेकोस्लोवाकिया जैसे देशों के साथ आर्थिक और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में और अधिक सहयोग करने की संभावनाओं पर चर्चा करते समय देश में निर्मित विभिन्न प्रकार के माल का निर्यात बढ़ाने की बांछनीयता को विशेष रूप से ध्यान में रखा गया है।

(ख) और (ग). अब तक इसके क्या परिणाम निकाले हैं यह अभी ठीक-ठीक नहीं बताया जा सकता विशेष रूप से इसलिये कि कुछ प्रस्तावों पर अभी बातचीत चल रही है।

बेरोजगार छोटे व्यापारियों के लिए रोजगार

3704. श्री अंकारलाल बोहरा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्य व्यापार और सहकारी व्यापार के परिणामस्वरूप बेरोजगार हुए छोटे व्यापारियों के पुनर्वास अथवा उनको बैंकिंग रोजगार के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या ऐसे गरीब व्यापारियों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि वे अपना व्यापार कर सकें?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शक्ती कुरंशी) : (क) सरकार को

कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि राज्य व्यापार तथा सहकारी व्यापार द्वारा छोटे व्यापारी बेरोजगार हो गये हैं।

(ब) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

राजस्थान में औद्योगिक विकास

3705. श्री ओंकारलाल बोहरा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के औद्योगिक विकास के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिमी बंगाल तथा अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में राजस्थान में उद्योग में बढ़त कम पूँजी लगी हुई है जिससे राजस्थान के जीवन स्तर पर प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में पूँजी लगाने को बढ़ावा देने के लिये सरकार द्वारा यदि कोई नीति बनाई गई है, तो क्या?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरहीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

राजस्थान में बड़ी लाइन

3706. श्री ओंकारलाल बोहरा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में राजस्थान में कुल रेलवे लाइनों तथा बड़ी लाइनों की प्रति-व्यक्ति लम्बाई कितनी है;

(ख) राजस्थान के बड़े नगरों को मिलाने के लिये बड़ी रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिये क्या कायवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) राजस्थान में रेलवे सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिये अगले बजट में कितनी बन-राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु० पुनार्जा) :

(क) रेलवे लाइनों की लम्बाई से सम्बन्धित सूचना राज्यों के अनुसार नहीं बल्कि रेलवे के अनुसार संकलित की जाती है। मार्ग और क्षमताय रेलों के रेल-पथ की लम्बाई का पूरा व्योरा भारतीय रेलों पर रेलवे बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट का अनुपूरक 1966-67 के वर्ष के लिए सांख्यिकी विवरणों के विवरण संख्या 8 में दिया गया है, जिसकी प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) राजस्थान में भीटर लाइनों का पर्याप्त रूप से जाल बिछा हुआ है। हाल ही में, राजस्थान में जैसलमेर-पोकरन के बीच 105 किलोमीटर लम्बी नयी भीटर लाइन यातायात के लिए खोली गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त हिन्दूमलकोट से श्रीगंगानगर तक (27.56 किलोमीटर) एक बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण हो रहा है।

(ग) 1968-69 के बजट में जैसलमेर-पोकरन लाइन पर 49.60 लाख रुपये और हिन्दूमलकोट-श्रीगंगानगर पर 20.06 लाख रुपये खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है। जहां तक अन्य रेल सुविधाओं का प्रश्न है, यह सम्भव नहीं है कि राजस्थान में जो निर्माण कार्य शुरू किये गये हैं उन्हें अलग किया जाय क्योंकि राजस्थान और उससे लगे राज्यों में उत्तर और पश्चिम रेले चलती हैं। उन रेलों पर विकास सम्बन्धी जो काम हो रहे हैं और 1968-69 में जिन्हें शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है, उन्हें उनकी वित्तीय लागत के साथ "1968-69 के लिए रेलों के निर्माण, मशीन और चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम" में बताया गया है, जो रेलवे बजट के साथ संसद में पेश किया जा चुका है।

ठबकर समिति

3707. श्री राम चरण : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रोफेसर एम० एस० ठबकर की अध्यक्षता में नियुक्त औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति जांच आयोग को सरकार सारी मुविधाएं नहीं दे रही है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस समिति को समाप्त करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलशहीन अली अहमद) : (क) प्रो० एम० एस० ठबकर की अध्यक्षता में बनाई गई औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जांच समिति को सभी आवश्यक मुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

लघु उद्योग कारपोरेशन

3708. श्री राम चरण : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लघु उद्योग कारपोरेशन का एक सार्थसंघ बनाने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सार्थसंघ को कब तक बनाने का प्रस्ताव है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलशहीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). लघु उद्योग बोर्ड द्वारा लघु उद्योगों की कार्य प्रणाली का अध्ययन करने के लिये स्थापित तदर्थ समिति के बारे में पता चला है कि उसने लघु उद्योगों का एक कन्सोर्टियम बनाने का सुझाव दिया है जिससे लघु एकों को और अधिक उचित मूल्य पर कच्चे माल मिल सकें। उसकी रिपोर्ट शीघ्र ही मिल जाने की आशा है।

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL, TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

3709. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Development Officers/Assistant Development Officers/Junior Fields Officers working in the Directorate-General of Technical Development;

(b) the total number of above Officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the total number of Industrial Advisors; and

(d) the total number of Industrial Advisors belonging to the Scheduled Castes ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). A statement giving the information required, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-431/68.]

MANUFACTURE OF BABY CAR

3710. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri S. D. Kulkarni of Poona has manufactured a Baby car; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to assist him for manufacturing such cars ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Shri S. D. Kulkarni has developed a prototype of a Baby Car.

(b) The scheme of Shri Kulkarni is under consideration of Government along with other similar schemes. The decision is likely to take some time.

MAHESHWARI DEVI JUTE MILLS, KANPUR**3711. SHRI K. RAMANI :****SHRI GANESH GHOSH :****SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :****SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in opening the Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills, Kanpur;

(b) when the Mill is likely to be opened; and

(c) the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). The Maheshwari Devi Jute Mill, Kanpur was auctioned on the 27th September, 1967. As the maximum amount bid was not considered adequate for meeting the debts of the mill, the sale was not confirmed. The Uttar Pradesh State Government proposed to file objections against the sale. The company is also understood to have filed objections. In these circumstances it is not possible to indicate when the mill will be opened again.

EXPORT OF TASAR SILK

3712. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of tasar silk has registered a decline in recent years;

(b) if so the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the export of tasar silk ?

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

(b) Some of the factors which contributed towards fall in tasar exports are :—

- (i) Sharp depression suffered by our tasar in U.S. markets which accounted for 70-75 per cent of our total tasar exports;
- (ii) Change of fashions;
- (iii) Inroads by Chinese tasar through other countries; and
- (iv) Competition from synthetic tasar.

(c) A three-man delegation was sent to U.S.A. and six other countries in January 1968 to study the causes that led to decline in tasar exports and to suggest measures for expanding tasar exports. The report of the delegation is awaited.

EXPORT OF RAYON AND SYNTHETIC TEXTILES

3713. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of rayon and synthetic textiles had registered a decline in 1967;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps which have been taken to step up the export of rayon and synthetic textiles ?

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

(b) Due to certain unfavourable external factors such as political disturbances in some of the importing countries, increasing competition from highly industrialised countries, continuing import restrictions in some countries and the emergence of indigenous industries in some developing countries, India's total exports of rayon and synthetic fabrics have been declining since 1964. The export trade received a further set-back due to the abolition of the erstwhile export promotion scheme for art silk fabrics from June, 1966 resulting in shortage of yarns and also rise in prices of yarns.

(c) Among the steps taken by Government to step up exports of rayon and synthetic fabrics are :—

- (1) For promotion of exports of Cellulosic art-silk fabrics (Rayon filament yarn fabrics, spun rayon fabrics and acetate fabrics) Government have introduced a scheme which provides for the grant of Cash Assistance not exceeding 25% of the FOB value of the exports with a cut-off point of 33.3% in individual cases. This cash assistance is given by STC and is allowed on exports of cellulosic art silk fabrics made by the STC and/or its business associates.

(2) For promotion of export of synthetic fabrics it has recently been decided to replenish to the exporters the nylon yarn content in the fabrics. This replenishment will be in the ratio of 1.2 Kg. of imported nylon yarn for every 1 Kg. of nylon yarn established as having been used in the exported fabric.

(3) A 3 member Sales team consisting of a representative of the State Trading Corporation and two representatives of Rayex a subsidiary of the Silk and Rayon Export Promotion Council recently visited Canada, U.K., Holland, Belgium, Italy, Iraq and Kenya for promoting the exports of art silk fabrics.

EXPORT OF IRON AND STEEL

3714. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to increase the export of iron and steel;

(b) whether, as a result of these steps, there has been any increase in the export of iron and steel during the last two years and if so, to what extent;

(c) the total foreign exchange earnings from the export of iron and steel during 1966 and 1967; and

(d) the prospects for export of iron and steel in 1966-68 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) An Association of producers and exporters known as Steel Exporters' Association has been set up for the promotion of exports. Government in encouraging survey teams to explore overseas markets for iron and steel. A team of Steel Exporters' Association is currently touring South East Asia for this purpose. A study of markets in USA was recently undertaking for light engineering products including steel. Hindustan Steel Ltd. have also surveyed a number of markets for their products. A visit of a few delegations attending UNCTAD was also arranged to Steel

Plants with a view to stimulating their interest in our steel products.

Besides, iron and steel is being subsidised for export purposes.

(b) and (c). The foreign exchange realisation from export of iron and steel during 1965-66 was Rs. 10 crores. It rose to Rs. 20 crores during 1966-67. It is likely to be over Rs. 50 crores during 1967-68.

(d) It is expected that export of iron and steel during 1968-69 would be of the order of about 19.5 lakhs tonnes yielding about Rs. 80 crores in foreign exchange.

पंजाब में ढलाई का कारबाना

3715. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब सरकार का विचार पंजाब में एक ढलाई का कारबाना स्थापित करने का है;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में पंजाब सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई सहायता मांगी है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलसद्दीन अली अहमद) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पिसी हुई हड्डियों का निर्यात

3717. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ देशों ने शिकायत की है कि भारत से निर्यात की जाने वाली पिसी हुई हड्डियों में मनुष्यों की हड्डियां होती हैं;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने यह शिकायत भी की है कि हमन व्यक्तियों की हड्डियों की मिलावट के कारण वहां पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों के स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो शिकायत करने वाले देशों के नाम क्या हैं और सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या-क्या कार्यवाही की है?

बाणिज्य भवालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) मेरे (ग). ब्रिटेन, पेरिस, ब्रुसेल्स तथा सं० रा० अमरीका के कुछ समाचार-न्यूनों में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि भारत से निर्यातित पिसी हुई हड्डियों में मनुष्यों की हड्डियां मिली हुई थीं। यह भी समाचार छपा था कि डन्कर्क पत्तन पर एंथराक्स रोग के कारण एक गोदी अभियंक की मृत्यु हो गई उसे यह रोग भारत से गए एक जहाज से पिसी हुई हड्डियों के उतारने के कारण हुआ बताया जाता था। ब्रिटेन के एक चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञ डा० हार्वे ने एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल सहित भारत का दौरा किया, भारत के विभिन्न कारखानों की निर्माण पद्धति का अध्ययन किया तथा अपना यह समाधान करके लौट गए कि भारत से निर्यातित पिसी हुई हड्डियों में मनुष्य की हड्डियां नहीं मिली होतीं। इसके अतिरिक्त, लंदन, पेरिस, ब्रुसेल्स तथा अमरीका में भारतीय मिशनों को सूचित कर दिया गया है कि अखबारी सूचनाएँ बिल्कुल गलत थीं तथा उन्होंने उस प्रचार का उचित रूप से खंडन किया है।

राक फास्फेट

3718. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जनवरी, 1968 में अमरीका की सरकार के साथ 'आपरेशन साप्ट राक' नामक करार किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या राक फास्फेट के अंडारों के खोज विश्लेषण और अंडारों से फास्फेट निकालने का काम इस करार के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत आता है; और

(घ) क्या कम प्रतिशत वाले राक फास्फेट को अधिक लाभप्रद किस्म के राक फास्फेट में परिवर्तन करने के लिए तकनीकी जानकारी देना भी इस करार में सम्मिलित है?

इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० अम्बा रेही) : (क) और (ख). देश के राक फास्फेट के निक्षेपों का अन्वेषण करने के लिये 5-1-1968 को भारत सरकार और य० एम्स० ए० आई० डी० के बीच एक समझौता हुआ था। इस समझौते में शक्तिशाली फास्फेट उत्पादन करने वाले क्षेत्रों का भूवैज्ञानिक भूमीक्षण, फास्फेट खण्डों की विस्तृत भूलूल जांच, बनावट का मान-चिकित्सा व्याइयां बनाने, व्यधन करने और नमूने लेना; रासायनिक विश्लेषण और अभिशेषन परीक्षाएं; अमरीकी विशेषज्ञों द्वारा भारतीय कर्मचारियों को चट्टान भूमीक्षण की नई पद्धतियों, रासायनिक विश्लेषण और, अभिशेषन तकनीकों में शिक्षा प्रदान करना शामिल है। भारत सरकार परियोजन के लिये उनके प्रतिरूप भारतीय अधिकारियों तथा सहायकों को नियुक्त करेगी।

अमरीकी सरकार चार माह के लिये एक अल्पकालीन परामर्शदाता, प्रत्येक बीस माह के लिये दो भूवैज्ञानिक, एक भौमिकी तत-वैज्ञानिक, एक निःसादन धातुकार्मिक और डाई माह के लिये एक रासायनिक प्रदान करेगी।

2,50,000 डालर के स्तर का भूल्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास परामर्श सेवा अभिकरण छह सं० 386-ए०-115 में से प्राप्त किया जायेगा। परियोजना की रूपये

की सांगत में से अधिकाधिक 10,23,000 रुपये भारत देना।

(म) इस समझौते में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त किये गये राक फास्फेट के नमूनों का केवल रासायनिक विश्लेषण ही शामिल है। इसका विदोहन उसकी परिधि से बाहर है।

(ब) हां, महोदय।

COMMERCIAL INSPECTORS OF DELHI DIVISION (N. RAILWAY)

3719. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Commercial Inspectors of the Delhi Division Northern Railway are working on Ambala-Simla section with Subzimandi, Delhi as Headquarters;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have been given the benefits of 'A' Class city allowance and facility of railway quarters; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

3720. SHRI P. K. GHOSH : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 25 on the 7th July, 1967 and state :

(a) what are the 16 or 17 demands out of the 52 demands of the employees of the National Coal Development Corporation that have been conceded to; and

(b) the action which has been taken to implement them ?

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

INDIA'S PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

3721. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fairs and exhibitions abroad in which India participated during the year 1967 and the places at which these were held;

(b) the expenditure incurred on each fair and exhibition in terms of foreign exchange;

(c) the total income from each fair and exhibition; and

(d) the benefits accrued as a result of participation in these fairs in terms of orders received for Indian products ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The Government of India participated in 10 International Fairs/Exhibitions during the year 1967 through the Exhibitions Directorate of the Ministry of Commerce. A list of these Fairs/Exhibitions as also expenditure in foreign exchange incurred on organising participation in each is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-432/68.]

(c) and (d). Business of the order of approximately Rs. 108 lakhs was negotiated during these Fairs/Exhibitions. Besides, on the spot sales amounting to approximately Rs. 128 lakhs were effected. There had also been a number of trade enquiries for both traditional and non-traditional items which were forwarded to the concerned exporters, manufacturers and organisations in India for follow up action. It is hoped that substantial additional business would result therefrom.

Participation in some Fairs and Exhibitions abroad is organised by the Indian Council of Trade Fairs & Exhibitions, Bonbay, various Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and Corporations. Information relating to these participations is not readily available and will be supplied on receipt from them.

**TENALI-REPALLI AND BURDWAN-KATWA
RAILWAY LINES**

3722. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the price that has been paid for the purchase of Tenali-Repalli and Burdwan Katwa Railway lines;

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred on these lines during the next two years; and

(c) the income which these lines are likely to yield during the above period ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) :** (a) The purchase price paid for Tenali Repalli Railway and the Burdwan Katwa Railway was Rs. 18.49. lakhs and Rs. 26.25 lakhs respectively.

(b) and (c). The expenditure and the earnings of these two; (c) Railways during the next two years have been estimated as under :—

(Figures in lakhs of Rs.)

	Burdwan Katwa	Tenali Repalli Rly.	Rly.
Earnings	1968-69	10.00	16.93
	1969-70	10.18	17.77
Expendi- ture	1968-69	13.08	12.50
	1969-70	13.20	13.00

RAILWAY COMMERCIAL CLERKS

3723. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the basis of the annual review of cadre of Commercial Clerks, the Railway Board had *vide* their letter No. E(S)1-57/TRB/9 dated the 15th March, 1958 ordered upgradation of certain posts of Commercial Clerks but these posts were not upgraded up to April, 1963 and thus the Commercial Clerks were put to a great loss;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these posts were shown upgraded by Divisions in their cadre position from the 1st April, 1961, but in fact the Commercial Clerks were promoted after April 1963; and

(c) the loss sustained by Commercial Clerks due to delay in upgradation of these posts ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) :** (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**TRAFFIC DEBITS AGAINST COMMERCIAL
CLERKS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS**

3724. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the debits raised against Commercial clerks of the Indian Railways by the Accounts Office during 1967;

(b) how much amount has been deducted from the wages of the commercial Clerks as "traffic debits" during the above period;

(c) the causes for such high debits raised against the staff on the Railways; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to minimise the debits being raised against the staff ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) :** (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**LEAVE RESERVE STAFF FOR COMMERCIAL
CLERKS IN RAILWAYS**

3725. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board *vide* their letter No. E48DS1-2(R), dated the 12th July, 1948 has recommended 24 per cent of the Leave Reserve Staff for the Commercial Clerks' category;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways are keeping a very low percentage of leave reserve staff resulting in great hardships to the Commercial Clerks in getting leave in time, and

(c) whether it is further a fact that Railways keep the vacancies unfilled and a number of Leave Reserve Staff are utilised in these vacancies for a very long time for which the staff is not getting leave whenever required ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No, Sir. In terms of Board's letter No. E(Adj)48LR-1 dated 14.8.1951, however, the leave reserve percentage in the case of Commercial Clerks was prescribed to be from 15 to 25, to be normally operated at the minimum percentage laid down.

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

COMMERCIAL CLERKS ON RAILWAYS

3726. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of higher grade posts in the Transportation, Traffic and Commercial Department's of the Railways are kept vacant and thus the senior persons in the Commercial Clerk's category are deprived of their chances of promotion; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Commercial Clerks working on the Eastern and Western Railways are not confirmed and treated as officiating even after their continuously officiating for four or five years when as per rule they should have been confirmed after 18 months ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

EXPORT OF KHADI GOODS

3727. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of Khadi goods, specially to the developed countries of the West, have decreased during the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to counteract it and the extent of success achieved so far; and

(c) if not, the total export of Khadi goods to the developed countries of the West, country-wise, and the foreign ex-

change earned therefrom during the year 1967 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

PRODUCTION OF ALLOY STEEL

3728. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated any new policy for the production of alloy steel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the present production of alloy steel in the country *vis-a-vis* the demand for it both from inside the country and outside, if any, and how much of it is produced in the private sector; and

(d) whether the production in the private sector has increased or decreased during 1967 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A re-assessment of the demand for alloy steels over the next few years is being made. The capacity set up so far for the production of alloy steels is over 150,000 tonnes per year. About half of it is in the private sector. There has been an increase in the production capacity during 1967 in the private sector.

PRODUCTION OF ALLOY STEEL

3729. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tatas have been given licences for the production of alloy steel;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and on what conditions; and

(c) whether the Tatas have used that licence and if not, the action taken by Government against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Licensing for alloy steels is on the merit list of industries and on an application from the Tata Iron & Steel Company a letter of intent was given to them in 1965 for the establishment of a new undertaking to produce 50,000 tonnes of alloy and special steels per year. TATAS wanted to defer this scheme and as such they were informed that the letter of intent given to them was being treated as having lapsed.

PRODUCTION OF CIGARETTES AND OPIUM

3730. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to increase the production of cigarettes and opium in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the present total production of cigarettes and opium in the country *vis-a-vis* the demand both internal and foreign; and

(d) the targets of production of cigarettes and opium during 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). (i) *Cigarette Industry* : No targets are laid for the cigarette industry in the Plan. However, the industry is assisted to achieve production commensurate with the demand for cigarettes. The installed capacity on a two shift basis is 49188 million pieces per annum. The actual production of cigarettes during the last 3 years is indicated below :

Year	Production (in million pieces)
1965	55,439
1966	58,226
1967	53,815

Cigarettes are being exported only to a small extent.

(ii) *Opium Industry* : In accordance with the International Conventions, the

consumption of opium is strictly limited to scientific and medicinal use and the export/import of opium is controlled by the Government concerned. Therefore, the world demand for raw opium for medicinal purposes is limited.

The total quantity of opium to be produced in a year depends largely on the world demand for opium for medicinal purposes and the quantity likely to be exported by India in the following year. The quantity of opium produced during the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 was as under :

Year	Quantity produced (in tons)
1964-65	625
1965-66	436
1966-67	470

The total quantity of opium planned to be produced during 1968-69 is 860 tonnes.

बिहार में खनिजों का निष्केप

3731. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण तथा बिहार सरकार के भूतत्वीय विभाग ने हजारी बाग जिले के बग़रांडा ग्राम में तांबा, जस्ता और सीसे के भण्डारों का पता लगाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन धातुओं के अनुमानतः कितने निष्केप हैं;

(ग) यह सर्वेक्षण कब ने किया जा रहा था और इसमें भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के कितने अधिकारी सम्मिलित थे; और

(घ) उस पर सरकार द्वारा कितना धन व्यय किया गया?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० चन्ना रेडी) : (क) भारतीय भौमिकी विभाग को 1850 से बारागुंदा के तांबे, सीसे और जस्ते के पुराने खननों का पता है।

(ख) और (ग). पुराने खनन भाबों में तथा उसके संलग्न पड़ोस में विस्तारपूर्वक किये गये भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षणों में कुछ थोड़ी-सी विषमताओं के अतिरिक्त बहुत

अधिक विषयमताओं की सूचना नहीं मिली। रेलवे में व्यधन कार्यवाहियां बिहार सरकार की सहायता से जनवरी 1966 में आरम्भ हो गई थीं। इस अन्वेषण के लिये भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक विभाग के 35 कर्मचारी और बिहार सरकार के 2 अधिकारी लगाये गये हैं। जनवरी 1968 के अन्त तक मुख्य बारागुंदा खण्ड में 14 संलिंग्र व्यवित्र किये गये और 11 संलिंग्रों में तांबा खनिजायन का छेदन किया गया। खनिज कटिबन्ध की चौड़ाई की विभिन्नता $2\frac{1}{2}$ से 3 मीटर तक और तांबे की मात्रा $1\frac{1}{2}$ से 2% तक है। व्यधन कार्य प्रगति पर है। ताम्र अयस्कों के अनुमानित भंडार लगभग $2\frac{1}{2}$ मिलियन टन हैं।

(घ) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक विभाग द्वारा अन्वेषण कार्य का अलग से हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता। यद्यपि भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक विभाग को स्वीकार किये गये वजट में से पूरा किया जाता है।

पश्चिमी तथा दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के स्टेशनों पर विजली लगाना

3732. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम और दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे में कुल कितने रेलवे स्टेशन हैं;

उनमें से कितने स्टेशनों पर विजली की व्यवस्था है और कितने स्टेशनों पर विजली की व्यवस्था नहीं; है और

(ग) जिन स्टेशनों को अभी तक विजली सप्लाई नहीं की गई है उनको विजली सप्लाई करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में 1,369 . दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे में 681 .

(ख) पश्चिम रेलवे में 490 विजली वाले और 879 बिना विजली वाले। दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे में 404 विजली वाले और 277 बिना विजली वाले।

(ग) ज्यों ही किफायती दरों पर विजली की सप्लाई उपलब्ध होती है, स्टेशन पर विजली लगाने का काम एक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार किया जाता है।

कन्ट्रियर मेल गाड़ी से केश बस्तों की चोरी

3733. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 8 दिसम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3675 के उत्तर के मम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चोरी हुई सम्पत्ति का ब्यौरा, प्रत्येक मद के नाम तथा उनका अनुमानित मूल्य क्या है;

(ख) गिरफ्तार किये गये पांच व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या उनको न्यायालय द्वारा दण्ड दिया गया है; और

(ग) प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को दिए गए कारावास तथा जुर्माने का ब्यौरा क्या है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) चुराई गई सम्पत्ति का ब्यौरा, जो पूर्ण रूप से वरामद की गई, नीचे दिया जा रहा है:—

(i) चल तिजारी नं० 119/ विलम्बी
रु०

नकद .	48,384.42
जमा पत्र	7,964.90
बंक चालान	2,00,901.03
चेक	7,464.76
जोड .	<u>2,64,715.11</u>

(ii) चतुर्वर्षीय 76/ए० एक०	रु०	has been some decline in the export of cotton textiles including medium and coarse cloth.
नकद .	6,722.51	
चेक	245.32	
जोड़	6,967.83	
कुल जोड़	2,71,682.94	

(ब) (1) पूरन

उर्फनारायन, भूत- } सभी उज्ज्वन
पूर्व पानीबाला } निवासी हैं।
पश्चिम रेलवे }
कोटा

(2) इब्राहीम वल्द

रमजानी

(3) कमला सिंह

वल्द पन्ना सिंह

(4) मदन सिंह वल्द

गोपी सिंह

(5) तोला राम

वल्द दया राम

सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा
रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट, इन्दौर की अदालत में
अभियुक्तों का चालान कर दिया गया है और
मुकदमा चल रहा है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

EXPORTS OF MEDIUM AND COARSE CLOTH

3734. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is losing export markets of medium and coarse cloth;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to give more export incentives to the textile industry; and

(c) the further steps contemplated in this matter?

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

has been some decline in the export of cotton textiles including medium and coarse cloth.

(b) With the approval of the Government, Indian Cotton Mills' Federation have introduced with effect from 1-9-1967 a voluntary export assistance scheme for providing cash assistance on exports of cotton textiles on a selective basis. Besides, exporters of cotton textiles, other than grey, are entitled to replenishment import licences for dyes and chemicals, up to 5% of the f.o.b. value of their exports.

(c) There are indications of exports of cotton textiles picking up. The position is constantly under review by Government for taking such steps as may be necessary.

SURPLUS EMPLOYEES OF RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME

3735. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the surplus employees of the Railway Electrification Scheme have been provided equivalent alternative jobs;

(b) if not, the number of those who have been or likely to be retrenched; and

(c) the steps taken to absorb them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

पटसन के दाम

3736. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री: क्या वाजिक्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित निम्नतम मूल्य से कहीं कम कीमत पर पटसन बिक रहा है;

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

(ग) मूल्यों को स्थिर रखने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग)। पटसन के मूल्य कमी-कमी न्यूनतम समर्थक स्तर से मामूली नीचे रहे। जनवरी तथा फरवरी, 1968 में मूल्य लगभग मजबूत थे और इन स्तरों से ऊपर थे। कलकत्ता बाजार में तब से मूल्यों का रुक्क कुछ गिरावट का रहा है, हालांकि गैण बाजारों में मूल्य व्युत्पन्न न्यूनतम मूल्यों के समकक्ष या उससे ऊपर थे। वर्तमान कमज़ोरी अधिकांशतः समयानुसार वर्षा होने के कारण आगामी मौसम में फसल के शीघ्र आ जाने की सम्भावना तथा अंशतः पटसन माल के बाजार में मंदी के कारण है। राज्य व्यापार निगम ने इस बात का व्यापाक प्रचार किया है कि वह न्यूनतम मूल्य पर इसे खरीदने के लिये तैयार है और वह अपनी खरीदारी सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही भी तेजी से कर रहा है।

राज्य व्यापार निगम के पास सोयाबीन तेल

3737. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम के पास 13.50 करोड़ ८० के मूल्य का सोयाबीन तेल पड़ा हुआ है;

(ख) क्या बनस्पति भी निर्माता इसे खरीदने को तैयार नहीं हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो निगम ने इसके बेचने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) राज्य व्यापार निगम के पास 6-3-1968 को लगभग 10.31 करोड़ ८० मूल्य का 42,120 में ८० टन सोयाबीन तेल स्टाक में था।

(ख) मूंगफली के तेल के चालू मौसम के आरम्भ से ही मूंगफली के तेल के आन्तरिक

मूल्यों में भारी गिरावट के फलस्वरूप बनस्पति के निर्माता इस समय सोयाबीन तेल नहीं खरीद रहे हैं।

(ग) निगम स्थिति का ध्यानपूर्वक निरीक्षण कर रहा है और आवश्यक होने पर, उस स्टाक को बेचने के लिए उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करेगा। यह कार्यवाही देश में तेलों के मूल्यों में स्थिरता बनाये रखने के प्रयोजनार्थ खाद्य तेलों का बफर स्टाक रखने की आवश्यकता को भी ध्यान में रख कर की जायेगी।

निर्यात प्रोत्साहन योजना

3738. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार रूपये के अवमूल्यन के पश्चात् वापिस ली गई निर्यात प्रोत्साहन योजना को पुनः आरम्भ करने का है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार आयात को उद्योगों के निर्यात से जोड़ने का है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये अन्य क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंदी (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) निर्यात प्रोत्साहन योजना को, जो रूपये के अवमूल्यन के पूर्व प्रचलित थी पुनः आरम्भ करने का सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) : उद्योगों के विविध वर्गों के लिये अनुमेय आयातों और उनके निर्यात निष्पादन के बीच पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध जोड़ने के कुछ सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(घ) निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार को प्राप्त हुए सुझावों पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार किया जाता है। हाल ही में जो निर्णय घोषित किये गये हैं उनमें निर्यात तृतीयों

को घटाया जाना अथवा हटाया जाना, जुने हुए निर्यात उत्पादों पर नकद सहायता में वृद्धि और निर्यात विपणन के विकास के लिये आयकर में रियायत देना शामिल हैं।

SPORTS Goods INDUSTRY

3739. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the sports goods industry in the country is in a crisis and many units have been closed down in the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which have been taken to help the industry to meet the present crisis?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b), No, Sir. But this industry along-with many other industries in the country both in large and small sectors have been affected by recession.

(c) Active steps have been taken to fight recession such as increasing credit facilities, incentives for exports, added technical assistance, reduction in bank rate etc.

NON-FERROUS METALS

3740. SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of demand for non-ferrous metals in the country and how much of this demand is met by indigenous production;

(b) the annual import of non-ferrous metals at present and the amount of foreign exchange spent on the import of non-ferrous metals in 1966 and 1967;

(c) the estimated total requirement of imported non-ferrous metals for 1968 and value thereof; and

(d) the steps which have been taken to increase the production of non-ferrous metals in the country?

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

(a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-433/68.]

रेलगाड़ियों में चोरी

3741. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रेलगाड़ियों से गत एक वर्ष में कितनी राशि का माल चोरी हुआ था तथा उसमें से कितनी राशि का माल बरामद हुआ; और

(ख) चोरी के मामले में कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये तथा उनमें कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी थे?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु. पुनाचा):

रु.

(क) (i) चुगाये और उठाई गीरी के माल का मूल्य 33,92,193

(ii) बरामद किये गये माल का मूल्य 7,44,369

(ख) (i) गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या 4,416

(ii) गिरफ्तार किये गये रेल कर्मचारियों की संख्या 1133

दिल्ली में उद्घोग

3742. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने विद्युती में उद्योगों द्वारा उदारी जा रही कठिनाइयों का पता लगाया है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में उद्योगपतियों से कोई जापन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

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

SMALL SCALE RUBBER CULTIVATION

3743. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed to go into the problems of the small-scale rubber cultivators has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

औद्योगिक उत्पादन

3744. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 4: मास में औद्योगिक उत्पादन के सूचक अंक क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या मन्त्री कठ कम हुई है; और

(ग) सरकार ने औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ाने के हेतु क्या उपाय किये हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) अप्रैल, 1967 से औद्योगिक उत्पादन (अस्थायी) के आंकड़े जिनका समायोजन सीजन के अनुसार (आधार 1956-100) किया जाता है, निम्न प्रकार है :—

अप्रैल, 1967	186. 2
मई	194. 3
जून	199. 1
जुलाई	192. 1
अगस्त	195. 9
सितम्बर	197. 6
अक्टूबर	196. 1
नवम्बर	197. 3
दिसम्बर	.
जनवरी, 1968	197. 3
फरवरी, 1968	उपलब्ध नहीं

(ख) जिन उद्योगों के उत्पादन पर मंदी का सबसे अधिक असर पड़ा उनमें से कुछ उद्योगों में कुछ हद तक सुधार होना शुरू हो गया है; फिर भी अभी यह बता सकना सम्भव नहीं है कि यह सुधार ठीक-ठीक कितना हुआ है।

(ग) उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों में विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों का पुनरीक्षण करना है ताकि पूँजीगत वस्तुओं की मांग यथासम्भव उत्पादन की जा सके। प्रभावित उद्योगों के उत्पादन क्रम में विविधता लाना, सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में और अधिक सुदृढ़ विक्री ढांचा बना कर निर्यात की मण्डियों के विकास पर बल देना तथा उस सीमा तक आयात पर रोक लगाना जहां तक देश की स्थापित क्षमता से आवश्यकता पूरी हो सकती है। इसमें ऐसे आयात जिनके लिए पहले ही स्वीकृति तो दी जा चुकी है किन्तु उसके लिए बचन नहीं दिया गया, का पुनरीक्षण करना और उदार रूप नीति

घोषित करना जिसमें बैक दर में की गई कमी की घोषणा भी सम्मिलित है।

टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी तथा
इंडियन आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी
का विस्तार

3745. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीयी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इंडियन आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी तथा टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी के विस्तार के लिये मंजूर की गई योजनाओं का विवरण क्या है;

(ख) क्या स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद उन्हें जो ऋण दिये गये थे (जिनकी अदायगी के बारे में नये समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर हुए हैं) उनकी पूरी अदायगी हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० चंद्रा रेही) : (क) चीयी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आयरन इंडियन एंड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड और टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड को अपने कारखानों का विस्तार करने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई है। आजकल इंडियन आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड अपनी वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता को 1 मिलियन टन पिण्डक से 1.3 मिलियन टन पिण्डक तक बढ़ाने के काम में लगी हुई है। चीयी पंचवर्षीय योजना की रूप रेखा के मसीदे में टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी की उत्पादन क्षमता का लक्ष्य 2.2 मिलियन टन पिण्डक रखा गया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) कम्पनियों के साथ 1966 में किये गये संशोधित करारों के अनुसार कम्पनियां विशेष पेशगी की रकम वापिस कर रही हैं। इन करारों के अनुसार मूलधन की अन्तिम किस्त 31 मार्च 1972 को दी जानी है।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों के अंगहीन बच्चों को शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सुविधायें

3746. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को रेलवे कर्मचारियों के अंगहीन बच्चों को शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सुविधायें देने के बारे में कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें इस समय क्या सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं; और

(ग) ऐसे बच्चों को आगे क्या सुविधायें देने का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग)। कोई नहीं।

ALLOCATION OF HAIR BELTING TOPS

3747. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the negligence of the Textile Commissioner in making prompt allocation of Hair Belting Tops to the industry, a large part of this material has not so far been allocated;

(b) whether this material has deteriorated;

(c) if so, the estimated value of loss; and

(d) whether Government have instituted an enquiry in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d). There has been no negligence on the part of the Textile Commissioner in making prompt allocation of hair belting tops to the industry. The allocation, however, has been held up because of two cases—one in the Punjab High Court and the other in the Bombay High Court. Meanwhile a part of the hair belting tops is reported to have deteriorated. The Textiles Committee has been asked to assess as to whether this material had deteriorated and its report is still awaited.

ZINC SMELTER IN RAJASTHAN

3748. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Zinc Smelter in Rajasthan is not working to its full capacity on account of scarcity of ores; and

(b) the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Zinc Smelter is at present working at its full capacity and its requirements of zinc concentrates are being met from the present production of the mines as well as from the stock accumulated prior to the commissioning of the plant. To overcome the difficulty that may arise when the accumulated stocks are exhausted in about 6 to 7 months, steps have been initiated to increase the production of ore/concentrates from the mines. Action is also being taken to explore possibilities of importing zinc concentrates from abroad to the extent necessary to meet any short-fall.

DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

3749. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of experts from the United Kingdom visited the Durgapur Steel Plant for working out its expansion programme; and

(b) when further expansion of the plant is likely to take place and at what cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) At present there is no proposal for further expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant.

बैटरी के सैलों की कमी

3750. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वह सच है कि राजधानी नया

देश में बैटरी तथा टार्च सैल और रेडियो के सैल नहीं मिल रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) जिन कारखानों ने गत दो वर्षों में विदेशों को इन सैलों का निर्यात किया है उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा कितनी राशि के सैल उन्होंने निर्यात किये ; और

(घ) देश में इस समय सैलों का वायिक उत्पादन कितना है ?

ओद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फल्लर्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). निर्माण करने वाले एक एक में हड्डताल और तालाबन्दी के कारण पिछले वर्ष उत्पादन में कुछ कमी हुई, किन्तु अब सम्भरण स्थिति में काफी सुधार हो गया है। यहां यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि कमी विशेष किस्म के सैलों, जिसके उत्पादन पर हड्डताल के कारण प्रभाव पड़ा था, की अधिक कमी है। दो नये संयंत्रों—एक हैदराबाद और दूसरा इलाहाबाद में निर्माण शुरू हो जाने से स्थिति में सम्पूर्ण रूप से यीद्ध ही सुधार हो जाने की आशा है।

(ग) मेसर्स यूनियन कार्बाइड इण्डिया लिं. एक मात्र नियर्यातक है और इनके द्वारा 1965-66 में 55.61 लाख रुपये तथा 1966-67 में 53.74 लाख रु. के मूल्य का निर्यात किया गया था।

(घ) 1967 में 3144.7 लाख सैलों का उत्पादन किया गया।

उत्तर प्रदेश में रेलवे गेंगमैनों के लिये क्वार्टर

3751. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गेंगमैनों के लिये जो क्वार्टर बनाये गये हैं, वे गांवों से दूर हैं और इस कारण वहां बहुत चोरियां होती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार के पास गत तीन वर्षों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्य करने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारियों से चोरी की घटनाओं की कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ग) इस समस्या के समाधान के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) : (क) गैंगमैनों के लिए आम तौर पर मकान किसी गांव, स्टेशन या चौकीदार वाले समपार के निकट बनाये जाते हैं लेकिन कुछ मामलों में जहां गैंग के कार्यक्षेत्र के बीचों बीच अधिवा उसके आस पास कोई उपयुक्त स्थान उपलब्ध नहीं होता, वहां मकानों की बस्ती से कुछ दूर भी बनाना पड़ता है। गैंगमैनों के मकानों में चोरी की घटनाएं कभी-कभी होती हैं और यह आम बात नहीं है।

(ख) गैंगमैनों के मकानों में चोरी की घटनाओं के आंकड़े रेलों के पास उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे लोग उनकी शिकायत आम तौर पर सीधे राज्य पुलिस से करते हैं।

(ग) चोरियों की रोक याम का मामला राज्य पुलिस से सम्बन्धित है। फिर भी, जब गैंग के लिए नये मकान बनाये जाते हैं, तो उन्हें आवादी वाले बर्तमान स्थानों के निकट बनाने की व्यावहारिकता को हमेशा ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

रेल गाड़ियों में जगह

3752. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों में प्रथम, द्वितीय श्रेणी के, अलग-अलग, कितने कम्पार्टमैट हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकतर यात्री गाड़ियों में पहले तथा दूसरे दर्जे के कम्पार्टमैटों की संख्या तीसरे दर्जे के कम्पार्टमैटों से अधिक होती है जिसके कारण तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों को जगह नहीं मिलती जबकि पहले तथा

दूसरे दर्जे के कम्पार्टमैट तुलनात्मक रूप से बाली रहते हैं; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

लडलो जूट कम्पनी, कलकत्ता

3753. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अमरीकी फर्म लडलो जूट कम्पनी कलकत्ता ने गत पांच वर्षों में कितनी राशि का माल निर्यात किया तथा उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकों यह माल निर्यात किया गया;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कम्पनी ने कितनी राशि की विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई है; और

(ग) कमाई हुई विदेशी मुद्रा में सरकार का कितना भाग है?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भृहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि आंकड़े कम्पनी-वार आधार पर नहीं रखे जाते।

COACH ATTENDANTS ON THE RAILWAYS

3754. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Coach Attendants on Northern, North-eastern, Eastern and other Railways, excepting the Central Railway, have not been provided with halting facilities;

(b) whether Coach Attendants in Allahabad Division of Northern Railway are being transferred from Commercial to Mechanical Departments causing thereby, inconvenience to passengers and dislocation of the chain of promotion to the Coach Attendants;

(c) whether Coach Attendants are not authorised to know the ticket or pass

numbers of passengers and thus disabled from preventing the entry of ticketless travellers; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to remove the above anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No Resting facility is provided to Coach Attendants on all Railways in Rest/Running Rooms etc. subject to availability of accommodation therein after meeting the requirements of regular running staff.

(b) Coach Attendants on Allahabad Division have been transferred from the Commercial to the Mechanical Department. The general question whether the Coach Attendants should be under the Commercial or the Mechanical Department on the Railways is still under examination.

(c) and (d). The Coach Attendants are required to prevent entry of unauthorised passengers in the coaches manned by them and in performing this duty they seek the assistance, wherever necessary, of the Conductor Guard/Guard on the train under whose overall supervision they function. The question whether the Attendants could be authorised to demand tickets/passes from passengers to verify whether they are authorised passengers or otherwise is under examination.

INDUSTRIES OWNED BY BIRLAS AND TATAS

3755. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1638 on the 24th November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the information asked for in respect of industries owned by Birlas and Tatas in Gujarat has since been collected; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The information is still being collected.

VISIT BY THE SOVIET MINISTER OF TRADE

3756. SHRI DEIVEEKAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade had talks with him to improve the trade between the two countries;

(b) if so, the subject discussed;

(c) the decision arrived at; and

(d) the steps which have been taken to improve the trade with U.S.S.R.?

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

(b) and (c). The discussions were of general nature regarding Indo-Soviet trade. The question of implementing the assurances given by the Soviet Premier during his recent visit to India with particular reference to the purchase of Steel and railway wagons was discussed.

(d) (1) A contract has been signed for the export of 6,00,000 tonnes of steel sections comprising of beams, channels and angles to USSR during 1968-70.

(2) For increasing the level of production in export oriented industries and for ensuring maximum utilisation of such industrial capacities, deliberations at appropriate level have already commenced. Negotiations have also been initiated with the various Soviet delegations and experts who are already in India for exploring possibilities of increased exchange of goods.

INCENTIVE PAYMENT TO MAKERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHES

3757. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 692 on the 15th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the names of makers of ready-made clothes who received incentive payments and the extent of the benefits received by them, has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : (a) and (b). A statement containing two lists of names of both the registered exporters/ manufacturer exporters together with the extent of benefits received by them is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-434/68.]

JUTE MILLS IN WEST BENGAL

3758. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unanswered Question No. 3518 on the 8th December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the jute mills in West Bengal has since been collected;

(b) if so, the number of workers working in these mills and the amount of foreign exchange earned from jute industry during the year 1966-67; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the West Bengal Government and shall be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible. The total export of jute goods from India during the year 1966-67 was of the order of Rs. 235.20 crores or 330.4 million dollars.

HIGHER GRADE POSTS OF ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS

3759. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the higher grade posts of Assistant Station Masters are being interpolated by other categories such as Guards, Yard Masters and Traffic Apprentices on the North-East Frontier Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons; and

(c) whether it has blocked the channel of promotion of Assistant Station Masters ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Posts of Assistant Station Masters in scale Rs. 250-380 to be filled by promotion are filled on selection basis by promotion of Assistant Station Masters in scale Rs. 205-

280, Guards grades 'A', 'B' and 'C' in scales Rs. 205-280, 150-240 and Rs. 130-225 respectively and Assistant Yard Masters in scale Rs. 205-280, subject to their possessing certain qualifications.

(b) This is with a view to maintain operational efficiency and also provide an equitable channel of promotion to all categories in the Department.

(c) No, as a large percentage of posts of Assistant Station Masters has been filled by promotion of lower grade Assistant Station Masters, and as they are also eligible for consideration for promotion to other categories such as Section Controllers.

QUARTERS FOR STATION MASTERS ON N.F. RAILWAY

3760. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Station Masters' category is declared as super-essential staff by his Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing them with quarters; and

(c) the percentage of Station Masters not provided with quarters on the North-East Frontier Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No, actually there is no such category of staff.

(b) Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters along with certain other categories have been classified as "essential" categories for the purpose of allotment of quarters as they are liable to be called up for duty at any time and necessarily have to reside near their places of duty.

(c) Including leave reserve and rest givers, only 13.6 per cent Station Masters have not been provided with quarters on the Northeast Frontier Railway.

REMOVAL FROM SERVICE OF STATION MASTERS AND ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS

3761. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters removed from service in connection with accident cases;

(b) the total number of cases reviewed so far;

(c) whether the District rank officers are empowered to remove a Station Master or Assistant Station Master from service; and

(d) if so, the meaning of "Appointing authority" written in discipline and appeal rules in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKSHOP

3762. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop was started with a view to manufacture only Locomotives; and

(b) if so, the minimum number of locomotives manufactured in the said workshop in the peak period and the output during the last year?

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

(b) Capacity for production of locomotives in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has been developed gradually keeping in view the requirement of Indian Railways from time to time. The following is the year-wise production of locomotives at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works from commencement of production:—

Number of locomotives produced

Year	Steam	Electric	Diesel
1	2	3	4
1950-51	7	—	—
1951-52	17	—	—
1952-53	33	—	—
1953-54	64	—	—
1954-55	98	—	—
1955-56	129	—	—
1956-57	156	—	—
1957-58	164	—	—
1958-59	165	—	—
1959-60	173	—	—
1960-61	173	—	—
1961-62	171	5	—

	1	2	3	4
1962-63	169	14	—	—
1963-64	172	4	—	—
1964-65	153	27	—	—
1965-66	137	32	—	—
1966-67	112	57	—	—
1967-68 (up to Jan. '68)	78	24	—	1
TOTAL	2171	163	—	1

INCENTIVE FOR EXPORTS

3763. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that higher cost of production, which is at times due to the inefficiency of industrial units is responsible for the uncompetitiveness of our goods in the international markets;

(b) whether the giving of incentives for the export of such goods throws burden on the taxpayers; and

(c) if so, the justification therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir; uncompetitiveness of some of our goods in international markets due to higher cost of production does not necessarily arise from inefficiency of industrial units.

(b) and (c). No, Sir; assistance is extended on exports in cases where it is considered that an investment at present in the form of such assistance is likely to result in substantial foreign exchange earnings in future.

INFLATION DUE TO EXPORTS

3764. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that exports induced by the various incentive schemes have created an artificial scarcity and consequential inflation in the home markets; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to obtain an expert opinion on the inflation caused by induced exports before deciding on the incentive schemes in future?

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

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में लाइसेंसों का जारी किया जाना

3765. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये;

(ख) इन तीन योजनाओं के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए कितनी धनराशि दी; और

(ग) इन तीन योजनाओं के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए कितने औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिये तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कितना व्यय किया?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). पहली तीन योजनाओं की अवधियों में नये औद्योगिक एककों की स्थापना करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में 126, महाराष्ट्र में, 782, और गुजरात में 26 लाइसेंस मंजूर किये गये थे। किसी भी राज्य में औद्योगिक एकक लगाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कुछ भी खर्च नहीं किया जा रहा है।

बरहानपुर स्टेशन पर पंजाब मेल का रुकना

3766. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब मेल को चलाने के लिये जब से डीजल इंजन लगाया जाने लगा है तब से बरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन (मध्य प्रदेश) पर इसका रुकने का समय कम कर दिया गया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को इस गाड़ी में चढ़ने तथा उससे उतरने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उस स्टेशन पर इसके रुकने का समय बढ़ाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां, बुरहानपुर स्टेशन पर बम्बई से दिल्ली/फिरोजपुर तक चलने वाली 5 डाउन पंजाब डाक गाड़ी के ठहरने का समय 3 मिनट से घटा कर 2 मिनट कर दिया गया था।

(ख) 1-4-1968 से बुरहानपुर स्टेशन पर इसके ठहरने का समय फिर से 3 मिनट किया जा रहा है।

(ग) सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

नेपा पेपर मिल्स

3767. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के नेपा नगर पेपर मिल्स में विभिन्न श्रेणियों में काम करने वाले कमं-चारियों की राज्य-वार पृथक-पृथक प्रतिशतता क्या है; और

(ख) क्या पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले के निवासियों को नौकरी के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए प्रबन्धकों ने कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

PROMOTION OF ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS

3768. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain junior Assistant Station Masters of Delhi Division have been given promotion as Station Masters in preference to their seniors;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Assistant Station Masters who were active on war service and others have been placed senior to those recruited prior to the 1st June, 1942 in violation of Railway Board's letter No. E/49/RC-1/8/3 dated 25th February 1950, and General Manager, N.W. Railway, Lahore letter No. 847E dated the 11th February, 1943; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे में नियुक्ति

3769. श्री लाल्हन लाल गुप्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे में वर्ग-वार, कितनी नई नियुक्तियां की गई और प्रत्येक वर्ग में मध्य प्रदेश के औसतन कितने व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये; और

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश के समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन प्रकाशित किये गये थे?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा): (क) नयी नियुक्तियों की संख्या इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी। फिर भी, यह सूचना नहीं दी जा सकेगी कि उसमें मध्य प्रदेश के निवासियों की संख्या क्या है, क्योंकि इस प्रकार के आंकड़े राज्य-वार नहीं रखे जाते।

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

रायपुर में माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत का कारखाना

3770. श्री लाल्हन लाल गुप्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे में रायपुर

स्टेशन पर माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत का एक कारखाना खोलने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कारखाने का निर्माण कब आरम्भ होगा;

(ग) क्या इस कारखाने में कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की जा चुकी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो नियुक्ति किये गये कर्मचारियों में स्थानीय व्यक्तियों की प्रतिशतता कितनी है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) आशा है कि अप्रैल, 1969 से मालडिब्बों की नियमित मरम्मत हो जायेगी।

(ग) मालडिब्बों की मरम्मत के लिए अभी कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति नहीं की गयी है। फिर भी, कारखाने में इस समय बी० ओ० एक्स० मालडिब्बों में "नौर" वाल्व और बी० आर० एच० माल डिब्बों में बल्क हैड लगाने के दो फुटकर काम किये जा रहे हैं और इसके लिए 68 कर्मचारी तैनात किये गये हैं जो खड़गपुर और नागपुर कारखानों और दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के मण्डलों में फालतू हो गये थे।

(घ) तैनात किये गये 68 कर्मचारियों में 27 प्रतिशत स्थानीय व्यक्ति हैं।

जगदलपुर तथा बालोद के बीच रेलवे साइन

3771. श्री लाल्हन लाल गुप्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बैलाडीला लौह अयस्क परियोजना तथा भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुये दक्षिण रेलवे पर जगदलपुर से बालोद तक एक रेलवे लाइन बनाना लोक हितों में आवश्यक हो गया है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा आवश्यक सर्वेक्षण कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) इस रेलवे का निर्माण कार्य जल्दी आरम्भ न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) में (ग). दातेवाड़ा (जगदलपुर के समीप) और धलीराजहरा (वालोड के समीप) के बीच बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में किये गये व्यावहारिकता एवं लागत अध्ययन से पता चला है कि यह लाइन वित्तीय दृष्टि से अैचित्यपूर्ण नहीं होगी इसलिए इस प्रस्ताव को छोड़ दिया गया था।

भिलाई इस्पात कारबाना

3772. श्री लालन साल गुप्त : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में भिलाई इस्पात कारबाने में विभिन्न वर्षों के कितने कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की गई; और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में छटनी के परिणाम-स्वरूप विभिन्न वर्षों के कितने कर्मचारियों को सेवा निवृत किया गया?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) (i) नियमित सिब्बन्दी :

वर्ष 1966 और 1967 में नियमित सिब्बन्दी में निम्नलिखित भरती की गईः—

	1966	1967	जोड़
निष्पादन कर्म-			
चारी	6	4	10
अनिष्पादन			
कर्मचारी	228	370	598

इनके अलावा निर्माण-विभाग के निम्न-लिखित कर्मचारी नियमित सिब्बन्दी में लाये

गये :—

	1966	1967	जोड़
निष्पादन			
कर्मचारी.	51	14	65
अनिष्पादन			
कर्मचारी	1,840	1,439	3,279
(ii) वर्क चार्जड स्टाफ :	दो वर्षों (1966 और 1967) में 132 व्यक्ति भरती किये गये। इनमें ऐसे 92 ऐसे कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं जो छटनी किये गये थे अथवा विस्थापित कर्मचारी थे जिन्हें पुनः काम पर लगाया गया था।		

(ख) इस अवधि में निकाले गये कुल कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

नियमित सिब्बन्दी	19
वर्क चार्जड	3926

1966 में 3,926 वर्क चार्जड कर्मचारी एक ही बार निकाले गये क्योंकि निर्माण कार्यों के लिये वे आवश्यकता से अधिक हो गये थे और विस्तार कार्य पूरा हो चुका था।

NIGHT DUTY ALLOWANCES TO CARRIAGE STAFF OF MECHANICAL DEPOT, OF SAMASTIPUR DIVISION

3773. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Manager, North Eastern Railway has passed orders for the payment of arrears of Night Duty Allowance to the Carriage staff of the Mechanical Department with effect from the 1st April, 1967 for several stations of Samastipur Division and other stations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Railway Board had sanctioned payment of arrears from the 1st October, 1967; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.
(b) No.
(c) Does not arise.

धामनगांव स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) पर
प्लेटफार्म पर शैड की व्यवस्था

3774. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या रेलवे
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के धामनगांव स्टेशन
पर प्लेटफार्म पर कोई शैड न होने के कारण
यात्रियों को वर्षी तथा गर्मी के मौसूम में बहुत
असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस स्टेशन पर¹
नागपुर, कलकत्ता, बम्बई तथा भुसावल जाने
और वहां से आने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या
बहुत अधिक होती है तथा उन्होंने इस प्लेट-
फार्म पर शैड बनाये जाने का निवेदन किया है;
और

(ग) यदि हां, तो शैड बनाने के लिये
सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मू० पुनाचा) : (क) जी, नहीं । अप और डाउन प्लेटफार्मों पर²
छतदार स्थान उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) जैसा कि प्रश्न के भाग (क) के
उत्तर में बताया गया है, अप और डाउन
प्लेटफार्मों पर छतदार स्थान की व्यवस्था पहले
से है । जहां तक वर्तमान शैड के विस्तार का
प्रश्न है, इस प्रकार के निर्माण-कार्य, रेल
उपयोगकर्ता मुविधा समिति के परामर्श से,
उपलब्ध रकम और अन्य स्टेशनों की तुलनात्मक
आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक
निश्चित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर किये जाते
हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में भी प्रस्तावों पर इसी
के अन्सार विचार किया जायेगा ।

कपड़े और रुई पर प्रतिबन्ध

3775. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या
वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या रुई सलाहकार बोर्ड ने हाल
में बम्बई में हुई अपनी बैठक में रुई पर लगाये

सब प्रतिबंधों को हटाने की सिफारिश की
है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की
क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य भवानलय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद
शफी कुरेशी) : (क) संभवतः माननीय
सदस्य का निवेश 15 फरवरी, 1968 को
बम्बई में हुई रुई सलाहकार बोर्ड की स्थायी
समिति की बैठक के प्रति है । समिति ने
कपड़े तथा रुई पर लगे सभी प्रतिबंधों को
हटाने की सिफारिश नहीं की । परन्तु समिति
के कुछ सदस्यों ने मिलों द्वारा रखे जाने वाले
रुई के स्टाक पर से प्रतिबन्ध, रिजर्व बैंक आफ
इंडिया द्वारा रुई पर दिये जाने वाले रुणों
पर लगाये गये प्रतिबंध तथा कपड़े पर से
नियन्त्रण हटाने के लिये सुझाव दिये थे ।

(ख) सर्वी संबंधित पक्षों के द्वितीय की
रक्खा करने के लिये भी रुई पर नियन्त्रण
लगाये गये हैं और इस समय उनको हटाना
उचित नहीं समझा गया है । जहां तक कपड़े
पर नियन्त्रण का संबंध है, इसको हटाने से
जनता के गरीब वर्ग पर बुरा असर पड़ने की
संभावना है, अतः इस मामले पर ध्यानपूर्वक
विचार किया जा रहा है ।

REPLACEMENT OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCES

3776. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been any negotiations recently amongst the Commonwealth countries in regard to the replacement of the existing system of Imperial preferences by a generalised system of preferences in accordance with the Charter of Algiers; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The subject matter was discussed in a preliminary way among representatives of the Commonwealth countries recently. Further discussions will take place

as the scheme of generalised preferences, now being discussed in the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, takes shape.

H.M.T. FACTORIES

3777. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of machine tools in the various H.M.T. factories has been seriously affected because of lack of demand on account of industrial recession and there has been a considerable accumulation of unsold stocks;

(b) whether any special export drive for the sale of H.M.T. machine tools in overseas markets has been undertaken lately; and

(c) whether the H.M.T. has succeeded in opening new markets in South East Asian and African countries for their products?

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

(b) In order to promote export of their products, Hindustan Machine Tools Limited have opened Sales Offices in New York (U.S.A.) and Frankfurt (West Germany). They will be opening a sales office in Australia shortly. They have appointed Agents in a number of countries for the sale of their products.

(c) Among the South East Asian and African countries they have so far appointed Agents in U.A.R. and Ceylon. They have also exported one machine to Singapore. However, it will take some time for their export efforts to produce results.

NON-FERROUS METALS

3778. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the exploration, prospecting and development of non-ferrous metals during the three Plans; and

(b) the measures proposed by Government to increase their production?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) As a result of exploration work carried out by the Geological Survey of India during these Plan periods, workable deposits of copper, lead and zinc ores have been located in Rajasthan, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Madras.

(b) Search for deposits of non-ferrous metals is being continued by the Geological Survey of India in several parts of the country, by large scale mapping, pitting and trenching, geochemical and geophysical surveys, drilling and exploratory mining. The following specific steps are being taken to increase the indigenous production of non-ferrous metals:

1. *Aluminium*.—Installed capacity for aluminium in the country at present is 115,800 tonnes per annum. A further capacity of 327,500 tonnes per annum (150,000 tonnes in the public sector and 177,500 tonnes in private sector) is under various stages of implementation. It is likely to take the installed capacity to 443,000 tonnes per annum by the end of the Fourth Plan or early during the Fifth Plan period.

2. *Copper*.—There is at present only one copper smelter in the country which produces about 9,000 tonnes of metal per annum based on the Singhbhum (Bihar) Copper deposits. This unit, which is in the private sector, has been granted a licence under the Industries Act to set up a 16,500 tonnes per annum flash smelter for the production of copper. A 31,000 tonnes per annum copper smelter is being set up at Khetri (Rajasthan) in the public sector. These projects are expected to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan. In addition, steps are being taken to develop the copper deposits in the Rakha area in Bihar, Agnigundala in Andhra Pradesh and Daribo in Rajasthan.

3. *Lead and Zinc*.—The only lead smelter in the country at present is located at Tundoo (Bihar) with a capacity of about 5,400 tonnes per annum. Production in the smelter at present is, however, only of the order of 2,600 tonnes per annum. The smelter is based on the lead-zinc ore deposits of Zawar Mines (Rajasthan).

A 20,000 tonnes per annum zinc smelter, based on imported concentrates, at Alwaye (Kerala) in the private sector went into production in May-June 1967. Another new zinc smelter with a capacity of 18,000 tonnes per annum based on Zawar (Rajasthan) deposits in the public sector has recently been commissioned. Detailed probing and prospecting operations being initiated to determine the extent of additional ore reserves in this area have indicated that these reserves may ultimately sustain a metal production of over 75,000 tonnes per annum. A proposal received for expansion of the Alwaye (Kerala) smelter up to 60,000 tonnes per annum (in two stages) and another to set up a new 30,000 tonnes zinc smelter in the public sector, based on imported concentrates, are under active consideration.

With a view to locating and developing the potential mineral resources of the country in the sphere of non-ferrous metals, an integrated programme of air-borne survey and ground follow-up work has been drawn up. This programme envisages carrying out of air-borne surveys in the Aravali area in Rajasthan, the East Cuddapah basin of Andhra Pradesh and Bihar Plateau covering an area of 120,000 sq. kms. Apart from the air-borne survey, the Geological Survey of India expect to take up ground surveys in respect of about 234 prospects.

PRIVATE SECTOR COMPANIES

3779. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rules governing fixation of salaries and perquisites to Directors and Executives of private sector companies have been defined;

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

(c) the number of senior executives who are drawing salaries above rupees one lakh per annum with their details; and

(d) whether there is any discrimination in respect of foreign executives ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Private sector companies are either public limited or private limited. The remuneration and perquisites of Directors of public companies are governed by the provisions of Sections 309, 198, 269, 310 and 311 of the Companies Act, 1956. That Act does not regulate the remuneration payable to the directors of private companies. The Act also does not regulate the remuneration payable to the executives of companies who are only employees and not in the position of managers. The Act does not empower Government to make rules to regulate the salary of Directors of private companies or the executives of public and private companies.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The information is not available with the Department.

CONVERSION OF M.G. LINE INTO B.G. FROM RANIGUNTA TO TIRUPATI

3780. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the metre gauge lines between Ranigunta and Tirupati and Tirupati and Katpadi to broad gauge lines;

(b) if so the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) when the work is likely to commence ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) A separate B.G. line is being provided between Ranigunta and Tirupati East. There is no proposal at present to extend the B.G. line to Katpadi.

(b) and (c). The B.G. line between Ranigunta and Tirupati East is estimated to cost Rs. 30 lakhs. Work on this project has already commenced.

TICKETLESS TRAVEL AND THEFTS IN TRAINS

3781. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated annual loss to Government on account of ticketless travel;

(b) the estimated annual loss to the Railways on account of thefts of lights, fans and other materials;

(c) whether it is a fact that the ticketless travelling and thefts are committed in connivance of the concerned staff; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) An accurate estimate of the annual loss to Government on account of ticketless travel is not available but roughly it is about Rs. 10 crores.

(b) Rs. 16 lakhs approximately.

(c) Yes, in some cases.

(d) Intensive and frequent checks including incognito checks and surprise checks by Flying Squads and Railway Magistrates are being conducted to minimise ticketless travel and other forms of irregular travel as well as to prevent the connivance of railway staff in such irregular travelling.

The following measures have been/are being taken to check the incidence of thefts of electrical and other fittings from trains:

(1) Plain clothes Railway Protection Force staff are deputed to collect crime intelligence with a view to tracking down known criminals.

(2) Special detective staff are detailed to collect intelligence regarding receivers of stolen property and raids are organised on their shops with the assistance of the Police.

(3) Zonal Headquarters' as well as Railway Board's Central Crime Bureau staff are deployed to conduct surprise raids to effect red-handed capture of the culprits.

(4) Close co-ordination between the Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police and Police Officers is also maintained to deal with the criminals and receivers of stolen property.

(5) Anti-theft measures exists in the shape of locking of compartments, welding and encasing electrical equipment, cleating and troughing of under frame wiring, shifting of theft prone equipment inside the coaches, so as to make their removal difficult by anti-social elements.

जूतों का नियंता

3782. श्री रामचरण : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम के अतिरिक्त जूते बनाने वाली कितनी कम्पनियों को रूस तथा यूरोपीय देशों को जूतों का सीधे नियंता करने की अनुमति दी गई है; और

(ख) उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक कम्पनी को कितने जोड़े नियंता करने की अनुमति दी गई है और उसका आधार क्या है?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) और (ख). राज्य व्यापार निगम सोवियत रूस तथा अन्य पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों से जूतों के नियंता के लिए प्रतिवर्ष क्र्यादेश प्राप्त करता है। राज्य व्यापार निगम इन सभी देशों को नमूने भेजता है जो इनके सहयोगियों तथा निर्माताओं से एकत्र किए जाते हैं जिनके आधार पर वे विशिष्ट नमूनों को स्वीकृत करते हैं तथा अपेक्षित मात्रा निश्चित करते हैं। राज्य व्यापार निगम सम्बद्ध फर्मों को, इन देशों द्वारा स्वीकृत नमूने तथा मात्रा बतलाती है और वे फर्में इन देशों को स्वीकृत नमूने के के अनुसार माल नियंता करने का प्रबन्ध करती हैं। राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा 1967 की अवधि में सोवियत रूस तथा अन्य पूर्व अफ्रीकी देशों से प्राप्त क्र्यादेशों के बारे तथा प्रत्येक सम्बरणकर्ता को आवंटित मात्रा के बारे सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-435/68]

TRANSPORTATION OF COAL AND OTHER MINERALS

3783. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 95 on the 13th February, 1968 and state :

(a) the extent of under-utilisation of the transport capacity built for the movement of coal and other minerals;

(b) the coal and other minerals loaded during the years 1966 and 1967;

(c) the position of indents placed for

the movements of coal and other minerals and the wagons actually supplied; and

(d) the reasons for the short supply of wagons, if any, when transport capacity is under utilised?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). As the Question refers to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 95, it is presumed that figures required pertain to movements referred to therein. The daily average indents, supplies and loading of coal to Steel Plants, and the materialisation of export ore traffic from Bhailadilla are given below which indicate the extent of under-utilisation :—

	1966				1967			
	Target	Indent	Supply	Loading	Target	Indent	Supply	Loading
Coal to Steel Plants	1600	1420	1406	1398	1600	1438	1366	1354
Coal to Washeries	900	686	637	628	900	745	600	591
Raw Material to Steel Plants	2428	2156	2172	2087	2426	2189	2166	2045

Bailadilla export ore movement which commenced in October, 1967, was planned to be 3 to 4 trains daily by February/March 1968, but at present the demand is for only one train daily.

(d) The supplies have to be occasionally regulated to suit the releases at terminals as delays in unloading and release of wagons in Steel Plants are not infrequent. There is no short supply as will be evident from the figures which indicate that indents were below the target and loading not fully up to the supply.

IMPORT OF RAILWAY SIGNALS

3784. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the value of railway signals imported during the last two years.

(b) the reasons for importing signals when indigenous capacity exists; and

(c) whether Government have tried to take advantage of the recession and idle capacity in the country by purchasing its entire requirements from within the country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) 1965-66 1966-67 (Rs.) (Rs.)

93,60,582 1,23,88,202

(b) Only items of Railway Signalling Equipment for which indigenous capacity is either inadequate or does not exist are imported.

(c) All our requirements which can be met by indigenous capacity are being procured only from indigenous sources.

MANUFACTURE OF BLOOD STORAGE REFRIGERATORS AND FREEZERS

3785. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the horse power and cubic capacity of the various types of freezers and blood storage refrigerators that are to be manufactured in India under the American collaboration as per collaboration deals approved during 1967; and

(b) the amount of royalties payable to the American from for such collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). A scheme for the manufacture of freezers of $\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. to 1 H.P. and capacity between 10 to 35 cubic feet and above, depending on demand, has been approved, involving payment of a 5% royalty to the American collaborators. This collaboration does not include manufacture of blood storage refrigerators. Another scheme for the manufacture, one design each, of blood plasma freezers and blood storage refrigerators ($\frac{1}{2}$ H.P., 8 cubic feet and 15 cubic feet) has been approved, involving a royalty payment of 3% and lump sum of \$ 2000 to the American collaborators. In both the cases the royalty payments will be subject to Indian taxes and the agreements will be valid for five years.

DIMAPUR MANIPUR ROAD—NICHUGAROT RAILWAY LINE

3786. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to have a Branch Railway line to link Dimapur Manipur Road Station on the North-East Frontier Railway with Nichugarot of Nagaland; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

MANUFACTURE OF DRY CELL BATTERIES

3787. SHRI GANESH GOSH :

SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that certain foreign controlled manufacturers of dry cell batteries have taken to large scale black-marketing of their products; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against such offenders ?

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

No, Sir. The manufacturers are not indulging in any black-marketing.

(b) Does not arise.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS TO NURSES

3788. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the nurses were allowed Railway concessions in the past;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether they are still enjoying the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) This concession was in force even prior to 1920.

(c) Student nurses are still allowed the concession but not trained nurses employed in hospitals or in private practice.

(d) Men and women in other professions are, as a rule not allowed similar concessions. It was felt that nurses were not entitled to special consideration in this matter. So, the concession was withdrawn. However, this matter is receiving further consideration.

IMPACT OF DEVALUATION OF STERLING ON EXPORTS TO JAPAN

3789. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the price per tonne of iron ore and ferruginous manganese ore per tonne exported to Japan before and after the devaluation of pound sterling;

(b) the total value of iron ore and ferruginous manganese ore exported to Japan in December, 1967 and January, 1968; and

(c) the reasons for the reduction in export, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Export price figures form part of international contract documents and it will not be in business interests of MMTC/other exporters to disclose them. Current prices under subsisting contracts expressed in Sterling have been marked up, as a result of negotiations with the buyers, to cover the effect of devaluation of the Pound Sterling.

(b) and (c). The value of exports by MMTC to Japan in December, 1967 is Rs. 396.25 lakhs and in January 1968 is Rs. 356.95 lakhs. The value of exports by Goan shippers is not yet available. There has been no appreciable reduction as far as MMTC's exports are concerned. Shipments have been made according to contractual commitments.

ENQUIRY INTO MISSING RUSSIAN CABLES FROM SURA KACHAR COLLIERY

3792. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : SHRI SATYA NARAIN

SINGH :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 23 on the 13th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Police have since completed the investigation about the missing Russian cables;

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

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This is for the Madhya Pradesh Police authorities to assess the time which they are likely to take to complete the investigation.

RAILWAY CROSSINGS IN BIKANER

3791. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway crossings in Bikaner town and how often they are closed to traffic; and

(b) whether Government are aware that this causes great hardship and inconvenience to the general public and if so, the steps taken to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Three level crossings within the town limits in Bikaner, each of which has to be closed, on safety considerations, for about 40 times in 24 hours.

(b) Yes; necessary proposal to provide two road over-bridges, one on either side of the Railway station, was formulated in 1961, but the schemes could not be progressed further due to opposition from the local people; and the proposals had to be dropped finally at the request of the State Government.

PASSENGER AMENITIES

3792. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 74 on the 13th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed to go into the amenities to the passengers has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the decision taken thereon; and

(d) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) A statement containing the Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations made by the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-436/68].

(c) and (d). The recommendations of the Committee are being examined carefully and decisions thereon will be taken as expeditiously as possible.

KHETRI AND KOLIHAN COPPER MINES

3793. SHRI SATYA NARAIN

SINGH :

SHRI K. RAMANI :

SHRI B. K. MODAK :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khetri and Kolihan Copper Mines do not have adequate space for Dispensary;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the authorities to arrange adequate medical facilities for the workers;

(c) whether Government are aware that there is discontent among the workers regarding the medical treatment available in the Dispensary; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure proper medical attention to the workers;

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA. REDDY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Following an accident on 31-1-1968, in which a driver was killed, allegations were made by some workers about inadequate medical attention rendered to the deceased driver. This is under enquiry.

(d) Adequate facilities already exist for medical attention to workers.

INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES

3794. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the persons who were selected by the Indian Bureau of Mines in 1966 have not so far been appointed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). There are 4 persons, who were selected by the Indian Bureau of Mines in 1966 for appointment; but they should not be appointed on account of 3% cut imposed on the existing posts for reasons of economy.

RUNNING ALLOWANCE FOR RAILWAY GUARDS

3795. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made by the Committee appointed to enquire into increasing Running Allowance for Guards;

(b) when the report is likely to be submitted; and

(c) the reasons for the delay ?

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

(c). The Committee's work is in progress and it is expected to submit its report by the end of May, 1968.

IMPORT OF MINING MACHINERY

3796. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the value of mining machinery imported, country-wise, during the last ten years for (i) private sector and (ii) public sector; and

(b) the value of machinery which has been utilised (i) fully, (ii) partially and (iii) which has not been used at all ?

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

JOBS EXECUTED ON "URGENCY CERTIFCATES" ON RAILWAYS

3797. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Urgency Certificates given to jobs on the Railways during the last five years;

(b) the total cost thereof; and

(c) the circumstances under which such certificates were given?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) 262.

(b) Rs. 93,44.31 lakhs.

(c) Works such as restoration of track following breaches, floods, cyclones, slips, accidents etc., and repairs to track, bridges, signalling arrangements etc. damaged due to language agitation and bottleneck works for operational requirements etc. had to be taken up from time to time on a very high priority basis and the urgency was such that these could not have been taken up under the normal course, waiting for the detailed estimates to be sanctioned before incurring expenditure.

RECOVERY OF HOUSE RENT FROM STAFF OF EX-BIKANER STATE RAILWAY

3798. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether house rent has been recovered from the pre-April, 1950 staff of ex-Bikaner State Railway employees on the Northern Railway who were entitled to Rent free quarters or house rent allowance in lieu thereof;

(b) whether the decision to refund such recoveries has not been fully implemented and many staff have not yet been refunded the said amount; and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) be in affirmative, the reasons for non-implementation of the decision and the steps taken to ensure compliance?

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

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

EXCISE DUTY ON BLACK TEA

3799. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the excise duty on back tea of the weak gardens is

proving excessive in view of the low prices it is fetching in the Amritsar market;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). Government have received a copy of representation from the Secretary, Kangra Valley Tea Planters' Association, Palampur, addressed to the Tea Board, Calcutta urging a reduction in the excise duty on black tea produced in the Kangra valley on the ground that these teas fetch low prices in the Amritsar market. Excise duties on black teas produced in the Kangra valley are already among the lowest. The question whether there should be any further reduction, as requested, is under examination.

L.I.C. LOANS FOR ESTABLISHING CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

3800. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation has agreed to set aside Rs. 50 lakhs every year for the establishment of Co-operative Industrial Estates;

(b) if so, the form and shape of those estates and co-operatives;

(c) whether the State Government or the Central Government will take the initiative in their location; and

(d) the names of State Governments which will be entitled to utilise the amount?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir for Industrial Estates to be set up by Co-operatives and Joint Stock Companies. Loans will be granted for setting up of Industrial Estates which satisfy certain minimum conditions as regards satisfactory location, provision for credit, marketing & other facilities and

proper planning supervision and management.

(c) and (d). Location may be decided upon either by the Central Govt., or State Government or the Cooperative or the Company provided it is found to be suitable. Estates set up anywhere in the country are entitled to this assistance. State Governments will not be entitled to utilize the amount. State Governments are however required to guarantee the loan and supervise the construction of the Estate to which a loan may be sanctioned.

**अतरा स्टेशन पर स्टेशन मास्टर के
लिए कार्यालय कक्ष**

3801. श्री जोगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे के आंसी-मानिकपुर सेक्षन पर स्थित अतरा स्टेशन पर बढ़ती हुई भीड़ को देखते हुए क्या वहां के स्टेशन मास्टर को एक अलग कमरा देने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री डॉ मुंगुनाथ) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्यालय में बत्तमान स्थान स्टेशन मास्टर और उसके कर्मचारियों के लिये पर्याप्त है।

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CAMEROON

3802. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a trade agreement between India and the Federal Republic of the Cameroon has been concluded in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the likely benefits to this country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Trade Agreement between India and the Federal Republic of the Cameroon was signed on 22nd February, 1968 at New Delhi.

(b) The Agreement is general in nature and provides, *inter alia* for reciprocal extension of most-favoured-nation treatment by the two countries to each other in matters of trade. It also provides an undertaking between the two countries to cooperate for mutual benefit, with a view to strengthening economic relations between the two countries, and to facilitating the exchange and application of scientific and technical knowledge in the commercial field, particularly by affording opportunities for technical training and assistance wherever possible. The Agreement will come into force from the date of exchange of the Instruments of Ratification and shall be valid initially for a period of one year. It could therefore, be extended by tacit consent of both parties, unless modified or rescinded on giving three months notice in writing by either party.

(c) Although the Agreement does not make any specific commitment on the part of either country on the question of imports, it is hoped that it will strengthen our trade relations with the Federal Republic of the Cameroon and will also mark the beginning of closer relations with the Franco-Phone countries in Africa.

IRAQI INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION

3803. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI DEIVEEKAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Iraqi industrial delegations visited India recently;

(b) if so, the nature of discussion held; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) The primary purpose of the Delegation's visit was to familiarise itself with the development of industry in India in recent years with a view to identifying sectors in which closer cooperation between India and Iraq might be possible. The perspectives of development of closer economic cooperation between the two countries was surveyed during the discussions

held. Both sides felt that joint ventures provided a particularly fruitful field of collaboration between India and Iraq and agreed that appropriate parties in the two countries should be encouraged to enter into such ventures. The prospects of development of trade between the two countries were also examined and it was agreed that both sides should make further efforts to expand and diversify trade;

(c) Since the discussions were of a general and exploratory nature, it is too early to identify precisely the results of the discussions.

FOREIGN VISITS BY COMMERCE MINISTER

3804. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times he went abroad since his assuming the present office; and

(b) the cities visited and number of days spent at each halt, meetings attended and the people visited ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Commerce Minister went abroad four times since assuming his present office.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—437/68].

CEMENT FACTORY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3805. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up a cement factory at Yerraguntla, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh was under consideration of Government since the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether licences were issued to three private concerns one after the other for the setting up of this factory and each one of them had failed to take up the project;

(c) whether the Cement Corporation of India had carried out investigations at the site to find out the possibility of setting up the factory in the public sector;

(d) if so, what are their findings; and
(e) whether in view of the delay which had already occurred, and also in view of the importance of starting at least one industry in famine-stricken areas like Cuddapah, Government propose to take up the project in the public sector immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An industrial licence issued in the first instance to a private party was surrendered and then cancelled in 1961. Letters of intent granted to two other private parties in 1962 and 1964 were cancelled in 1964 and 1965 respectively, as the parties did not show interest to implement the project.

(c) to (e). The Cement Corporation of India has completed drilling and prospecting operations at this location, but has not yet submitted detailed project report to the Government for approval. The question of setting up the factory will be considered after the project report has been received from the Corporation and in the light of resources available with them.

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT

3806. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI :

SHRI RAMJI RAM :

SHRI PRAKASH VIR

SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Coffee Conference has recently concluded a five-year agreement.

(b) the demands put forward by India for export of coffee and the extent to which they have been accepted; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the export of coffee to the countries not covered under the International Coffee Agreement ?

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

(b) Against a minimum basic export quota of 27,600 tonnes asked for by India, a basic quota of 25,380 tonnes has been accepted.

(c) Yes, Sir.

हस्तिनापुर में कागज तैयार करना

3807. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 28 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7249 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ ज़िले में हस्तिनापुर में कागज तैयार करने में काम आने वाली एक विशेष प्रकार की धारा आसानी से उगाई जा सकती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस क्षेत्र में एक कागज का कारखाना स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) कृषि सम्बन्धी जिस प्रकार के कार्य-क्लापों का उल्लेख किया गया है वे राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किय जाते हैं और इस मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की ऐसी किसी भी योजना के बारे में सूचित नहीं किया गया ।

(ख) और (ग). इस क्षेत्र में कागज का कारखाना लगाने का कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

EXPORT OF STEEL PRODUCTS BY HINDUSTAN STEEL, LTD.

3808. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the Hindustan Steel, Ltd. has gained new market in Iran;

(b) when the Hindustan Steel, Ltd. started exporting steel to Iran and through which agency;

(c) whether it is a fact that the bilateral export arrangement at the official level was recently revoked;

(d) whether a private firm was given the agency in Iran; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and under what terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Hindustan Steel Ltd. started exports to Iran during the financial year 1964-65. Exports are being made through Indian Export Houses as well as direct, with buyers in Iran. HSL have been recently successful in developing new sections of structurals required by Iran and have supplied small quantities. HSL have also developed a new section of steel rails for Iranian State Railways and the first shipment of about 5,000 tonnes has since been effected.

(c) There is a bilateral Trade Agreement between India and Iran valid up to 1970. It does not provide for any commitment on the part of Iran to purchase iron and steel from India. The Agreement has not been revoked.

(d) and (e). Hindustan Steel Ltd. have recently entered into a direct contract with M/s. Iran Metal Co., Tehran, for supply of 11,000 tonnes of joists, specially developed for Iran market. Since orders for large quantities were required before undertaking development of the section, Hindustan Steel Ltd. needed services of an organisation in Iran to procure orders from ultimate buyers who normally buy in small lots. The contract can be terminated by either party by giving three months' notice of their desire to do so. Hindustan Steel Ltd. has no exclusive contract with any party in Iran for other products.

सीप के बटन बनाने वाले कारखानों के लिये योजना

3809. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के चम्पारन ज़िले में मैहसी नामक स्थान में सीप के बटन बनाने वाले कितने कारखाने चल रहे हैं और उनमें कितनी

पूँजी लगी हुई है तथा उसमें कितने मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या इन कारखानों द्वारा अनुभव की जा रही समस्याओं की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ग) क्या इस उद्योग के आधुनिकीकरण की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है; और

(घ). यदि हां, तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है और उसके कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है?

बौद्धिगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री
(श्री फल्लहूर्न अली अहमद) : (क) से
(घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

कान्ती तथा मोतीपुर स्टेशनों के बीच
तथा स्टेशन

3810. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में मुजफ्फरपुर-नरकटियांग लाइन पर कान्ती तथा मोतीपुर स्टेशनों के बीच एक नये स्टेशन की व्यवस्था करने के प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में वर्ष 1967 के अन्त में रेलवे अधिकारियों ने एक सर्वेक्षण किया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त सर्वेक्षण के बाद सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों ने बीरपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में एक नया स्टेशन बनाने का आश्वासन दिया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस स्टेशन की व्यवस्था करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) 1967 के अन्त में कांटी और मोतीपुर स्टेशनों के बीच एक गाड़ी-हाल्ट खोलने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया था और पता चला कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारी आवर्ती हानि होगी इसलिए, इस प्रस्ताव को छोड़ दिया गया।

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में, इस खण्ड में, परिचालन की दृष्टि से, एक पार स्टेशन खोलने का प्रस्ताव था लेकिन प्रत्याशित यातायात के अभाव में इस प्रस्ताव पर आगे विचार नहीं किया गया। यदि भविष्य में यातायात में यथेष्ट वृद्धि हुई, तो इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जायेगा।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

मेहसी (बिहार) में सीप के बटनों
का उत्पादन

3811. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने मैहसी, बिहार में बनाये जाने वाले सीप के बटनों के पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों को निर्यात की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या मण्डार ने इस सम्बन्ध में इन देशों के व्यापारियों से परामर्श किया है अथवा करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) मीप के बटनों को नायलन के बटनों में जोकि अपेक्षाकृत मस्ते और अधिक आकर्षक होते हैं और भिन्न-भिन्न साइज़ों, नमूनों तथा रंगों में उपलब्ध हैं, जटिल प्रतियोगिता का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसके अतिरिक्त नदी-तल से प्राप्त होने वाली सीपियां मैहसी और उसके आम-पास स्थित सभी कारखानों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं।

(ग) उपरोक्त (ख) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

IMPORTS OF ROLLED STEEL FROM JAPAN

3812. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 198 on the 13th February, 1968 regarding export of iron ore to Japan and state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has agreed to import rolled steel from Japan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) During the visit of MMTC's delegation to Japan in February, 1968 in connection with sale of Iron ore, it has been agreed that the MMTC shall import steel products from Japan up to a total value of U.S. \$ 4 millions (F.O.B. basis) during the years 1968 and 1969, the quantities and categories to be decided keeping in view the requirements of the Indian consumers and production of Japanese Steel Mills. The purchases made under the Yen Credit or any other Credit or aid arrangement available for import of steel shall count towards making up the total commitment of \$ 4 millions.

UPGRADATION OF POSTS OF MISTRIES ON RAILWAYS

3813. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board issued an order No. E(S)-1-57 TRB/7 on the 26th November, 1957 to upgrade the Post of Mistries who supervise the work of skilled workers;

(b) whether this order was implemented by the different Railways; and

(c) the number of Mistries on the North-East Frontier Railways who were upgraded since the 1st April, 1957?

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

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

EXPORT OF TEA IN PACKETS

3814. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that exports of packet tea is increasing;

(b) whether it is likely to fetch better prices than loose tea; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to step up their exports further?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Figures regarding export of packet tea for recent months are not yet available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) To encourage export of tea in packets, Government have already extended concessional rates of export duty on packaged tea exports. Certain other steps are also under examination.

TRAVELLING CONCESSIONS TO THE PUBLIC ON THE RAILWAYS

3815. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some travelling concessions given to the public have been withdrawn recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Yes. With effect from 1-2-1968, the concessions which were formerly allowed to professional entertaining companies or parties (theatrical, concert and circus parties and music and dancing troupes) in parties of not less than five and to trained nurses or midwives and student nurses and student midwives were withdrawn.

However, on reconsideration, it has been decided to re-introduce a special rate for the baggage and equipment, including animals, booked by circus companies in vehicle loads. It has also been decided to

grant a concession to student nurses and student midwives who are getting training in hospitals or other training institutions recognized by the Indian Nursing Council or a University or the State Government or the Central Government.

Further consideration is also being given to the matter.

नैनी और इलाहाबाद स्टेशनों के बीच रेल गाड़ियों में जंजीर का लौंचा जाना

3816. श्री जोगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इलाहाबाद के पण्डे मध्य रेलवे पर नैनी और इलाहाबाद स्टेशनों के बीच गुण्डों द्वारा रेल गाड़ियों की जंजीरें खिचवाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रकार जंजीरें खींचे जाने के परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को इलाहाबाद जंक्शन और नैनी स्टेशनों से आगे यात्रा के लिये गाड़ियां नहीं मिल पाती हैं और उन्हें वहां पर एक पूरे दिन प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० म० पुनाचा) : (क) ऐसी किसी हरकत की जानकारी सरकार को नहीं है। वास्तव में नैनी और इलाहाबाद के बीच खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की घटनाएं बहुत कम होती हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

सराय रोहिल्ला स्टेशन पर रेल कर्मचारी के साथ मारपीट

3817. श्री लखण लाल कपूर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 24 फरवरी, 1968 की शाम को सराय रोहिल्ला स्टेशन पर कुछ गुण्डों ने चतुर्थ श्रेणी के एक रेल कर्मचारी को पीटा था तथा उसे घायल कर दिया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कर्मचारी ने स्टेशन मास्टर, जी० आर० पी०

तथा दिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेनेंट को भी इस मामले की सूचना दे दी थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो रेलवे पुलिस ने इस मामले में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० म० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH BENELUX COUNTRIES

3818. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a bilateral textile agreement has been recently signed between India and the three Benelux countries; and

(b) if so, the main terms thereof?

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

(b) Under the terms of this Agreement which will remain in force for three years beginning from 1st January 1968, India is entitled to export to Benelux countries each year 1,300 metric tonnes of cotton fabrics and made-up articles mentioned in the Agreement. Within this quota variety-wise ceilings have been prescribed. Handloom fabrics being exempt from the Agreement can be exported over and above the Quota.

NEWSPRINT PLANTS

3819. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have had under consideration a proposal to set up a newsprint plant each in the public sector; the private sector and the co-operative sector;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard;

(c) where the plants in the different sectors will be located and what will be the production capacity of each of them; and

(d) how far the newsprint production capacity is proposed to be augmented in

the said scheme and when the scheme will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). All the proposals to set up newsprint plants in the Public, Private or Co-operative Sector are at exploratory stage and no decision has so far been taken about their location or size.

IMPORT DUTY ON RAW SILK

3820. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have decided to cut down the import duty on raw silk;
- (b) if so, to what extent;
- (c) how far the cost of imported raw silk will come down with this reduction of import duty; and
- (d) how it will compare with the cost of production of indigenous raw silk?

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

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

EXPORT OF CASTOR OIL

3821. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian exports of castor oil have been hit by the price cut effected by Brazil from \$ 450 to \$ 435 per tonne of castor oil; and

(b) the steps which have been taken by Government with a view to reducing the cost of Indian castor oil so as to enable it to compete with Brazil's products in foreign markets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The Government is not aware of any such price cut effected by Brazil. However the price of Indian castor oil continues to be competitive in international market.

पटना जंक्शन और पटना सिटी स्टेशन के नामों में परिवर्तन

3822. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय से पटना निवासी यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि पूर्व रेलवे के पटना जंक्शन और पटना सिटी स्टेशन के नामों को बदल कर क्रमशः पाटली-पुत्र तथा पटना साहिब कर दिया जाये;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने भी उपरोक्त स्टेशनों के नामों में परिवर्तन करने का समर्थन किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) नामों में यह परिवर्तन करने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मू० मुनाबा): (क) पटना के श्री तब्द हरिमन्दिर जी की प्रबन्धक समिति से इस आशय का एक अभ्यावेदन मिला था कि पटना सिटी रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम बदलकर 'पटना साहिब' कर दिया जाये। इस मंत्रालय को पटना निवासियों की ओर से 'पटना जंक्शन' रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम बदलकर 'पाटलीपुत्र' कर देने के बारे में कोई अभ्यावेदन नहीं मिला है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार राज्य सरकार के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) गृह मंत्रालय सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों और रेल मंत्रालयों के परामर्श से प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रहा है।

(घ) यह मंत्रालय, किलहाल इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना देने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

COST OF MINING COAL

3823. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the assessment made by the Tariff Com-

mission, the cost of mining coal has gone up considerably since the Coal Price Revision Committee reported on the cost structure in 1958;

(b) the recommendations of the Tariff Commission in regard to the need for economic incentives for coal mining; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Tariff Commission, in the price structure recommended by it, has provided incentives for coal mining, apart from other factors, by giving liberal allowances for replacement of machinery, 3.75% return on working capital, 15% return on net fixed assets, a 2½% provision for contingencies and a further liberal provision for bringing stores costs up-to-date. Besides, the output per manshift, which is basic to all calculations on costs of mining, has been taken at a figure lower than that published by the Director General of Mines Safety for the different Regions, i.e., Bengal/Bihar and outlying fields etc. With regard to subsidies, full neutralisation of genuinely and economically incurred costs has also been recommended.

(c) The question of subsidies had been remitted to a Study Group for detailed examination. The prices of all coal and soft coke had been decontrolled with effect from 24th July, 1967.

मैसूर में नये उद्योग

3824. श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र में मैसूर में कोई नये उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन स्थानों पर; और

(ग) वे उद्योग क्या होंगे;

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पराजन अली अहमद) :

(क) से (ग). चौथी योजना जो अप्रैल, 1969 से प्रारम्भ होगी, का कार्य अभी प्रारम्भ ही किया गया है। सरकारी क्षेत्र में किये जाने वाले उद्योग संबंधी कार्यक्रम के बारे में चौथी योजना का विस्तृत अध्ययन पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही कुछ बताया जा सकेगा।

VESTIBULAR TRAINS

3825. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether to avoid murders and other crimes on the Railways and also to put a check to without-ticket travel, the Railways propose to introduce vestibular trains; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Vestibuled trains are already running on Indian Railways. It is the accepted policy to progressively introduce more and more Vestibuled trains on Indian Railways as new coaches suitable for vestibuling are turned out from Shops.

HINDUSTAN STEEL LTD.

3826. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total capital employed in the Hindustan Steel Ltd. and the total average annual sale effected by it;

(b) whether the sales of Hindustan Steel compare favourably with similar private sector undertakings;

(c) if not, the total losses suffered so far and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the sale rates?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

H.E.C., RANCHI

3827. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the views expressed by former Chairman of H.E.C., Ranchi, appearing in Engineering Times of the 13th February, 1968 regarding foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

REGIONAL TEA BOARD AT KOTTAYAM

3828. SHRI NANJA GOWDER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Small Tea Growers Association has requested to open a Regional Tea Board Office at Kottayam; and

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

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

(b) Government have not found it possible to accede to this request.

PERSONNEL AND WELFARE INSPECTORS ON RAILWAYS

3829. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Personnel Inspectors and Welfare Inspectors form part of Personnel Branch;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Personnel Inspectors in Grade Rs. 210—320 and Personnel Inspectors in Grade 250—380 on the Northern Railway are continuing in the same grade for the last 8 to 12 years on account of meagre number of posts in higher grades;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no percentage of higher grade posts is laid down for them, as has been done in case of other categories;

(d) whether it is further a fact that the Assistant Welfare Inspectors and Welfare Inspectors on the Northern Railway have greater chances of promotion to grade Rs. 250—380 and Rs. 335—425; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to secure parity in promotion chances to both the categories?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

PIG IRON UNITS IN PRIVATE SECTOR

3830. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals for the setting up of pig-iron units in the private sector have been submitted to Government; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) At present no application is under consideration for the grant of letter of intent in regard to setting up of pig iron units in the private sector.

(b) Does not arise.

रेलवे विशेष सुरक्षा दल

3832. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1962 से जनवरी, 1968 तक की अवधि में रेलवे के विशेष सुरक्षा दल में ऐणी-वार कितने व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये; और

(ख) उनमें से अनुमूलित जातियों तथा अनुमूलित आदिम जातियों के कितने व्यक्ति हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और मध्य-पट्टल पर रख दी जायेगी।

रेलवे मंत्रालय में हिन्दी में काम

3833. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 30 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4273 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के सभी रिकार्ड हिन्दी में रखने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या रेलवे स्टेशनों में रिकार्ड हिन्दी में रखे जाते हैं;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ङ) क्या दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर बोर्डों पर रेलगाड़ियों के आने तथा छूटने के सम्बन्ध में तालिकाएँ हिन्दी में लगाने का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ग). जी नहीं।

(ख) और (घ). ऐसे रिकार्ड हिन्दी में रखने के लिए अभी कोई विनिश्चय नहीं किया गया है।

(ङ) गाड़ियों के पहुंचने और छूटने का समय बताने वाले बोर्ड दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर हिन्दी में भी लगे हुए हैं।

रेलवे यात्रियों की श्रेणियां

3834. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार रेलवे में डिव्हिंगों की विद्यमान चार श्रेणियों के स्थान पर भविष्य में एक अधिवा दो श्रेणी बनाने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) अभी इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) भारतीय रेलों में दर्जों की वर्तमान व्यवस्था रेल यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप की गई है। इस व्यवस्था में कोई परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता अनुभव नहीं की गयी है।

हिन्दी में कार्य

3835. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री 30 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4271 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में किसी भी अनुभाग में हिन्दी में कार्य आरम्भ नहीं किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) गैर-तकनीकी विभागों में हिन्दी में कार्य करना कब तक आरम्भ करने का विचार है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलहरद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). औद्योगिक विकास विभाग के कुछ अनुभागों में हिन्दी में फाइलों पर अब उन मामलों में टिप्पण लिखना प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है जो जटिल किस्म के नहीं होते हैं।

HEAVY ELECTRICAL PLANTS

3836. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted a study to enquire into the causes of the abnormal industrial unrest in the Heavy Electrical Plants;

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove these causes?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). There is no abnormal industrial unrest as such in the Heavy Electricals Plants. While labour problems are dealt with in the context of conditions prevailing in a particular unit, no general study as suggested has so far been necessary.

दिल्ली में रेलवे कर्मचारियों को
क्वार्टरों का आवंटन

3837. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में रेलवे कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टरों का आवंटन उनकी नियुक्ति की तिथि के अनुसार नहीं किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्वार्टरों का आवंटन किस आधार पर किया जाता है; और

(ग) नियुक्ति की तिथि के अनुसार क्वार्टरों का आवंटन न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० म० पुनाचा) :
क) जी हां ।

(ख) रेल कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टरों के आवंटन की अप्रता आवंटन प्राधिकारी के पास उनके आवेदन-पत्रों के प्राप्त होने की तारीख के अनुसार पंजीकरण की तारीख के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है।

(ग) बर्तमान कार्यावधि कई वर्षों से सभी रेलों पर समान रूप से अपनायी जा रही है और संतोषजनक रूप से चल रही है। दिल्ली क्षेत्र में बर्तमान परिस्थिती में परिवर्तन करना

व्यावहारिक न होगा क्योंकि पेसा करने से सभी रेलों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा और कई नयी समस्याएं पैदा हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

CHEMICALS PLANT AND MACHINERY ASSOCIATION

3838. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chemicals Plant and Machinery Association of India has protested to Government against the purchase policy of public sector companies in buying their requirements relating to electrical plants and allied fields; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) The representation is under consideration.

MINING AND ALLIED MACHINERY CORPORATION, DURGAPUR

3839. SHRI C. C. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur, went into commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Corporation since its inception, has not made any profits but incurred a loss of about Rs. 472 lakhs in 1966-67 as against Rs. 242 lakhs in 1965-66;

(c) whether the total salary bill for 1966-67 showed an upward trend as compared to 1965-66; and

(d) if so, the justification therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The Coal Mining Machinery Project which was later on incorporated as a

separate company under the name and style of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, was partly commissioned in 1963 when it was a part of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi.

(b) The Corporation has not made any profits since its inception. It incurred a loss of Rs. 2,08,24,167 in 1965-66 and Rs. 4,71,51,560 in 1966-67.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The increase in the total salary bill was due to payment of annual increments and increased Dearness Allowance to employees.

MINING AND ALLIED MACHINERY CORPORATION

3840. SHRI C. C. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prolonged depression in the economy of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur, led Government to make a great deal of changes in the administration and production pattern of the plant more than a year ago without much success;

(b) whether the plant was installed at a cost of about Rs. 31 crores with U.S.S.R. collaboration and aimed at self-sufficiency and whether the fall in coal raising in subsequent years necessitated the evolution of a programme to diversify production; and

(c) whether the reasons for the shortfall in the production could be ascribed to lack of adequate demand for coal mining equipment, diversification in the programme of manufacture, delay in the receipt and commissioning of equipment and Low Labour utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The Coal Mining Machinery Project was set up with Russian collaboration as part of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi and the estimated cost of the project was Rs. 31 crores. A separate Company under the name Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, was incorporated in April, 1965

to implement this project. The project was set up to meet the estimated demand of about 76 million tonnes of coal for the 3rd Plan Period and rising to 136 million tonnes in the 4th Plan Period. The Plant was to build up a capacity of 45,000 tonnes of coal mining equipment in 1971-72 starting with 5,000 tonnes in 1965-66. However, due to lack of orders for the kind of equipment for the manufacture of which it was established caused by the down-ward revision of coal targets and the relatively slower pace of mechanisation of mines, it became necessary to diversify the production of the plant to keep it loaded. Such diversification necessitated administrative and organisational changes within the plant the results of which will be secured over a period of time. The actual physical production in the plant has been less than what was originally scheduled in the build up of its capacity and this is attributable partly to the diversification measures causing imbalances in some of the shops of the plant and partly to the relatively low level of productivity of the labour force. Corrective measures in regard to these have also been initiated by the introduction of incentive schemes, re-organisation of the technological departments etc.

RAILWAY YARD, CHAMAGRAM STATION

3841. SHRIMATI UMA ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that from the yard of Chamagram Railway Station on the North-East Frontier Railway, huge quantities of iron, steel materials, foodgrains and other essential articles are being daily pilfered by large number of criminals with the knowledge of the Railway Protection Force men and officers on duty; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Chief Security Officer, Railway Protection Force, on the North-East Frontier Railway to prevent the theft ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No. There has been no theft of iron and steel materials during 1966 and 1967. Only 3 cases of yard thefts have been reported in 1967 as against 2 in 1966. As regards

theft of foodgrains, 10 cases were reported in 1967 as against 5 in 1966.

(b) The following preventive measures are taken :—

- (i) Armed patrolling by Police and R.P.F. personnel on the affected area has been introduced;
- (ii) Trains carrying food stuff and other essential goods are escorted; and
- (iii) State authorities have deputed Force at vulnerable stations in West Bengal portion to prevent smuggling of rice and apprehend smugglers and smuggled rice.

आटा तथा मंदा चिल

3842. श्री प० सा० बाल्याल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में जाजू फर्म की आटा तथा मंदा की कितनी मिलें हैं;

(ख) प्रत्येक मिल कब स्थापित की गई थी, कितनी मिलें केन्द्रीय सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति से स्थापित की गई थीं और कितनी मिलों के स्थापित होने के बाद अनुमति ली गई थीं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि आसाम आटा मिलों को 20 टन गेहूं का कोटा दिया गया था जिसे बाद में बढ़ा कर 70 टन और फिर 100 टन कर दिया गया था और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या इस मिल के बिरुद्ध भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री को कोई जापन अथवा शिकायत की गई थी और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलकहीन अली अहमद) : (क) विभिन्न राज्यों में ऐसी 8 आटा मिलें हैं जिनमें जाजूओं का कुछ हिस्सा है।

(ख) इनमें से तीन कारखानों को क्रमशः 1959, 1966 और 1967 में लाइसेंस दिये गये थे और एक की स्थापना के लिए

सरकार द्वारा अनुमति दे दी गई थी। शेष को उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया है।

(ग) मैसर्स आसाम फ्लोर मिल्स गोहाटी को एक पाली के आधार पर 60 मी० टन प्रतिदिन की क्षमता के लिए लाइसेंस दे दिया गया है।

(घ) हमें ऐसी कोई भी जानकारी नहीं है।

स्वयं चालित यद्वां से रेल गाड़ियों को रोकना

3843. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक को महेन्द्र (पट्टना) से स्वयंचालित यद्वां से रेलगाड़ियों को रोकने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) क्या उसने यह दावा किया है कि वह इस यद्वा से एक ही लाइन पर दो और से आने वाली दो रेलगाड़ियों को रोक सकता है और दोनों रेलगाड़ियों में कोई टक्कर नहीं होगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस यद्वा की कार्यकुशलता का पता करने का है ताकि रेलवे दुर्घटनाओं को रोका जा सके?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

STEEL PLANT IN HARYANA

3844. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to establish a steel plant in Haryana State :

(b) if so, the site selected for the same; and

(c) the amount allocated for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

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

पांचवां इस्पात कारखाना

3845. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र में पांचवा इस्पात कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में ब्रिटिश अमरीकी स्टील वर्क्स फार इण्डिया कन्सार्शियम के द्वारा कोई करार किया गया था;

(ख) बी० ए० ए० ए० आई० सी० द्वारा प्रस्तावित कारखाने के लिए किन स्थानों का चयन किया गया है तथा वे किन गाजियों में हैं;

(ग) इन में से कौन से स्थान हैं जहां सरकार का विचार पांचवा इस्पात कारखाना स्थापित करने का है; और

(घ) क्या किसी ऐसे राज्य ने जिसको कारखाने की स्थापना के लिये छाटा गया है मांग की है कि कारखाना शीघ्र स्थापित किया जाना चाहिये और यदि हाँ, तो वह राज्य कौन कौन से हैं तथा सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० चन्ना रेडी) : (क) से (घ). सरकारी क्षेत्र में पांचवे इस्पात कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए स्थान निर्धारण के बारे में भारत सरकार ने 27 जनवरी, 1965 को ब्रिटिश अमरीकी स्टील वर्क्स फार इण्डिया कन्सार्शियम (बी० ए० ए० ए० आई० सी०) के साथ तीन क्षेत्रों :—

- (1) बैलाडिला—विशाखापत्तनम;
- (2) सेलम—नेवेली; और
- (3) हैसपेट—गवा

में से छः विभिन्न स्थानों की जांच करने और सरकार को अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय करने के लिए प्रबत्ता-क्रम में, दो स्थान बताने के बारे

में एक समझौता किया था। कन्सार्शियम ने अपने स्थान-निर्धारण प्रतिवेदन में, जो 25 जून, 1965 को सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया गया था, दो स्थानों—(1) अन्ध्र प्रदेश में विशाखापत्तनम और (2) मैसूर में हैसपेट की सिफारिश की और उनके विचार में इन दोनों में विशाखापत्तनम अधिक उपयुक्त है। राज्य सरकारों ने जिनमें अन्ध्र प्रदेश और मैसूर भी शामिल हैं, अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में पांचवा इस्पात कारखाना स्थापित करने की मांग की है।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पांचवा इस्पात कारखाना स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर प्रत्याशित मांग और राष्ट्रीय साधनों की उपलब्धि के संदर्भ में पुनर्विलोकन किया जा जा रहा है और अभी तक इस बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

DEMONSTRATION BY EMPLOYEES OF INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

3846. **SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :**

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Indian Standards Institution, Delhi, demonstrated in front of the Indian Standards Institution Office, Delhi, on the 6th February, 1968;

(b) if so, their demands; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The particular demand of the ISI Employees Union in this demonstration was that the production of house rent receipt should not be insisted upon in cases where house rent allowance at enhanced rate of 20% is claimed as it has not been required for claiming the

allowance upto 15%. The matter is being handled by the Indian standards Institution and it is expected to be settled amicably.

12.20 HRS.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

GROUNDING OF *M.V. Vishwa Shanti* AT CONSTANZA

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“1 मार्च, 1968 को रूमानिया में कास्टेन्जा बन्दरगाह के निकट १४० बी० ‘विश्व शांति’ के रुक जाने का समाचार।”

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to state that one of our good ships....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We have already received the copies of this statement and we have read it.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, the hon. Minister may lay it on the Table of the House.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Sir, I lay the statement on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-412/68.]

श्री सीताराम केसरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि जो जहाज “विश्व शांति” दुर्घटनाप्रस्त हुआ 1 मार्च को 6.50 पर, उसकी दुर्घटना का समाचार मंत्री महोदय को 2 मार्च को मिला। यह एक बहुत गम्भीर बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह समाचार इतनी देर से क्यों मिला।

दूसरी बात यह कि जिस जहाज के बनाने में 1 करोड़ 45 लाख रु० लगे वह 14 या 15 बार दुनिया का भ्रमण

कर चुका था। इस बार भी वह 9800-टन के करीब माल ले कर चला था। यूगोस्लाविया और यू० ए० आर० के बन्दरगाहों के बाद उसने रूमानिया के बन्दरगाह में प्रवेश किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे जहाजों के प्रवेश के पहले मौसम के सम्बन्ध में जो किसी प्रकार का सिम्बल मिलता है वह उसको मिला था या नहीं, और अगर नहीं मिला तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर ठहराई गई ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am a little surprised that the hon. Member should complain of delay in information being sent. The ship struck the breakwaters at 6.30 p.m. on 1st March. At 3 a.m. on 2nd March, the crew were taken off the ship. We received information on the 2nd March morning, and immediately it was received, it was communicated to the Central Government; and the owners, namely the Shipping Corporation immediately communicated the information to the insuring company and to the Salvage Organisation so that somebody from the Salvage Organisation could go there. They had also immediately cabled to our Embassy in Rumania who sent their officer to the spot to find out what assistance should be given. Also an officer from the Shipping Corporation was immediately sent to Constantza.

I do not think I would accept the statement that there was any delay in the information being sent.

Regarding the second question whether there was any idea of the meteorological conditions being bad and so on, all that will be the subject of inquiry. The inquiry is being made by a nautical officer. Captain Rikhy who has been there from 10th March. All the officers are detained there along with their logbooks and other documents. As soon as the report is received, I shall be quite prepared to make a statement.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : It is a matter of serious concern that this vessel which was constructed by the public undertaking namely the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. in which we have invested a lot of money, should have disintegrated

and broken into two parts. It is not as if fractures have occurred, as the hon. Minister has pointed out. An important issue arises. Not only is it a pointer to the inefficiency of the concern which constructed it but what is of greater importance is this. Are there fundamental defects in the engineering and technology employed by this concern? If so, I would simply put this to the hon. Minister more in sorrow than in anger: *Quo vadis?* Where are you going? If the technology or engineering employed is not sound and some of the ships constructed are basically defective, then it is a matter of serious concern. Would the Minister appoint a commission of inquiry composed of technical personnel to look into this aspect of the functioning of Hindustan Shipyard, whether the engineering and technology are sound and efficient? Secondly, which authority certified the ship as sea-worthy, particularly when the special survey was conducted in mid-1967 when it was declared sea-worthy and fit to operate? In the light of this, why did it disintegrate into two parts by a minor shock? There was no collision of a type which would lead to disintegration.

MR. SPEAKER: How long am I to go on listening to his speech when only a question or two by way of clarification is allowed?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I am asking only one or two questions.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am sorry that the hon. Member seems to have the public sector on his brain all the while. I strongly repudiate the allegations which have been made by such a responsible person as my hon. friend.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No allegations.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: He is becoming irrelevant.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Certainly, he has made allegations. I am extremely sorry he has done it.

This ship has got the best certificates from the Lloyds Register of Shipping and from all the persons who have deployed in service. It has made 14 runs. Unfortunately, accidents do occur. If a machi-

inery manufactured by my hon. friend's friends, may be a motor car or something like that were to meet with an accident, and get damaged, could it be attributed to the same defect? (Interruptions) I am perfectly entitled to defend the public sector in the face of the hon. Member's allegations against it.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: The Minister should not get excited.

SHRI RANGA rose—

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am not yielding.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): We are not asking him to yield. I am not bothered about the Minister. It is improper for us to lose our temper. But is it not more improper for a Minister to lose his in this manner?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Are we to suffer because the Minister loses his temper?

MR. SPEAKER: My experience is that none of us can afford to lose temper, these days. These days are so bad (Interruption).

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I can assure the House that neither the hon. Member nor I have lost our tempers.

As regards the question who gave the certificate, the ship had been surveyed. When it was constructed, it was done under proper survey not merely by our own mercantile marine surveyors but also by Lloyds Register of Shipping. After completion of construction, the ship was surveyed for all the necessary technical details and certificate given. It was placed in the highest class by Lloyds Register. It has already done 14 voyages. I think it is an extremely unfortunate accident that occurred. But simply because an accident has occurred, therefore that the whole Hindustan Shipyard should be blamed and a demand made for the appointment of a commission of inquiry—I am not prepared to appoint any such commission.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: What is the nature of the accident? What was the extent of the impact?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : All that has got to be ascertained.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : He has not been able to ascertain this simple fact, though the accident occurred on the 1st of March.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : From the statement, it is evident that no immediate salvage measures have been undertaken. Even today the fate of the cargo is still in suspense.

It is also disclosed that we are having our shipping lines with Rumania for the past 10 years and we have done many voyages within that time. From this it is evident that we have not made any treaty provisions contemplated under sec. 403 of the Merchant Shipping Act, according to which we have to make treaty provisions on a reciprocal basis for wrecks of this kind. Nor do we have elaborate provisions covering wrecks and salvages for such contingencies which are costly.

Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether we have any treaty arrangements with any of the maritime Powers, in particular with Rumania, so far as wrecks and salvages are concerned.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am sorry I am not in a position to answer the question at the moment whether we have any treaty. As far as salvaging is concerned, an officer of the salvaging organisation is already there surveying the ship and trying to find out how far it can be salvaged.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : यह बहुत ही दुखद घटना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सिल्वा साहब मर गए हैं, क्या उनकी फैमिली को मुआवजा मिलेगा और अगर मिलेगा तो कितना मिलेगा ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I wish I were in a position on to tell the hon. member the exact amount. My information is that adequate compensation has already been sanctioned. It will be given to the next of kin, but they have to produce a succession certificate. Pending production of a succession certificate, it has been decided to make an *ex gratia* payment

straightaway. I am extremely sorry the man should have died. I would like to extend my own sympathy and the sympathy of the House to the next of kin this gentleman who has lost his life on duty.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : I can understand the hon. Minister getting irritated whenever the public sector is mentioned, but the record of the Hindustan Shipyard is not above board. I am myself aware of two cases. For Indian Steamship Co., one ship built by the Hindustan Shipyard by the name of "Indian Industry" had a constructional defect. In another case a ship was sold to Great Eastern Shipping Co., whose original name was probably Ratnakar which was subsequently changed, and that also had a constructional defect, as a result of which both had to carry 2,000 tonnes ballast whenever they travelled. Therefore, may I know whether in respect of this particular ship there was any particular constructional defect.

Secondly, what was the master's report in respect of this particular damage done, and may I know whether, in view of certain defects that might be in the construction or otherwise, Government anticipate any difficulty in settlement of claims by the insurers ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not know if I would be in a position to go into the history of Hindustan Shipyard. We all know that the early history when there was some difficulty in the beginning, but this ship was constructed in 1962 and to the best of my knowledge there was no question of any construction defect, because it has been certified, but an enquiry is going on. Not only an officer from the Shipping Corporation, not only the Harbour Minister of the port of Constantza of the Rumanian Government, but also a nautical officer of the Indian Government has proceeded there to conduct a preliminary enquiry under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act. As soon as we get his report, we will have to find out whether there was any defect on the part of the vessel, or any defect on the part of any individual and take necessary action.

12.34 HRS.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

WEST BENGAL TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) SECOND ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the West Bengal Taxation Laws (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1968 (West Bengal Ordinance No. V of 1968) promulgated by the Governor of West Bengal on the 7th January, 1968, under article 213 (2)(a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 20th February, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of West Bengal. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-408/68].

MINERAL CONCESSION (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1968.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 370 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1968, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-409/68].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF COFFEE 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 Certified Accounts of the Coffee Board for the year 1966-67 and the Auditor Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See LT-410/68].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 741 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1968, under section 12A of the Essential commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-411/68].

12.35 HRS.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS MINUTES

श्री द्वारा नारा तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : मैं भारत के राज्य व्यापार निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा गंधक के आयात के लिए मैसर्स ओवल इंडस्ट्रीज, न्यूयार्क, के साथ किए गए करार के बारे में सरकारी उपकरणों सम्बन्धी समिति के पांचवें प्रतिवेदन से सम्बन्धित पैठकों के कार्यालयी-सारांश सभा-पतल पर रखता हूँ।

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) : I beg to present the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE THIRTY-SEVENTH AND FORTY-FOURTH REPORTS

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee :—

- (1) Thirty-seventh Report on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Agriculture)—Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore.
- (2) Forty-fourth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninety-first Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways—South Eastern Railways.

12.36 HRS.

STATEMENT RE: ATTAINMENT OF INDEPENDENCE BY MAURITIUS

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I am sure

the House will join me in greeting the advent of freedom in Mauritius and in warmly welcoming independent Mauritius to the comity of nations.

As the House is aware, a delegation led by my colleague, the Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri Bhagat, is in Mauritius at this moment, rejecting with its free people and sharing their sense of fulfilment at this long-awaited liberation from colonial rule.

Sir, we wish the people of Mauritius all success in the endeavours upon which they will now embark as a free people, to develop their multi-racial society and to further their socio-economic progress.

We look forward to preserving and promoting the goodwill and understanding between our two people and to growing mutual cooperation in the sphere of socio-economic development.

May I request you, Sir, on behalf of this House and the people of India, to convey to the Government and the people of Mauritius our sincere good wishes on this joyous occasion?

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12.37 HRS.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now resume further discussion on the general budget. 6 hours and 40 minutes have been spent and we have still about 13 hours. I would request the Deputy Prime Minister to reply on Thursday, at about 2.30 P.M. because we would be also having private members' business on that day, Friday being a holiday.

Today, a discussion has been put down at 6.30 P.M. Mr. Nath Pai is not well. Therefore, we will continue that discussion sometime next week.

Now Dr. Melkote.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : Sir, yesterday, I just started by saying that the budget presented by the Finance Minister has created a confidence among the people which was not evident for the past two or three years. The budget could be looked

at from various angles and in doing so, various sectors of the population have a feeling of either being pleased or being hurt. I for one would say that by and large, the people have welcomed the budget and I wish him all success in the coming year.

The revenue that the Finance Minister would be getting next year would be about Rs. 3,200 crores which is nearly ten times the revenue in 1947, which was just Rs. 347 crores. In the first plan, we planned for an expenditure in both public and private sectors to the tune of Rs. 3,100 crores. We will be spending that amount of money during the course of just one year now. From this, it is evident that the progress that the nation has made in the last twenty years has been phenomenal and the budgetary position has definitely improved.

Due to shortage of time, I would like to concentrate on only two or three points. First is the plan allocation for Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh has not received the same amount of grant that it received every year. Last year, we received a particular quantum. This year it has been reduced. We have been spending a good deal of money on agriculture and supplying food to the whole of India. Even electricity is being supplied to the villages for agricultural purposes. In that context, if we are singled out of all the states and we are not given the same amount of money given to other States, we feel very much hurt. We have presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister and we hope that the Finance Minister will come to our succour.

There are two items in the budget which are not so welcome. One is the extra charge made by the communications department. The communications department has been developing fast in the country. Incidentally, I do not know whether the minister in charge of this department should concord, developing himself in keeping with the development of the department. I would like to bring to his notice that this extra money that he wants there is absolutely unnecessary. I personally feel that this amount can be got by other means and it is not at all necessary to hurt the common man in this endeavour.

Therefore, may I make a few suggestions? The rate charged for a postcard is sought to be increased. Is it necessary? There are two aspects of this question. One is that postcards are being utilised for social purposes, for communication of domestic affairs, for marriages, for deaths and several other incidents. Equally so the postcard is being used in millions by the commercial department. Why not bring a separate postcard altogether charging the commercial department a higher rate, nearly double, and give the poor man the present rate or, if necessary, lessen it?

The telegraph department also should do the same thing. So far as telegrams are concerned, the poor man has to take the material, go to the post office, write out the telegram and hand it over paying the necessary charges. All commercial firms and wealthy private individuals have got telephones. They simply telephone the telegraph office giving the message to be conveyed. The department has to have a clerk appointed to take down this message which means cost. In return he telephones back. Even the telephone charges do not get charged. When it is conveyed to the other end at that end also there has to be a clerk to take down the message and convey it. The poor man also is made to bear a share of this burden. Why should this happen? I do not see why phonograms should not be charged at a much higher rate and commercial telegrams at least sixty paise or much more if necessary so that the richer people will be made to bear the burden of the cost and the poor man will be left alone. This by itself will be able to bring in a good revenue. If the charges on commercial telegrams, phonograms and international charges are increased sufficient revenue will come in. As I have already said, if the department leaves alone the ordinary postcards used for social services and the telegrams of the poor people, and in place of that levies a higher charge on commercial postcards, telegrams and phonograms, the department will get a good deal of revenue. According to calculations made here the postcard itself is facing a deficit of Rs. 6 crores. All this could be made up if an equitable charge is made on the affluent sections of the population.

Then I come to the question of public sector industries. Many of them got es-

blished ten or twelve years back. The total investment has been somewhere about Rs. 2,500 crores. In spite of these things, what is the return in our industries. The private sector is very fond of pointing out to the public sector. Even in the private sector, I would like to ask, what is the return? Since 1950, after we got independence, we have been getting into the country the best machinery available in the world. We have got the best machinery from Russia, East Germany, West Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, America, England, France, Japan and every country. When our Indians go to those countries for training they produce that amount of material there and get better wages. In England they get a thousand rupees per month, in France and Germany Rs. 1,500 a month and an equal amount in Sweden and Switzerland. When they come to our country for working on the same machines they get Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 a month. The wage structure in our country is so low that there is no incentive. In spite of this the world over people say that our labour is very costly. This is a matter for investigation.

It is pointed out that with this low wage structure the Indian worker is not producing sufficient. Why is it so? Is it due to bad managerial talent or is it due to insufficient incentives? What is the cause that having invested Rs. 2,500 crores in the public sector and possibly a similar amount or at least half that amount in the private sector neither the private sector nor the public sector is able to give a similar account as other countries are giving. The fault lies entirely with the managerial talent. The worker is prepared to work. Even in the postal department there is over-time wages. Why should this occur? The workers waste time, sit overtime and work for 14 hours. And when they work for 14 hours, how can they work the next day with the same amount of efficiency? I would say that you have to categorise the workers as A, B, C according to their ability and efficiency and give them promotion only on that basis. What the worker wants is more money. So, while giving them money it should be ensured that they complete the work within the stipulated time so that they will be able to produce more. Whether it is the postal department or the industry, it is the same. I want the hon. Minister to realise that if

[Dr. Melkote]

we want the country to progress it is necessary for everyone of us to put in proper effort and it is the duty of the management to see that the workers are made to work. As things stand, they are getting the minimum wages in this country in spite of the phenomenal progress that has been made by the country. This aspect of the question is very important and I am sure the Minister will pay attention to this.

I am glad the Finance Minister has given priority for agricultural production. In Andhra Pradesh we do not have many industries and there is concentration of people on agriculture. Because we have only few industries, the unemployment potential in Andhra Pradesh is very very great. Are we to be hit again by not providing enough financial assistance for development of industries in that area? Even in the agricultural field the money that we deserve is not being given by the Finance Minister. This aspect of the question needs to be looked into very very carefully and, therefore, I would like to plead with the Finance Minister that in spite of merely looking at the financial aspect of the question, he should set up a Committee of Members of Parliament to look into those items of expenditure in the various departments and suggest ways and means of curtailing that expenditure. If that is done, I am sure much of the extra burden that he is trying to impose by his budget can be removed.

The same thing applies to the railway administration. The railways have become one of the most corrupt and inefficient department. I am very sorry to say this in respect of a public sector undertaking. It is deteriorating day by day. Though the defects have been pointed out year after year, the railways have not made any improvement. There is something wrong somewhere and I think the concerned people should be taken to task. I hope the Finance Minister, apart from looking into the budget, will look into this aspect of the matter so that the public exchequer may be benefited thereby.

MR. SPEAKER : I find that some parties like PSP, SSP and Communist Marxists have not yet taken part in the general discussion on the budget. So, I would now call members from those parties before calling any Congress Member. The Communist Marxists have not even given their

name. I hope they will do it now. Shri Hem Barua.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : This is a limping budget that Shri Morarji Desai has presented to Parliament on the leap year day. I call it a limping budget because our economy itself is limping today. Our economy is in the doldrums; there is no doubt about it, and that is due to the fact of the rise in prices, steep rise in prices and less production. These are the few things that are affecting our economy at present. In this context, I would just like to know whether the budget proposals visualise the state of affairs in our economy today or not.

12.48 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

As I look at it, there is no attempt made to rejuvenate our ailing economy. The budget proposals do not give any indication of it. The budget proposals give an indication of the fact that the Finance Minister is very much optimistic, but it is based on carelessness. There is no ground for optimism and yet he is very optimistic.

The budget proposals should have a perspective. The perspective of our economy must be taken into account in the budget. But, unfortunately, the budget proposals have not taken the perspective or the ailing condition of our economy into account. That perspective of the economy must be as clear as a mirror. But, unfortunately, the perspective which the Finance Minister presents, against the background of which he has formulated his budget proposals, is befogged and blurred, and there is the rub. What is a good budget? The test of a good and rational budget depends upon certain factors? What are those factors?

The first one is the capacity to straighten out our finances. That means we have to discipline our fiscal policy. But then there is no attempt to discipline our fiscal policy and there is no attempt to straighten out finances. The other is to stabilise the prices. Unfortunately, the prices in the country are spiralling up to giddy heights and there is no attempt in the Budget proposals to check this spiralling up of the prices. This is an obnoxious

and ominous fact in our national life and in our national economy. But there has been no attempt to right these wrongs. What the Finance Minister is doing is that he is shifting from point to point without effecting any check on the critical points. That is what he is doing. The third ground on which a Budget can be judged as a rational Budget is its capacity to promote and encourage the capital market. But, unfortunately, there is no attempt in the Budget proposals to promote and encourage the capital market. What is happening to our economy? So far as our economy is concerned, there is less and less production, lessening of production and escalation of deficit financing and inflation to the detriment of the economy.

Now, may I point out that our Finance Minister has said times without number that he would never resort to deficit financing? But this deficit financing that he has resorted to in the Budget proposals to the extent of Rs. 290 crores, as adumbrated in the Budget proposals, is colossal in dimension. There can be no doubt about it. It is really unfortunate that the overall deficit, as adumbrated in our Budget, from year to year, is escalating from year to year. In 1961-62, the overall deficit was Rs. 114.51 crores and now it has become Rs. 290 crores. I must say that there is a stupendous progress in deficit in this country. There is no doubt about it.

The Finance Minister, in the same breath, says that the States must balance their Budgets. That is what he has said. But he has not taken any steps to see that the States balance their Budgets. There should be cooperation between the State Governments and the Central Government so far as the formulation of the economic policies are concerned. But that is not there. There is an old saying that example is better than precept. Shri Morarji Desai has given a precept but he has not tried to give an example so that the example might be emulated by the States. It is not easier for a deficit Budget to enthuse or to improve the capital market. There is no doubt about it. But in this context of the deficit Budget, I may point out that the deficit Budget will give rise to inflationary pressures and inflationary pressures will give rise to a further rise

in prices and a further rise in prices will lead to little revolutions. All over the country, today, there are divisive forces raising their heads. It is because of economic imbalance in their regions. It is because of economic imbalance that the Shiv Sena has become a force in Bombay and it is due to economic imbalance that the Lachit Sena, although it is an underground organisation, is producing an impact on the psychology of the people living in that State. These little popular revolutions that are enacted in different parts of the country might be sporadic and isolated because of inflationary pressures and because of the rise in prices and also because of the ailing conditions of our economy. These little popular revolutions that might be sporadic and isolated might combine themselves into a mighty revolution any force, comprehensive and consolidated revolutionary force. But the Budget proposals have not taken note of that. Whether we like it or not, a starving people does not know any logic.

What about unemployment? The backlog of unemployment in this country is increasing from year to year. It has now assumed a magnitude, this unemployment problem has accumulated a magnitude, which cannot be wished away by platitudes. This fact of growing unemployment, I am sure, is going to contribute to the rise of the divisive forces that are already rampant in this country. Could these divisive forces be checked by slogans from the citadel of Delhi? They cannot be checked. I am sorry to say that the Finance Minister has not taken up the point of unemployment. The backlog of unemployment, which is increasing from year to year, has not been taken into account. Now what he is serious about is the employment of Congressmen who have been discarded by the Indian electorate. All these Congressmen like, Shri K. D. Malaviya, Shri Subramaniam, Shri Raghunath Singh, Shri Rameshwar Tantia, Shri Thomas, Shri Raj Bahadur, etc., who were discarded by the Indian electorate, are gainfully rehabilitated in office. Rehabilitation of the Congressmen discarded by the Indian electorate does not mean or does not indicate any attempt towards the solution of the unemployment problem which is getting more and more intensified in this

[**Shri Hem Barua**]

country. The trouble is this. The psychology from which this Government suffers is that once the Congressmen get defeated in the elections, they become experts, experts for something else. That is what is happening. Mr. Raj Bahadur is rehabilitated in Katmandu, Mr. Tantia is rehabilitated, Mr. Raghunath Singh is rehabilitated. Mr. Subramaniam is rehabilitated. Mr. Thomas is rehabilitated, Mr. K. D. Malaviya is rehabilitated. All these people who were discarded by the Indian electorate have now become experts. That is not the way to solve the problem of unemployment. This morning, the papers have reported that there are as many as 40,000.....
(*Interruptions*).

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : This shows that they are benevolent.

SHRI HEM BARUA : If appointing discarded Congressmen to gainful occupations is benevolence, I am sorry I cannot agree with Professor Sharma, although he is very learned.

Now what is happening about agriculture ? About agriculture, different departments of the Government have given different estimates; the Food Department gives one estimate, the Agriculture Department gives another estimate and the Planning Commission gives yet another estimate. That is the trouble. Yet, on these estimates, which are given differently by the different departments of the same Government, Mr. Morarji Desai seems to capitalise—capitalise to do what, because we are going to have a bumper crop and one speaks with optimism—capitalise on this bumper crop to wipe out the deficit of Rs. 290 crores. The President in his Address to Parliament has said that we are going to have a bumper crop of 95 million tonnes. All right; let us take that as the right estimate and that is good news. Yet, one feels like asking as to what percentage of this bumper crop is due to the efforts made by the Government and what percentage of it is due to the bounty of nature. Somehow or other, India has a monsoonic agriculture. If the monsoons smile on us, we get good agriculture and if the monsoons do not smile on us, then we get bad agriculture, and

Mr. Morarji Desai seems to depend on these smiles of nature. But I must tell him that the smiles of nature are as evanescent and at the same time as illusory as the smiles of a wily woman. The smiles of nature are as evanescent and as illusory as the smiles of a wily woman, and I do not want Mr. Morarji Desai, who is a strong man and who is a moralist, to be spoiled by the smiles of nature..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue after Lunch.

The House stands adjourned for Lunch till 2.00 P.M.

13 HRS.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Four Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**]

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Hem Barua may resume his speech.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I was speaking on agriculture and the wily smiles of a woman because I am afraid that Shri Morarji Desai who is a moralist might be entrapped by the wily smiles of nature which are like the wily smiles of a wily woman. Whatever that might be, agriculture is the largest private sector in our country. But somehow or other, agriculture is being neglected in this country. It has suffered cold neglect by Government. At the same time, our agriculture is in doldrums because of the fact of cold neglect and at same time, the mismanagement and misdeeds of this Government for the last twenty years.

Now, the problems of agriculture cannot be solved simply by depending on the smiles of nature. Government must take positive steps to improve our agriculture, because we must not forget that agriculture constitutes even now 70-75 per cent of our foreign exchange earnings and agricultural production accounts for 50 per cent of our national income. In order to

promote our export trade, both agriculture and industry are to be reared up, particularly agriculture deserves to be more carefully reared up as it contributes, as I said, 70-75 per cent of our foreign exchange earnings.

I am unhappy to see that the Finance Minister has imposed taxes on manufactured goods. Our manufactured jute goods are already facing a keen competition from neighbouring countries, particularly Pakistan. Now by imposing a tax on manufactured jute goods, how does he hope to improve or promote our export trade? That passes my comprehension. In the budget proposals, there is no indication to see that our export trade increases.

There is also the decision to create a buffer stock of foodgrains, particularly by imports under PL 480. When the President addressed the joint session of Parliament last year, he said that by 1971 this country shall become self-sufficient in food, but in the last Address of the President last month, there is no mention of that. Even in the budget proposals or in the budget speech of the Finance Minister, there is no mention of that. I would say the sooner PL 480 imports are discontinued the better for our country, its economy and political stability also.

The Finance Minister has said that the defence budget has gone up because of two things. One is the cost of the establishment; the other is the programme this country has undertaken to build border roads. May I draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the report of the PAC which pinpoints certain cases of corruption in the defence department itself? Who does not know about the recent motor tyre purchase scandal? It came up on the floor of the house also. While our brave jawans are facing the rigours of nature on the frontier in order to defend the dignity of our national flag, the dignity of this country and its integrity, there are certain persons in the defence department who enjoy a comfortable life in cloistered seclusion. They are the arm-chair people who are indulging in corruption. When I think this corruption, it pains me. Corruption has become a patent factor in our national life. It must be rooted out

entirely. I am a staunch believer in the need for a certain amount of ethics in our life. But ethics is a thing that is missing. The Finance Minister who believes in ethical attitudes and all that, should undertake some measures to see that corruption is rooted out lock, stock and barrel from this country. But that is not done.

As regards the border roads, may I say this? We have our enemies on the border. In spite of the fact that the Peking Radio and Radio Pakistan are criticising us for increasing our defence budget, I would say that roads must be built. But there is one thing. The roads must not exist on maps only as they did during the Chinese aggression of 1962; they must exist in *terra firma*. The Finance Minister should see to this.

Coming to imposition of taxes, it has been done in a random way. There are some people who say that this is not a socialist budget. It might not be. In that case, Shri Asoka Mehta, who went to the Congress with some socialist goals, to try to build a society on socialist lines, must withdraw from the Congress now; resign from the Congress.

AN HON. MEMBER : Do you want him back?

SHRI HEM BARUA : He is not going to come back, because you have given him a ministerial berth, and once a man gets a ministerial berth, because of natural weakness of man, it is difficult.

Instead of imposing taxes at random which saps the vitality of the common man, as the postal rates increases are sapping the vitality of the common man, I would say that the Government must tighten up its tax collection machinery, but there is no attempt to do it, although there has been a demand made on the floor of the House. Only yesterday the Minister of State for Finance disclosed in this House that tax arrears are to the tune of Rs. 541.71 crores. This is stupendous amount, and 15 big business concerns and big individuals are involved in this amount of tax arrears. This is a serious matter to be taken note of.

[**Shri Hem Barua**]

This tax evasion has somehow or other become an occupational disease with India, with Indian big business, and it has taken the form of an epidemic. It has even produced an impact on foreign companies operating their business in this country. For instance, Burmah-Shell Refineries Limited owes an income-tax of Rs. 285.49 lakhs to this Government. That shows that tax collection machinery has not been tightened up.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : 80% is in dispute.

SHRI HEM BARUA : What about the 20% that is not in dispute? Why has this Government failed there?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : I would like to point out that the department has conceded that Rs. 135 crores are not effective arrears. So, the effective arrears are only Rs. 365 crores.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Let us believe what he says. If more than Rs. 300 crores are in arrears, even then I would say that the tax collection machinery has failed to mop up those arrears.

Prof. Kaldor estimated tax arrears to the tune of Rs. 200 crores per year, but unfortunately that amount has escalated now, and it is Rs. 541.71 crores. We have to take note of that even cinema stars like Raj Kapoor are in arrears. Why is it that the Government cannot mop up these arrears, in stead of imposing fresh taxes?

Taxes on postal rates, particularly on packets of books, is going to effect the book trade. Mostly book shops are situated in the town arrears, and the rural people when they want to buy books have to get them through the postal service. When the rates are increased like this on postal packets, this is naturally going to affect the book-reading habit of our rural population. That has to be noted.

There should be economy, but there is no sign of it in the speech made by the Finance Minister. There should be a drastic check on governmental spending, but what is happening? I do not know what the Administrative Reforms Commission is going to recommend, but the fact remains that there is a proliferation of the

administrative machinery. Administrative expenditure escalating from year to year. In 1964-65 the over-all expenditure on civil administration was Rs. 107 crores. Now it is Rs. 186 crores. This is the state of affairs. I would say that unchecked governmental spending leads to inflation. Inflation leads to many evils which I have already said.

The Finance Minister has taxed foreign liquor. He should know that prohibition is often described as a monstrous fraud perpetrated on the Indian people and by this policy the Indian exchequer is losing Rs. 300 crores per year. If you scrap prohibition, the national exchequer gains. He has increased the tax on foreign liquor. That is not the way to give a fillip to prohibition. He is a prohibitionist, who does not drink except tomato juice, probably.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Even that is too strong for him; only goat's milk. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HEM BARUA : Unfortunately, he is trying to model all Indians after his pattern. That reminds me of the Red Rose of Oscar Wilde. I would like to quote that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Quote and conclude.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The Prime Minister quoted Oscar Wilde the other day. It is one thing for a woman to quote Oscar Wilde and it is another thing for a man to do so.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Have I ever asked the hon. member to give up his betel leaves?

SHRI HEM BARUA : As I said, he is trying to model all Indians after his pattern.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : On the Constitution, not on me.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Oscar Wilde wrote :—

"The Red Rose is horribly selfish if it wants the other flowers in the garden to be both red and rose."

I think Mr. Morarji Desai is horribly selfish. This tax imposed on foreign liquor, I am afraid, will lead to smuggling and other disastrous effects so far as the health of the people is concerned. You must not forget that most of the State Governments are liberalising the policy of prohibition. When the States are doing so, to think that he would be able to give a fillip to prohibition by imposing this tax is a mid-summer night's dream. He cannot do it. This is bound to fail.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should conclude now and leave some time for the second speaker from his party.

SHRI HEM BARUA : All right, Sir; thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Suryanarayana.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि आपने हमारे गुरु के बाद मुझे बुलावा दिया। ऐसे लरनेड प्रोफेसर के बाद आपने मुझे अवसर दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called Mr. Suryanarayana, not Mr. Sheo Narain.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) : Sir, while supporting the demands contained in this budget, I would request the Government of India to consider allotting more funds especially for the development of agriculture in general and particularly in Andhra Pradesh, which is dominated by the agriculturists. The Andhra Government has sent several proposals for the development of agricultural industry, but whenever our ministers, including the Chief Minister have approached the Government of India, they have been told that they should keep within their plan limits. It is a reasonable reply, of course. But they also know that the resources of Andhra Pradesh are very limited. They have sunk all their resources in Nagarjunasagar. It is well known to all the people in India that Andhra Pradesh is already surplus in foodgrains.

Therefore, if they invest any more in agricultural development it is not only for Andhra Pradesh, and it is not for South India, but in the interest of the whole of India. This year, it seems, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has already given six lakh tons of foodgrains to the Food Corporation of India which has been distributed among the deficit States.

Sir, recently, several times our Ministers from Andhra Pradesh approached our Finance Minister and also the Prime Minister for financial assistance to execute important projects, but returned with empty hands. If the policy of the Government of India continues like this all the agricultural development in Andhra Pradesh will collapse. They are spending on so many projects like Tungabhadra, Pochampad and also Nagarjunasagar from within their own limits. They have so far spent nearly Rs. 130 lakh on Nagarjunasagar alone. When they are approaching the Centre for funds to complete the Nagarjunasagar project according to the plan they are not being provided with proper funds.

There is also one other thing, in this connection, which I want to bring to the notice of the House. If my hon. friends from other States do not misunderstand me, I want to refer to the inter-State disputes regarding distribution of river waters. It is a technical matter. So many awards have been passed. In spite of all these controversies the Government of India is keeping quiet. Our State Ministers now and then come here and have joint meetings with the Cabinet or the Congress Working Committee. But even then, things are left to the technical people and the concerned State Governments, which results in the Andhra Assembly members abusing the Mysore Government, the Mysore Assembly accusing the Maharashtra Government, the Maharashtra Assembly accusing the Andhra Government and so on. It is no good leaving such matters, with which the Government of India is associated, to the concerned people to settle themselves. These matters should be settled at a round table sitting here. This is not the way to settle matters especially at this critical juncture, when we want to develop our agriculture industry and do our

[**Shri K. Suryanarayana]**

best to stop imports from foreign countries. This year even though we have got a bumper crop in the Kharif season, we are told that we should import 300 or 400 million tons of rice. For that we have to spend foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 1000 crores or something like that. Every year we are going on increasing our imports even though when we get a good crop in some years. There is no limit to these imports. There must be some stop put on this. As the hon. Member, Shri Hem Barua, pointed out, fortunately, the Government have not promised anything this year in the Budget Speech or in the President's Address, that they will stop import of foodgrains. In our election speeches we all have promised so many things to the people, that we would settle everything including food deficits if we were elected. But they are leaving all matters of finance and inter-State disputes to the States to settle among themselves with the results they are fighting against each other in the States. Our people say that we have got a very strong Finance Minister in the Centre, but in settling these matters I find that he is not strong enough. He is not taking any interest to settle the problems of irrigation or power projects. From 1964 onwards the Andhra Pradesh Government have proposed many schemes of minor irrigation for inclusion in the Fourth Plan. According to a team of experts of the Government of India, the execution of the result schemes of minor irrigation and tubewells requires only Rs. 12.50 crores. Though many schemes are there, I do not want to mention all of them. I will mention only important ones. Recently, Sir, the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao, visited Andhra—a site in my constituency, Thammileru area and made some proposals. I come from West Godavari, which is the biggest surplus district in the whole of India. Yet, only one-fourth of that district is irrigated by guaranteed canal water. The rest of the district is irrigated by wells, tanks and rain water. There is no power supply except at a few places. Yet, in spite of all these difficulties, out of the total export of Andhra of 6 lakhs tons, West Godavari's contribution is 1 lakh tons to the Food Corporation.

The price of land in the areas cultivated by canal water is Rs. 5,000 to 10,000. But, in the adjoining fields where there is no supply of canal water, even though they get water from other sources like wells and tanks, the price of land is only Rs. 500. The disparity is so much. Even though the Andhra Pradesh Government have been requesting the Central Government to give special and sympathetic consideration to the proposals, at least for food production, made by them for inclusion in the Fourth Plan, it is a matter of regret that the Plan outlay of Andhra State is coming down from year to year for the last three years. In 1965-66 the outlay was Rs. 105 crores, in 1966-67 Rs. 95 crores and in the current year it will be only Rs. 71 crores. Similarly, the Central assistance to Andhra has also come down. In 1965-66 it was Rs. 65 crores; in 1966-67 it was Rs. 61.25 crores and in the current year it is only Rs. 57.50 crores. When this is the attitude of the Centre, how can they expect increased agricultural production from Andhra Pradesh.

The agriculturists of Andhra Pradesh are going to other States for cultivation. Some of them have gone to Tamilnad and settled there long ago. Some people have gone to Mysore and purchased lands there. The people could develop agriculture only when they get facilities in the matter of finance for the prospects but unfortunately, the attitude of the Centre has been far from helpful. The Centre expects Andhra to produce more food and export to other States but, at the same time, it is not prepared to give any financial assistance for increasing agricultural production.

Take the case of power drills. The Bihar Government have so many power drills which are lying idle. The Andhra Pradesh Government approached the Central Government saying that they are very keen to have them and that they are even prepared to purchase them. Yet, nothing has been done in the matter.

Even though Andhra Pradesh is exporting several lakhs tons of food, just like Rajasthan, Andhra has also some drought affected areas. Anantapur, the native district of our hon. Speaker, is the worst drought-affected district in the whole of Andhra. There is no arrangement for water supply in this district even for drink-

ing purposes. There are many other areas like that. In fact, two-thirds of Andhra is deficit in food production. Yet, Andhra Pradesh is supplying foodgrains to other States without hesitation.

Recently, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India has circulated to all the Members "India Perspective in two Decades". While agreeing with all the achievements in the last 20 years, I say, our set-backs are also several. In India, every year, along with our achievements, our problems are also increasing like anything. These problems should be settled and solved by mutual agreements. Everywhere, every party says so many things. For political purposes, they are trying to misuse and mislead the people. Particularly, in Andhra Pradesh, the people, after coming to know of all these political slogans, are not in any way to be satisfied with only slogans or promises. They want some practical assistance from the Government of India. Our people in Andhra are kind enough to send us with Congress majority in Parliament in last elections. Though we have lost some seats for Andhra Legislative Assembly, they have given 90 per cent of their votes in favour of the Congress for Parliament. But, Sir, if we will go there now, they will question us, "At the time of your elections you promised so many things. But even a single major project is not coming to Andhra Pradesh. In what way are you coming to us?" They are asking these questions. So, I would humbly request the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Government of India.... (*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Let them realise their folly in electing you.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : We and you also are saying so many things to the people. Everybody knows what we are promising in the elections. We say, by our policies; the country will be benefited, my constituency will be benefited. We say all that. Why do you hide all these things? We also say, our policy is better, our programme is better and our leaders are more competent than leaders of any other party. We are saying like that. The other parties are also doing the

same thing. There is no necessity to repeat and reply to all these things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, further I want to submit to the Finance Minister that regarding flood control schemes also, they have asked the Andhra Pradesh Government to proceed only with their resources even though they are recommended by the Government of India experts. There is no justification....

AN HON. MEMBER : Andhra Pradesh is also a part of India.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : I am quite agreeing with that my hon. friend, Sir, what I am proposing is not only for Andhra Pradesh. I am again repeating that it is not for Andhra Pradesh alone. Whatever we produce, whatever we propose, is only in the interest of the nation, but not for Andhra Pradesh. We, the Members, are not benefited here personally, except getting only Rs. 31 per day... (*Interruption*).... unless we do something for the people. First see to your constituency, then your State, then your country and then your international affairs. What is the use of my saying about international things, leaving out my constituency, my State and my country? I am not an internationalist. You may call it a narrow outlook. But I say, my first duty is to my constituency, then to my State, then to my country and then to international things. This is my outlook.

About the flood control schemes also, there are several proposals which have been proposed by the experts which were appointed by the Government of India. That is also only a little amount of Rs. 10.65 crores that is required to execute the important schemes such as Thammi-luru, Yerrakalava, Anumallanka, Kalleru lake etc. The Government of India always says that there is no finance. If our State Ministers approach the Prime Minister, she says, "Please meet the Finance Minister", but the Finance Minister says, "Where is the money? Within your own limits, you have to execute; our hands have already been washed away by so many projects". In other States it is not like that. There are several Central projects in other States, operated with the Government of India funds. In Andhra

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Pradesh, not even 2 or 3 per cent, they have established with the Central money. Such feelings are there. If the Centre considers all these things and provides funds to implement the flood control projects, minor and major irrigation projects and ground water projects in Andhra Pradesh, then we will give you several lakh tonnes of rice. They have only to wait for two years and we could give 20 lakh tonnes of rice from Andhra Pradesh to the other States. So, it is time that the Government of India considered these important proposals and came to the rescue of Andhra Pradesh, in the national interest.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जिस साधारण बजट पर हम बहस कर रहे हैं, आपको मालूम है, जिस दिन श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने उसको संसद् के सामने रखा था, उस दिन उनकी जन्म तिथि थी। सारे देश के करोड़ों लोगों ने शायद यह आशा की होगी कि करोड़ों लोगों की आशा और आकांक्षा का प्रतिविम्ब उस बजट में होगा। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि करोड़ों जनता की आशा और आकांक्षा की पूर्ति करना तो दूर रहा, श्री मोरारजी देसाई के बजट के कारण करोड़ों लोगों का दुःख और तकलीफ ज्यादा बढ़ गई।

आज मैं आपके सामने एक चीज रखना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट के सिलसिले में पूर्जी-पतियों, बड़े लोगों, करोड़पतियों और उनके अखबारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बजट को वह कैसे देख रहे हैं। मैं आपके सामने बीक-ए-एण्ड रिव्यू में क्या लिखा है वह रखना चाहता हूँ। बिड़ला साहब के अखबार 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' के जो एडिटर हैं वही इसको भी चलाते हैं। उस अखबार में इस बजट का किस ढंग से स्वागत किया गया है वह मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं कोट करता हूँ :

"Mr. Desai's budget has done much to restore his reputation, amongst businessmen and economists. It was not an accountant's budget after all. But the Finance Minister's arithmeti-

cal exercise is deceptively clever. With inflexible revenues and more or less inflexible expenditure commitments resulting in an anticipated gap in the Centre's budget of Rs. 315 crores, Mr. Desai chose to leave most of this deficit uncovered, contenting himself with fresh taxation to the tune of Rs. 66 crores.

"A part from the apparent difficulty in finding new areas of taxation, any attempt to bridge the gap through resources mobilization to the tune of some Rs. 300 crores would have been politically out of the question. And if recessionary trends were not to be accentuated in plan expenditure were ruled out. By leaving the gap uncovered, Mr. Desai could take credit for 'assisting the revival of the economy' in order to 'achieve a more satisfactory budgetary balance before long'."

इस बजट में तथा पिछले पंद्रह बीस साल से, आजादी के बाद से जितने भी बजट पेश होते रहे हैं उनमें कोई भी सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर अर्थ नीति हमारे सामने नहीं रखी गई है। किसी भी अर्थ मंत्री ने सिद्धांत को ले कर और उसको आधार बना कर कोई भी बजट हमारे सामने नहीं रखा है। जब भी बजट पेश करने का वक्त आता है तो जो अर्थ मंत्री होता है वह रेवेन्यू और खर्च का हिसाब किताब करके हमारे सामने रख देता है लेकिन लोगों की आशा आकांक्षायें क्या हैं, लोगों की दुख तकलीफें क्या हैं उन पर ध्यान ही नहीं देता है, उनको दूर करने का कोई प्रयत्न ही नहीं करता है। यह जो चीज है यह इस बजट में भी साफ दिखलाई पड़ती है।

मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1946 में इंग्लैंड में लेबर पार्टी की सरकार थी। उस वक्त आप जानते ही हैं कि सर स्टेफँ क्रिस्प वहां अर्थ मंत्री थे, चांसलर आफ दी एक्सचैकर थे। उनके समय में ब्रिटेन ने रूपए का अवमूल्यन किया था। द्वितीय महायुद्ध में ब्रिटेन की आर्थिक अवस्था जर्जर हो गई थी, ध्वस्त हो गई थी।

उसको सम्भालने का प्रयत्न उन्होंने इस अवमूल्यन का सहारा लेकर किया था । उस समय जो उन्होंने अर्थ नीति चलाई वह हमारे सामने एक मिसाल है, और एक अनुकरणीय दृष्टित है । अपनी व्यवस्ता अर्थ नीति को फिर से अपने पांवों पर खड़ा करने का संकल्प उन्होंने किया था और उसमें वे सफल भी हुए थे । वहां पर आर्थिक क्षेत्र में जो क्षति पहुंची थी उसको उन्होंने दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया और अपने निर्यात को बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया । इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में उन्होंने सफलता प्राप्त की । उन्होंने आर्थिक प्रगति की दर को आगे बढ़ाने में सफलता प्राप्त की । यह सब कुछ वहां पर अवमूल्यन के बाद हुआ ।

लेकिन आप देखें कि इस बजट में क्या किया गया है । बड़े लोग जो हैं उनके ऊपर टैक्सों को घटाया गया है और गरीब जो लोग हैं जोकि करोड़ों की तादाद में उनके ऊपर टैक्सों को बिठाया गया है । आप देख लें कि पच्चीस करोड़ रुपया पोस्टलरेट्स की दरों को बढ़ा कर अतिरिक्त प्राप्त किया जा रहा है । इसी तरह से दूसरी चीजों पर टैक्स लगा कर 66 करोड़ रुपया बसूल किया जा रहा है । गरीब लोगों से ही यह रुपया बसूल किया जा रहा है, उन्हीं पर ये टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं । जो करोड़ों की तादाद में असहाय लोग हैं, जो दरिद्र लोग हैं, उन पर ही यह टैक्स बिठाये जा रहे हैं ।

चाहे खेती का सबाल हो, चाहे कारखानों का हो, चाहे शिक्षा का हो, चाहे देश की रक्षा का हो, चाहे विदेश नीति का हो, इस तरह का कोई भी बुनियादी सबाल हो उनके बारे में कोई भी ठोस नीति, कोई भी निर्दिष्ट नीति इस बजट भाषण में वित्त मंत्री जी ने नहीं खींची है, कोई भी उस प्रकार की नीति का संकेत उनकी ओर से नहीं दिया गया है । मेरा आरोप यह है कि पिछले बीस साल से सिद्धान्त-विहीन, दिशाहीन रूप से

सारे बजटों का सिलसिला चलता आ रहा है । सारा कामकाज चलता आ रहा है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई ठोस नीति, सिद्धान्त के आधार पर अपनाई गई नीति आपको निर्धारित करनी चाहिए और उस पर अमल करना चाहिए । आपका कोई सिद्धान्त नहीं है, आपकी कोई नीति नहीं है । पिछले बीस सालों से सरकार बिना नीति निर्धारण के काम काज करती आ रही है, क्या अर्थ नीति उसको अपनानी चाहिए, इसको वह तय ही नहीं कर पाई है । हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था किस तरह से सुधरेगी इसको वह तय ही नहीं कर पाई है ।

काफी पहले सरकार कहा करती थी कि हमारा लक्ष्य कोओप्रेटिव कामनवैल्य का है । उसके बाद उसने कहा कि हम सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न लाना चाहते हैं । अभी क्या कहा जाता है, इसको मैं नहीं जानता हूँ । मेरा कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि यह सरकार चूँकि बिना सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर काम-काज चला रही है इसलिए सरकार किसी सीधे रास्ते पर न चल कर पगड़ंडियों में चली गई है ।

आप योजनायें जो चल रही थीं उनको ही देख लें । आज ही आप देख लें । कोई योजना ही ही नहीं । योजना को छूटी दे दी गई है । अगर हम पिछले बीस साल तक जो योजनायें चलती रही हैं उनको देखेंगे तो हमारे सामने एक चीज़ आएगी कि योजना के दौरान में खपत की जो इमारत थी वह तो रुपये की या अमरीका की थी और जो पैदावार की जमीन थी वह हिन्दुस्तान की थी । मुट्ठी भर लोग जिनकी तादाद करीब एक करोड़ होगी और जिनकी आय और जिनका खर्च एक हजार रुपया माहवार से ऊपर है, उन्हीं के लिए, सब कुछ किया जा रहा है । सरकार सारी जो चीज़ योजना में करती है वह इन्हीं लोगों के लिए करती है । जो सरकारी अफसर हैं वे भी बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, वे भी उनके सबार्थ के लिए

[भी रवि राय]

लग जाते हैं। इसका कारण यह है उनके स्वार्थ के साथ इनके स्वार्थ भी जुड़े हुए हैं। इस कारण से करोड़ों लोगों की क्या जहरतें हैं, उनकी क्या आवश्यकतायें हैं, उनकी क्या मांगें हैं, उनकी क्या आशायें और आंकांक्षायें हैं, उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इन लोगों के स्वार्थों की पूर्ति ही इन योजनाओं से हुई है।

आप खेती को ही देख लें। हम लोगों की तरफ मे पिछले कई सालों मे इस बात की मांग की जाती रही है कि खेती के विकास के लिए कोई ठोस योजना बनाई जाए लेकिन वह बनाई नहीं गई है। हिन्दुस्तान की खेती के बारे में जो लोग जानकारी रखते हैं उनके सामने एक चीज़ आ जाती है कि हम लोग अमरीका और दूसरे देशों के ऊपर ही पिछले कई वर्षों से अनाज की अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए निर्भर करते आ रहे हैं। हमारे यहां के जो छोटे किसान हैं, जो भूमिहीन लोग हैं और जो खेती करते हैं उनको कोई मुश्विधायें उपलब्ध नहीं की जा रही हैं। मोरारजी भाई तो खेती नहीं करते हैं और न ही हम लोग करते हैं। लेकिन जो लोग खेती करते हैं, जो किसान हैं उनको कैसे फायदा होगा, उनको कैसे प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा कि वे अपनी पैदावार को बढ़ायें, वे कैसे उत्साहित अनुभव करेंगे इसकी कोई योजना सरकार की तरफ से नहीं लाई गई है। इस बजट में भी खास कर इसके बारे में कुछ व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। जो आर्थिक समीक्षा वित्त मंत्री जी ने प्रस्तुत की है उसमें इसी का सहारा लिया गया है कि इस साल अच्छी फसल हुई है, बम्पर क्राप हुई है। आप जानते ही हैं कि कांग्रेस दल का प्रचार का ढंग विचित्र होता है। जिस साल फसल अच्छी हो जाती है, फसल आकाश के अनुसार हो जाती है तो कहा जाता है कि हमारे चलते यह फसल अच्छी हो गई है लेकिन जिस साल अकाल पड़ता

है, बारिश नहीं होती है तो कहा जाता है कि देखो यह तो इंद्र देवता की वजह से हुआ है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि करोड़ों किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, उनको उत्साहित करने के लिए उनका जो अहम सवाल है, उनकी जो एक दुनियादी समस्या है उसको आपने क्या हल किया है? जैसे मनुष्य पीने के लिए पानी नहीं पाएगा तो उसकी जिन्दगी चल नहीं सकती है, उसी तरह से अगर किसान की जमीन के लिए पानी नहीं होगा तो उपज अच्छी हो नहीं सकती है। मुझसे पहले एक कांग्रेस के नेता बोले हैं। उन्होंने देश की एक दुनियादी बीमारी का जिक्र किया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि हर आदमी खुद संकुचित स्वार्थ के बारे में सोचता है, राष्ट्रीय हित के बारे में नहीं सोचता है। उन कांग्रेसी सदस्य ने कहा कि पहले तो हमारा क्षेत्र, उसके बाद देश और राष्ट्र। मैं आपको गांधी जी की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वह कहा करते थे कि गांव के स्वार्थ के लिए तुम अपनी बलि दो, त्याग करो, और राष्ट्र के स्वार्थ के लिए गांव और शहर की बलि दो और दुनिया के स्वार्थ के लिए राष्ट्र की बलि दो। आज कांग्रेस की नीति उलटी हो गई है। मैं यह इस लिए कह रहा हूँ कि आज आम लोगों की कोई चिन्ता नहीं की जाती है और बड़े-बड़े लोगों की ही चिन्ता की जाती है। आम किसान की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। आज करीब-करीब 26 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि को पानी नहीं मिलता है। वह भूमि इंद्र देवता की कुपा पर आधित रहती है। केवल चार पांच करोड़ एकड़ को ही पानी देने की व्यवस्था आपने पिछले पंद्रह सालों में की है।

आपने बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें बनाई हैं। लेकिन मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पंद्रह साल पहले इजराइल के सिचाई के विशेषज्ञों को जोकि निया में माने हुए

विशेषज्ञ हैं उनको पंडित नेहरू ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान की सिचाई के लिए आप, एक योजना बना कर दो। पंडित नेहरू की बात के उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा था कि हम हिन्दुस्तान नहीं आ पायेंगे, हमें आप कागज पत्र भेज दो और हमारा जो विचार है उसको हम आपके पास भेज देंगे। उनका विचार यह था कि भारत में बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं पर, बड़े-बड़े डैम्ज पर इतना ज्यादा न्यूचर्च करने के बजाये छोटी-छोटी सिचाई योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दी जाए, उन पर नपया खर्च किया जाए। अगर ऐसा किया जाएगा तो लाखों करोड़ों एकड़ भूमि को पानी दिया जा सकेगा। हमने बार-बार सांग की है कि जो उन विशेषज्ञों के विचार थे उनको सभा पट्टन पर रखा जाए लेकिन नरकार ने उनको आज तक नहीं रखा है। उनका क्या विचार था हम लोगों को मालूम ही नहीं है। जो बात मैंने अभी उनकी आपको बताई है, वह मुनी सुनाई बात है।

मैं कह रहा था कि 25-26 करोड़ एकड़ खेती लायक भूमि है जिस पर आज खेती हो रही है लेकिन उस पर पानी नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आज हिन्दुस्तान की खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए अगर बाकी सब कामों को छोड़ कर वित्त मंत्री जी इस एक काम पर नजर डालेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों किसानों की भूमि को पानी मिल सकेगा, उसकी सिचाई हो सकेगी जिससे उन किसानों को भी लाभ होगा और देश को भी लाभ होगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि सात साला योजना इसके सम्बन्ध में बनाई जाए और यह निर्धारित किया जाए कि एक साल के अन्दर पहली सीढ़ी इतनी हम चढ़ेंगे, दूसरे साल में इतनी और तीसरे साल में इतनी। इस प्रकार से 26-27 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि को पानी देने की कोई योजना सरकार बना रही है, इसका आभास इस बजट में नहीं मिलता है। इसके बारे में

ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार विचार ही नहीं करना चाहती है। सरकार की ओर से यह कहा जाता है कि आगे जो योजना बनेगी, वह कृषि-अभियुक्त होगी, लेकिन जब तक कृषि के सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति तय नहीं की जाती है, तब तक योजना को कृषि-अभियुक्त कहने मात्र से काम नहीं चलेगा। श्री मोराराजी देसाई एक पुराने नेता हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि वह इस बात की तरफ ध्यान देंगे कि कृषि को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए और खास तौर पर किसान को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कोई ठोस योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए।

कल या परमों स्वीडन के विष्यात अर्थ-नीतिज्ञ, श्री मिर्डल, द्वारा लिखित "एशियन ड्रामा" नाम की एक किताब छपी है। हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ-नीति और योजना पर टिप्पणी करते हुए उन्होंने कहा है :

"In his book, "Asian Drama," devoted to problems of development in South Asian countries. Mr. Myrdal has advocated strong measures to root out corruption but notes the difficulties involved. He states that in western and Scandinavian countries, corruption was rooted out of public life before the State launched on welfare activities.

In the developing countries, he notes, the State has yet to root out corruption while at the same time it has to embark on considerable economic activities.

He deplores lack of adequate, research in all these countries on the extent of corruption as a social problem, but has noted the Santhanam Committee's work in India though he regrets that even that had been silent on the role of western business interests in aiding corruption.

On India, Mr. Myrdal says the social and economic revolution has been postponed and even the political revolution has become less of reality and behind its impressive parliamentary facade "India is still far from being controlled

[बी रवि राय]

by majority of its people or even from having its policies devised so as to be in the interests of the masses.'

मिंडल साहब की राय है कि देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार के द्वारा कोई क्रान्तिकारी कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। अगर हम महालनबीम कमेटी की रपट, मानोपलीज कमीशन की रपट और डा० हजारी की रपट, इन तीन रपटों को एक-साथ, एक समन्वित दृष्टिकोण से देखेंगे, तो पता चलेगा कि पिछले पंद्रह साल में हिन्दुस्तान में योजनाओं के कारण जो आय की वृद्धि हुई है उसको करोड़पति, नौकरशाह और मंत्री लोग आपस में सांठ-गांठ करके खा गए हैं। मैं साफ़ शब्दों में डा० हजारी की तारीफ़ करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश और इस सदन का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ़ दिलाया है कि पिछले पंद्रह बीस सालों में हिन्दुस्तान के एक परिवार, बिड़ला परिवार, को कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं। डा० हजारी की रपट आने के बाद भी उस परिवार को नये लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के विस्तार और विकास में सब से बड़ी बाधा करोड़पतियों, नौकरशाहों और मंत्रियों का गठबंधन है। ये तीनों मिल कर इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को खत्म कर रहे हैं। इस स्थिति को कैसे सुधारा जाये, इस पर इस सदन को विचार करना चाहिए। आप जानते हैं कि पिछले बीस साल में केन्द्र और हर एक राज्य में कांग्रेस की सरकारें रही हैं। हर एक मंत्री के परिवार में यह बात देखी गई है कि उसकी बीबी, लड़के या भतीजे के नाम पर व्यापार चलता है, जिसका परिणाम यह है कि एक हाथ देता है और दूसरा हाथ लेता है। जिस भ्रष्टाचार का जिक्र मिंडल साहब ने किया है, उसको रोकने के बारे में इस बजट में कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि सन्तानाम्-

कमेटी की रपट पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ी बढ़िया किताब है। मिंडल साहब ने उस में बताया है कि किस तरह से पाश्चात्य देशों के पूजी-पति दिल्ली में आकर नौकरशाहों पर प्रभाव डाल कर अपने लिए लाइसेंस आदि जारी करा लेते हैं।

इन सब बातों के कारण हम लोगों की तरफ से बार-बार यह मांग की गई है कि सरकार एक स्थायी आयोग बिठाए, जो इस बात की जांच-पड़ताल करे कि पिछले बीस साल में जो व्यक्ति मुख्य मंत्री पद पर रहे, मंत्री बनने से पहले उन की कितनी सम्पत्ति थी और मंत्री बनने के बाद उन की सम्पत्ति कितनी थी। भविष्य में भी जो व्यक्ति मंत्री पद पर बैठें, जो राष्ट्र के रूपये-पैसे के जिम्मेदार हों, "सीर्जन बाइक शुड बि एबाब सलपिशन" इस नीति के अनुसार उन लोगों की भी जांच इस स्थायी आयोग द्वारा होनी चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जा रहा है। देश में भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये कोई भी व्यवस्था इस बजट में नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि पिछले सात आठ महीनों से राजाओं के प्रिवी पर्स को खत्म करने के लिये क्या क्या बातें इस सदन में कही गई हैं। श्री चह्वाण फरमाते हैं कि हम कर रहे हैं, जबकि और कोई मिनिस्टर कहता है कि हमारी राय नहीं है। इस लिए सदन के सामने अब तक यह बात स्पष्ट नहीं हुई है कि कब और कैसे ये लोग प्रिवी पर्स को खत्म करने जा रहे हैं। राजा लोगों के पास जमीन, जायदाद सब कुछ है, लेकिन फिर भी पब्लिक एक्सचेकर से प्रिवी पर्स के रूप में उन को हर साल पांच करोड़ रुपया दिया जाता है। इन लोगों के प्रिवी पर्स को पूर्ण रूप से खत्म करने के बारे में भी इस बजट में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है।

हम को लगता है कि पिछले पंद्रह साल से कांग्रेस की यह आदत रही है कि मुंह से तो

समाजवाद की बात करो और हाथ से पूँजी-वाद की नींव मजबूत करो । इसी लिए इस देश में समाजवाद की दिशा में कोई प्रगति नहीं हो पा रही है । आज हमारी राय है कि अगर यह सरकार समाजवाद की आरती उत्तरती रहेगी और एक ठोस निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर समाजवादी क्रांति की तरफ कदम नहीं बढ़ायेगी, तो हिन्दुस्तान का कभी कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है । अगर श्री मोरारजी भाई इस बात को जल्द से जल्द समझ लें, तो राष्ट्र का भला होगा ।

इस देश में समता के जरिये से ही सम्पन्नता आ सकती है । प्रश्न यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे गरीब मुल्क में पूँजी-निर्माण, कैपिटल फार्मेशन, कैसे हो । रिंजन बैंक ने अभी बैंक-नद को छः प्रतिशत से घटा कर पांच प्रतिशत कर दिया है, ताकि रिसेशन को खत्म करने के सम्बन्ध में करोड़पति लोगों को प्रोत्साहन मिले । कैसे-कैसे नुस्खे मोरारजी भाई बताते हैं ! इस बजट में कोई भी कन्सेशन, कोई भी रियायत, गरीब किसान, भजदूर और साधारण मध्यम वर्ग को नहीं दी गई है । हमारा कहना है कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में हमारा सब से बड़ा साधन थम है और इस लिये उस को इकट्ठा करना चाहिये । कैसे ? ऊपर के खर्च को घटा कर ।

आज डा० लोहिया हमारे बीच में नहीं है । पिछले बजट सेशन में मोरारजी भाई की उपस्थिति में इस सदन में एक बहस के अवसर पर डा० लोहिया ने कहा था कि सरकार कानून बना कर या कोई और उपाय कर के हिन्दुस्तान में हर एक परिवार के खर्च की सीमा बांध दे और वह खर्च 1,500 रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिये । डा० लोहिया ने यह भी कहा कि ऐसा करने से हमारे देश में 1,500 करोड़ रुपये की बचत हो जायेगी । श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने पहले तो यह कहा कि इस से केवल 15 करोड़ रुपया बचेगा और फिर कहा कि 25, 30 करोड़ रुपया बच जायेगा । डा० लोहिया ने कहा था कि अभी तो श्री मोरार-

जी देसाई 25, 30 करोड़ की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आगे जाकर वह उस रकम को फिर बढ़ायेंगे । मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के सामने आज अर्थनीतिक समस्या है कि पूँजी-निर्माण कैसे हो । तो पूँजी-निर्माण तब ही सकता है जब एक क्रांतिकारी रास्ते को अपनाने के लिए हम दिल को मजबूत बनायें, संकल्प करें कि इस तरह की जो भी रिस्क या जोखिम हमें उठानी पड़ेगी उस को उठायेंगे और पन्द्रह सौ रुपये वाले साल का समाधान करेंगे । जब तक यह नहीं होता है तब तक हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थिक प्रगति के लिये और कोई चीज हमारे सामने नहीं है । लेकिन इस को करने के लिये इस सरकार की हिम्मत नहीं है । यह कर नहीं पायेगी । मेरा कहना है कि जब हम चीज को सामने रखेंगे कि 15 सौ रुपये के ऊपर जो लोग खर्च करते हैं उन का खर्च घटा कर 15 सौ तक लाया जाय तो इससे जो डेढ़ हजार करोड़ रुपया बचेगा उस को बांटने के लिये हम नहीं कह रहे हैं, उस को खेती और कारखाने को बढ़ाने के लिये लगाओ । यह चीज है । इस से एक तो उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और दूसरे देश की दौलत बढ़ेगी । इस पर हमें ध्यान देना है कि देश में समग्र रूप से सारे देश की दौलत कैसे बढ़े ?

15 HRS.

हिन्दुस्तान में आज छः राज्य ऐसे हैं जहाँ की प्रतिव्यक्ति औसत आय 200 रुपये है— उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान, उड़ीसा, आनन्द प्रदेश और मध्य-प्रदेश । यह पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश हैं जिन की प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी दूसरे प्रदेशों की तुलना में जैसे पंजाब या बंगाल या मद्रास है उन से कम है । वैसे तो हम लोग सब रुस और अमेरिका की तुलना में भंगी हैं । लेकिन यह जो पिछड़े प्रदेश है, हमारे देश के अन्दर जो यह गैर-बराबरी है उम को पाठने के लिये इस बजट में कोई समाधान नहीं है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह जब जबाब देंगे तो इस के ऊपर भी प्रकाश ढालेंगे कि कैसे यह जो छः-

[भी रवि राय]

राज्य हैं जिन को कि मैंने गिनाया इन की प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी बढ़ेगी ?

एक और चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की करोड़ों जनता को हमें बधाई देना चाहिये कि चौथे चुनाव में नौ राज्यों के अन्दर गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार को बिठा कर कांग्रेस को उन्होंने खत्म किया । उन नौ राज्यों में गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार के बैठने के बाद यह कांग्रेसी सरकार जो यहां रह गई इसका यह प्रयास रहा, यह काम रहा कि उनको किसी तरह खत्म करे । मोरारजी भाई उन को कहते हैं कि अपने रिसोर्सेज तुम देखो । हम तम को जो दे रहे हैं उतना ही देंगे । तुम जो मांग करते हो उस की हम पूर्ति नहीं कर पायेंगे । तो मेरा कहना है कि कोई ताकतवर गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार कहती है कि भले ही हमारे पास नासिक का प्रेस नहीं है नोट छापने के लिए तुम भी समझ लेना कि हमारे राज्य से इनकम टैक्स और दूसरे कर जो तुम बसल करते हो उस को हम भी नहीं दिलायेंगे, इस तरह से कोई मुल्य मंत्री जम कर कहता तो मोरार जी भाई के पास उस का क्या जबाब है ? इन सब चीजों के सिलसिले में सवाल आ जाता है एक चीज का जो कि राजनीतिक चीज है । आज इस तरफ जो हम लोग बैठे हैं एक चीज पर सब सहमत हैं कि आज देश की प्रगति मैं जो रुकावट है वह पूंजीपति, नौकरशाह और मंत्री यह तीनों मिल कर डाल रहे हैं और यह तीनों मिल कर देश को बरबादी की तरफ ले जा रहे हैं । उसके लिए सब से बड़ा जिम्मेदार कांग्रेस दल है और जब तक वह यह कांग्रेस दल केन्द्र से खत्म नहीं होता है तब तक हिन्दुस्तान की अग्रणीति नहीं होगी । हम लोग जो इस तरफ बैठे हैं इस चीज को समझते हैं और मानते हैं और इस तरह का साक्षा बनाने के लिये हम आपस में विरोधी दलों में कोशिश कर रहे हैं । यह चीज हम देश के कोने कोने में फैलायेंगे और एक बोजना बना कर, एक योजनाबद्ध कार्यक्रम बना कर

जब तक कांग्रेसी सरकार को केन्द्र से नहीं हटाते तब तक कोई भी चीज हो नहीं पायेगी । इसलिए पहली चीज यह है जो कि राजनीतिक चीज है । राजनीतिक कार्यक्रम जो है इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना है । और कांग्रेस की भलाई के लिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि जब तक वह दिल्ली की गदी से नहीं हटते, कितना भी भला आदमी हो, इस तरह का अर्थ मंत्री नहीं आयेगा कि जो समाजवाद के आधार पर कोई चीज बना पायेगा ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि समता के आधार पर हिन्दुस्तान सम्पन्न बन सकता है । समता क्या चीज है ? पहली चीज मैंने आप को बताई । दूसरी चीज है कि जैसे आज हिन्दुस्तान में पढ़ाई लिखाई के बारे में है, मैं मोरार जी भाई का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, मुझे एक दो चीज उन की बहुत अच्छी लगी । एक चीज तो यह कि जब वह पब्लिक स्कूल में गए थे देहरादून जहां उन को बुलाया गया था, वहां वह कहते हैं कि हम पब्लिक स्कूल के बिलाफ हैं और मैं अंग्रेजी में नहीं बोलूंगा, आप मुने या न मुने । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ मोरार जी भाई से कि इस के बाबूजूद कि वह नहीं चाहते हैं कि गरीब लोगों के बच्चे तो म्युनिसिपलिटियों के प्राथमिक स्कूलों में पढ़े और बड़े लोगों के बच्चे देहरादून या ऊटकमंड में पढ़ने के लिये जायें जिन को कि पब्लिक स्कूल कहते हैं, इससे हिन्दुस्तान का जो समान नागरिकता का विम्ब है वह खत्म हो जाता है, बचपन से ही हिन्दुस्तान के लड़के और लड़कियों में यह भाव पैदा हो जाता है कि यह गरीब का बच्चा है और यह बड़े लोगों का बच्चा है ।

मोरार जी भाई खुद मानते हैं कि पब्लिक स्कूल नहीं रहने चाहिए, लेकिन फिर भी पब्लिक स्कूल चलते हैं, फलते हैं, फूलते हैं और उप्रति करते हैं ।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि समता का यह भी एक अंग है । इसको भी वह खत्म करें ।

दूसरी चीज —दोनों सदनों में बड़े जोरों से आकर यह बोलते हैं कि हम पीपुल्स कार सैयर करेंगे। जो हिन्दुस्तान एक गरीब मुल्क है वहां किसी मंत्री के मुंह से कैसे यह निकलता है कि पीपुल्स कार, जनता की कार हम बनायेंगे? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की बकवास यह मंत्री लोक बन्द करें। आज हिन्दुस्तान को किस की ज़रूरत है? कौन इन गाड़ियों पर चढ़ता है जो व्यक्तिगत गाड़ियां होती हैं? जो बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं उनकी ज़रूरत को पूँग करने के लिए यह पीपुल्स कार बनाने की बात कहते हैं। साधारण जनता के लिये तो ट्रकों और बसों की ज़रूरत है। इसलिए उनके लिए यह कारखाने कर देने चाहिए कि ट्रक और बसें यह बनावें। प्राइवेट कार की बात करना और प्राइवेट कार बनाना बन्द कर दें। इस तरह की एक समता बाली चीजें होनी चाहिये। पीपुल्स कार के बारे में कोई सोच विचार तक नहीं होना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात समता के सिलसिले में रेल की आती है। आप जानते हैं और मोरार जी भाई भी इस में सहमत होंगे कि जो तीसरे दर्जे में चलते उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। हम लोग तो एम० पी० हो गए हैं, आप ने पास दे दिया है कि फस्ट क्लास में चलें लेकिन जो तीसरे दर्जे में लाखों लोग चलते हैं उनकी ओर किसी की निगाह नहीं जाती। सारे रेल मंत्रालय के अफसर लोगों का सारा दृष्टिकोण और उन का सारा ध्यान जो होता है वह फस्ट क्लास और एयर कंडीशन में जो चलते हैं उनकी ओर होता है। तो समता बाली चीज हम मानते हैं तो फिर हिन्दुस्तान में एक तरह का क्लास होना चाहिये एक क्लास चाहेवह जो भी हो और यह एयर कंडीशन तथा फस्ट क्लास जो है इन को खत्म कर के एक क्लास बनावें तब जाकर सारे के सारे जो रेल के अफसर लोग हैं उन का ध्यान साधारण जनता की तरफ आयगा। . . . (ध्वन्यान) . . . स्लीपर का जो बड़ा दिया वह तो रेलवे बजट की बात है।

अन्त में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में एक चीज हम सब लोगों के दिमाग में है। हम विरोधी और कांग्रेस वाले सब इस के शिकार हैं कि स्थिरता, स्टेबिलिटी हो, स्थिर सरकार बनावें जैसे भी हो। इसके चलते क्या हो जाता है कि जब 35 करोड़ की तादाद में हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जो है, 5 करोड़ को तो छोड़ दीजिए, बाकी जनता भर पेट खाना नहीं पाती है और भूखी रहती है, जब इस तरह की स्थिति है कि करोड़ों लोगों को दोनों बक्त खाना नहीं मिलता है तो इस स्थिति में जब हम स्थिरता की बात करते हैं और परिवर्तन की बात नहीं करते हैं तो फिर हम देश के आर्थिक जीवन को सुधार नहीं पायेंगे। इसलिए मेरा कहना है अन्तिम तौर पर जैसा मैंने पहले कहा आज हिन्दुस्तान को ज़रूरत है बोली में नहीं, समाजवाद, सिर्फ बोली में नहीं, कर्म में जब हम अपनायेंगे और उम को अपनाने के लिये केन्द्र से कांग्रेसी हूँकूमत को खत्म करेंगे तब हिन्दुस्तान का भला हो सकता है। इन शब्दों के माय में अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister has received applause from the big business press of this country for the Budget he has presented before the House.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : You give him a stone?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I do not want to give him a stone. I want to state certain facts.

It is very understandable that the big business press of this country should have given him that applause and I welcome that applause given by the big business press because it tears away the *pradh* that has so long been kept that the Government is for certain other interests, not the interests of big business. The Finance Minister, in concluding his speech, says :

"But I do feel that the situation is as hopeful as it is challenging. The utmost cooperation, discipline and even a

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measure of self-denial by all sections of the community will be necessary if we are to meet the challenge."

Of course, the present situation is a challenge to the entire people of the country. What hopes does the Finance Minister hold out to the people of this country? Hopes of unemployment, hopes of deteriorating conditions of life. These are the hopes that are being held out by the present Budget itself because there is not going to be any more industries in the public sector. About the Fourth Plan, nobody knows when it is going to come despite all the promises that it is going to come in 1969. The way in which we are going, I do not know whether we are going to have any Plan at all at any time in the future so long as this Government is there. That is a different matter.

Now, he talks of the utmost cooperation, discipline and even a measure of self-denial by all sections of the community that will be necessary if we are to meet the challenge. What is the self-denial as far as the big business interests in the country are expected to have? What is the self-denial that he is imposing on them? As far as the common people of this country are concerned of course, there is no question of self-denial. There is denial. The Finance Minister is denying them opportunities for employment which means denial of the right to exist even. Thousands of people are thrown out of employment from the Railways, from everywhere. Retrenchment is the order of the day. That is a sort of self-denial that the Finance Minister is imposing on the common people of the country whereas, as far as the big business interests are concerned, what is the self-denial imposed on them.

Sir, from one point of view, I should like to welcome this Budget. I welcome this Budget only for this reason that it tears as under the so-called dividing line between the Swatantra Party and the Congress Party as far as their policies are concerned. I am making the statement with a full sense of responsibility and understanding. In the last issue of the *Swarajya*, the Swatantra leader Rajaji writing on the Budget has given some beautiful things. He says :

"A word about 'Right' and 'Left'. Everyone agrees that maximum production must be a nation's aim. In this, there

is no distinction of right or left. The division of opinion on this question is as to the motivation. To produce on a basis of individual incentive of profit, or on the basis of the patriotism of those engaged in production or on some form of Central direction and compulsion. The question is, which is the best and most efficient means to be employed. The next question is how to control the errors and excesses that may issue out of the means employed, be it the incentive of individual profit or compulsive direction. If we rule out the spirit of patriotism as not sustainable for a long time or on a mass scale...."

The Swatantra Party believes that patriotism cannot be the motive of the people of this country for a long time to come and that it cannot be sustained. What else should be there ?

"....but to be initiated as an ancillary force of much importance when it is possible; it is easy to see that compulsion is far inferior to the incentive of personal gain provided this is kept under due control...."

That is, the motivation of patriotism can be utilised only on certain occasions. He concludes by saying :

"This is the real dividing line, not right or left, capitalist or socialist."

Therefore, the Swatantra philosophy, the basic approach to the problem of production in the country, is the motivation of incentive of profit to the individual. That is the basic philosophy of the Swatantra Party.

In this budget, that philosophy has been accepted *in toto*. Why? It is because of this. What are the wonderful concessions that have been given to the big business houses in this country? Not one or two, but a series of concessions have been given: no extra dividend tax, no tax there, that tax is being removed; surtax on profit of business houses is being reduced from 35 to 25 per cent. There are also certain other concessions and I do not want to go into them. It is all concessions for them. Why? It is because, they say, only if they give them that concession, if the private profit is more and more, then they will be able to increase production. Everything is done.

in the name of increase of production, incentive for the purpose of increased production. Who are the people who are engaged in the business of production? According to Mr. Rajagopalachari and according to my hon. friend, Mr. Morarji Desai, the people who are engaged in the business of production are not the workers at the wheel, are not the peasants, but it is the big business interests who invest some money and they must be given opportunities to a mass more and more money so that they will be able to invest money. This is the basic philosophy, the basic approach, in the entire budget. That is why, even with regard to agriculture....

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : It is not like that.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I was talking of big business and not farmers. Even with regard to agriculture, what does Mr. Morarji Desai say here? He says :

"I propose to make a provision for the deduction, in the computation of business profits of companies, of an amount equal to one and one-fifth of the expenditure incurred by them..."

That is, 125 per cent. That is, something more than what they expended.

"...equal to one and one-fifth of the expenditure incurred by them in providing agricultural inputs such as fertilisers, seeds, implements and pesticides and extension services, in spheres related to the particular industry in which the company is engaged. This weighted deduction will be available..." etc., etc.

Therefore, even with regard to development of agriculture, the Government will abdicate its function. Mr. Morarji Desai says that the Government will not be able to do it. He says that the Government would be able to help the peasants by giving all these things, but only through the big business. He says, let the business concerns advance something, let them advance pesticides and insecticides, let them advance fertilisers and all other things, and we will give them; the amount spent on these by them will be subsidised to them. This is what it means. I cannot understand the entire approach. I can only very well understand this approach : even in the matter

of agriculture, the incentive must be given to the big business; the penetration of capitalists, even in agriculture, must go on a very big scale. This is the basic philosophy of the entire thing.

Therefore, these 20 years after Independence have not meant anything to our Government. All these 20 years, they have relied upon the big business houses. They have given them incentive after incentive all these years. What has been the result?

We are today facing a particular situation which we are facing today as a result of the fact that the people who have been in charge of production in this country have been the big business houses. In reality, they have been able to control the entire economy all these years. My friend, Mr. Morarji Desai, has always had a reputation for being a man who sticks to principles; he will never budge an inch from his principles. But this budget has belied that reputation.

Mr. Desai, in his last budget speech, stated so many things about avoiding deficit financing; he gave the reasons why deficit financing must be ruled out. All these things he said :

"Continual and large budgeted deficits over the past few years have contributed to the psychology of inflation."

It is true. During the last so many years, deficit financing has been of a very colossal order. There is no doubt about it. In 1960-61 it was Rs. 168 crores; in the next year it was Rs. 207 crores; in the next year it was Rs. 241 crores; in 1964-65 it was Rs. 381 crores; in 1965-66 it was Rs. 332 crores; and in 1966-67 it was Rs. 268 crores. Last year, after stating all that, Mr. Desai had to come before this House saying that in spite of his saying that he would not have to have recourse to any deficit financing, unfortunately Rs. 300 crores of deficit financing had taken place. I would like to ask this from the hon. Minister. When he had made a promise on the floor of this House and on the basis of that promise he got the budget carried, was it not incumbent on him later on during the course of the year when he found that he could not carry out his promise, to come before this House and place the

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facts? I say that it is a breach of promise to the House itself that the Finance Minister has resorted to this amount of deficit financing, without taking even this House into his confidence. (*Interruptions*). I quite understand his position. After all, despite all his proclamations, it is only after making it a *fait accompli* that he has come before this House. Why did he not come before this? Let the Finance Minister answer this. Why should Shri Sheo Narain or Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha try to answer for him? They are not the Finance Ministers. I know that Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha was a Deputy Minister of Finance once, but not now; so, let her not try to go to the help of the Finance Minister now.

Now, the point is this, I can well sympathise with the Finance Minister that despite all the promises he has had to resort to this amount of deficit financing. After all, the fact remains that he is a creature of the particular circumstances and the particular policies that Government are pursuing.

What are the reasons that he has adduced for this deficit financing last year? Actually, the figure will be much more, because the Reserve Bank calculates it at about Rs. 340 crores. But these are not the actuals but only the estimates. Hence, I am not very much bothered about it. But the fact is that Rs. 109 crores of deficit financing had to be resorted to because of the fact that the foreign aid utilisation has been less to that extent. This completely exposes the fact that even with regard to the budget of this country, let alone industrialisation, this, that and the other, Government are totally dependent upon foreign countries. This is the basic reality that is facing us. You can take this year's budget itself and you will find this to be true. The entire Central plan comes to about Rs. 1100 crores odd. From where does this money come? Rs. 725 crores comes from foreign aid and about Rs. 290 crores from PL-480 funds, and both of the together work out to about Rs. 1040 crores. Therefore, we find that the entire expenditure on the Central plan has got to be financed from foreign resources. If the foreign aid stops, then what is going to happen? Supposing foreign aid stops, inflation is not going to be what it is now because the deficit financ-

ing will become a colossal thing. That is why I say that during all these years, Government have planned their budgets and planned the economy also on the basis of getting more and more foreign aid. This foreign aid has been used not only for the purposes of seeing that industrial development takes place, but even for framing the budgets. This shows that they have been dependent upon foreign loans. Even in this budget, the same continuous position is reflected. If that be the position, then where are we going? That is the real question that comes before us. We say that we require this foreign aid in order to see that our exports increase. We have not learnt the lesson from the experience of these 20 years of our Independence.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : They have not learnt.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Yes, they have not learnt any lesson.

Here is the conference of UNCTAD going on for the last one and a half months. The UNCTAD papers make it clear that during all these twenty years, the amount of aid that has been given to these under-developed countries has been far less than the amount of money that the imperialist countries have been able to swindle from the under-developed countries. The figures are there. I do not have the time and, therefore, I would not go into the details of those figures. *The Economic Times* carried an article which had pointed out these figures. In 1963, the contractual amount of fresh loans to all these under-developed countries was 3.12 billion dollars while the servicing payments amounted to 2.33 billion dollars, so that the net aid was only 0.79 billion dollars. This is how things are going on. In 1965, the contractual amount of fresh loans to the under-developed countries was 3.54 billion dollars, while the servicing charges were 2.96 billion dollars, so that the net aid was only 0.58 billion dollars. This is how things are going on. The figures are there to show that year after year, the terms of trade are turning against the under-developed countries. It has been computed that during the last 15 years the amount of money that these imperialist countries have been able to get as a result of lowering of prices of primary commodities that they are able to get from these countries has been colossal. During this very period, they have been able continuously to increase their own

prices. This is the only way in which things are working.

Even after this, the Government does not learn. Even after devaluation, it has not learnt any lesson. Shri Morarji Desai will, on the other hand, bravely proclaim : 'Who said I am dependent? I am an equal person. I will not go and bend my head before anybody'. I cannot understand this posture. After all, what is the relationship between this country and the USA? What is the relationship between this country and Great Britain? It is the relationship of a poor, indebted peasant who goes to the village mahajan for more and more loan, more and more credit. We all know how the village mahajan behaves towards the poor village peasant.

That was how two years ago they imposed devaluation on us. Does Shri Morarji Desai now come and tell the people of this country that devaluation was something which we accepted ourselves? Does he contend that it was our own decision, something done of our own volition? Is it not a fact that devaluation was imposed upon us by the World Bank and all those people? Even today, we are going more and more towards them. With the result what is going to happen? This is what is called neo-colonialism, neo-colonialism which has been defined in the Algiers Charter to which the Government of India are a party.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Are you quoting Nkrumah's book?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I am not. I am quoting from a document to which the Government of India have appended their signature. I would like to know what is their understanding of neo-colonialism? Or have they signed it without understanding what it is?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please address the Chair.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Please excuse me. Due to my physical trouble, I have always to lean on one side in order to keep my balance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are always leaning on one side.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I cannot be on the Right side.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I request the hon. lady Member not to look that side?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : At the present moment, he is leaning on the wrong side.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Why is the Deputy Speaker becoming jealous?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : This is the vanishing point to which foreign aid is getting reduced to now. Today our economy is so much dependent on foreign aid that for everything we have to depend on foreign sources.

The basic policy underlying this Budget, therefore, is this. Firstly, unless you give incentives to big business houses for everything, for our industrial development, for our agricultural development and even for exports, nothing can be done in this country. Secondly, unless you are able to satisfy the foreign interests, you will not be able to achieve anything. These are the two fundamental assumptions behind Government policy. I disagree with Shri Rabi Ray when he said that Government have no policy. Government have a very definite policy. It is the policy of the Swatantra Party that is now coming more and more to the fore.

SHRI PILOO MODY : After 20 years, we have knocked sense into them. In another twenty years, you will also get that sense.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : With regard to exports, for a number of years we gave them so many incentives. These budget figures are concealed in so many chapters. But if you go through these various Ministry papers, you will find that the total amount of incentives given to these exporters in the name of export promotion comes to nearly Rs. 100 crores. I do not want to go into details; nor have I the time to do so, but it comes to nearly Rs. 100 crores by way of tax relief, this, that and the other. After all this, by way of exports, where do we stand? Are our exports improving? They are not. Therefore, the result is that a colossal amount of money of the sweat of the people is being converted into black money, money

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that is being utilised for all sorts of purposes. We will not be able to tackle that. On the other hand, we will be giving them concession after concession. After all, is there any limit to individual private profit? If private profit is going to be the motivation, is there a particular ceiling beyond which the man will get satiety? There is no satiety, he will go on aspiring for more and more profits, and that is what is happening in our country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have a second speaker from your group. Keep some margin for him.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : How can Government take action against very big people? I would like to ask Mr. Morarji Desai whether it was not a fact that somebody connected with Alembic Chemicals was hauled up for irregularities with regard to foreign exchange regulations? Is it not a fact that a police party went there to search his house in 1965, and he himself, because he could not escape it, has to say that the money was there? May I know whether any action has been taken against him, if not, why not?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : 1965?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : 1965 or 1966. May I know whether the case has been withdrawn, if so why? Such cases are not one or two, a number of cases are there.

Mr. Morarji Desai, of course, will say that he is taking very strong action against some of these people, and in his budget speech itself he says that in order to see that this concealed income does not accumulate, he is taking some stringent measures. What are the wonderful stringent steps taken in the budget itself? He says :

"I propose to lay down very stringent penalties on those who continue to avoid taxes by concealing their incomes or wealth. For this, the penalties for concealment of income or wealth will be stepped up to a minimum of 100 per cent and a maximum of 200 per cent of the concealed income or wealth. In the case of persons defaulting in the statutory obligation to deduct tax at source and pay it to the credit of the Central Government, I propose to provide for punishment of rigorous imprisonment up to six months..."

But in regard to people who avoid tax, if they are detected, what is going to happen? They will be fined Rs. 100.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : No.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : If he refers to sections 32 and 119 of the Finance Bill, for a concealment of Rs. 50 in income, the fine is Rs. 200.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Rs. 200, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000—it does not matter. If somebody steals something, you will send him to jail for six months saying that it is a crime. Here are people who are defrauding the country's exchequer. Are they not criminals? Why does not Mr. Morarji Desai provide for a criminal offence in their case and why does he not send them to jail for one or two years?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I ask the hon. member to cool down? There is prosecution for them also.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : If there is prosecution, during the last 20 years since this Government came into existence, have they sent a single man to jail? You give the name of the one single man whom you had sent to jail all these 20 years for defrauding taxes to the exchequer? Absolutely not. They cannot do that. That is the reality of the whole thing. But, on the other hand, if poor workers go on strike saying that they are not able to live within their wages, they will say the country's interests are at stake. Those are the two different types of standards that you have got with regard to the rich people and the common people. I can go on giving instances as to how only the common people are called upon to make sacrifices.

Lastly, I would like to touch upon State-Centre relationship with regard to financial matters. The central direction of the economy of this country is in the hands of the Finance Minister of the Government of India. Who is to decide this Rs. 300 crores of deficit financing? It is Mr. Morarji Desai, the Government of India. We should remember that the States are to bear the burden. If prices go up and if the workers there demand more dearness allowance, Mr. Desai will say that it is none of his business and it is the concern of the State Government which must at any cost maintain law and order. Mr. Desai has come

forward with a proposal to have a Finance Commission much in advance of the normal time. So long as these policies continue and so long as the direction of the economy of the country remains entirely in the hands of the Central Government and so long as the States have nothing to do with that, whatever commissions may be appointed, the problems will remain. If they want harmonious relationship between the Centre and the States the powers of the States should be well-defined. People have elected a certain government in the States and they have also to deal with the problem of law and order which is directly connected with their economic life; it is a problem of life and death. If the State Governments are to deal with the law and order problem effectively, they must have a greater share in the direction of the economy of the States. Unless we are able to provide for a greater share for the States in shaping the economy of the country, no commission is going to solve the problem. It is not the problem of non-Congress or Congress Governments; it is the problem of relationship between the State and the Centre and the Finance Ministry is woefully unaware of this. Finally, I shall once again point out that the situation gives us some hope and there is the challenge also but these are not from the point of view of the Finance Minister. There is hope for the people and the challenge is also for the people. They can meet the challenge; they should unite and be able to throw overboard the basic policies which are underlying this budget. I am absolutely certain that the unity that is becoming greater among the working classes and peasantry inspite of all that you do gives hope for the people of this country. That will enable them to accept the challenge that is posed before them and ultimately these policies will be thrown overboard and a new policy will emerge.

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : I thought that I might venture to intervene in this debate because to my mind the budget which the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister had presented is one that should cause a lot of thinking in the country about the future of our economy and the major objective behind the proposals. I should like to begin by saying that the budget is always considered

to be the most flexible instrument of economic policy, here is no such thing as a set budget pattern or ideology or a balanced budget for all time or a surplus budget or a deficit budget for all times. Whether budget should be balanced or surplus or deficit turns very much upon the economic situation confronting the country. During the last three years, our country has been going through a serious economic crisis. The plan outlay has more or less stood still at the figure which was reached in 1965-66. And over the last few years, I am afraid, and also in the coming financial year, there is not going to be anything like a significant increase in plan expenditure. During this period also, there has been a recession in the economy. There has been an increase in unemployment, a rise in prices of a phenomenal character, a stagnation in investment, and I would also like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the gap in our exports has begun to increase.

AN HON. MEMBER : What else is left?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Why don't you wait till I finish? The gap in our exports has begun to increase in the context of the increasing debt servicing payment we have to make, and at the same time, the expectation of covering this gap by increasing the inflow of foreign aid is also not materialising. Therefore, the economy had reached the situation when it was extremely important within the constraints of the situation, to do something positive for restoring health to the economy.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Like deficit financing.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Precisely. The bumper harvest in the current year and the need for continuing the motivation and the strategy which has brought about the current year's bumper harvest also has some part to play in framing the objectives behind the current budgetary policy. Above all, it was essential that in the context of the very difficult economic situation the country has been facing over the last three years, and in the context of the rather good harvest that we have had of both foodcrops and commercial crops, a serious, practical, and concrete attempt should be made to take the fullest advantage of what-

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ever favourable factors exist in the situation to see that the economy gets out of its rut and begins to move forward towards progress.

I would suggest to the House that instead of going into ideological motivations of ideological undertones, the current year's budget would have to be viewed from a directly practical angle and in the context of what I have said, namely, that the economy has reached a stage from which it is absolutely essential to move forward. And if we do not move forward in the current year and if we are not able to overcome the recession and stagnation, which have been afflicting the economy for the last two or three years, I am afraid the economic situation in the coming years is going to be far more difficult than we can even imagine today.

I would, therefore, beg of the hon. Member to regard the budget not so much from the point of view of any special individual interest that has been satisfied, or not, whether any particular ideological desires, however legitimate they might be, have been implemented or not, but from the point of view of whether this budget will and is going to make a contribution towards moving the economy from its current state of recession and stagnation.

It is in this context that the Deputy Prime Minister, has, as he himself has stated, much against his own grain, indulged in deficit financing. This has been criticised. I would like to point out the reason for the deficit financing; it is not for the purpose of bringing about any significant increase in the expenditure for the year 1968-69. The expenditure for 1968-69 is marginally more or less the same as the expenditure for the year 1967-68. Deficit financing is not being used for the purpose of financing a large dose of extra expenditure. If the deficit financing were not there let us see what the alternative would have been. The Finance Minister would have been compelled to bring about a cut of Rs. 290 crores in the space of a couple of weeks, and one can just imagine what would have been the result of a cut of Rs. 290 crores. Speaking as the Minister of Transport and Shipping, I received a very great disappointment at the hands of the budget, because when I came to the Government, I thought I would have en-

ough money to undertake a very important and, what to my mind, a completely essential and productive means of transport development. But financial constraint has prevented me from getting anything like the resources that I need. If on the top of it, there has been a cut of Rs. 290 crores—one knows that there are certain items which can be cut and certain items which cannot be cut—the kind of recession that would have occurred in the economy would have been much worse than what we saw last year.

I was very glad to hear Mr. Masani saying one thing. On the one hand he deplored deficit financing and tried to twit the Finance Minister for not having been consistent and on the other hand, he also said that the cultivator should not be taxed, that after a long time the Indian cultivator has been able to get some good income and that everything should be done to see that he continues to get the encouragement. We on this side of the House naturally share the latter part of what he said. We are anxious to see that the cultivator continue to be properly motivated for taking full advantage of all the facilities placed at his disposal. We want to move in the direction not only of food self-sufficiency, but I hope also even the possibility of food exports. If at this time, there had been no deficit financing, there was a grave danger of a steep fall in agricultural prices.

15.46 HRS.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

If my hon. friends opposite enquire from their friends in the mofussil—in Bihar, UP, Maharashtra or elsewhere—they will find reports of prices falling steeply. We urban consumers, with salaried incomes, would get some benefits, but all the motivation and encouragement that the cultivator got, the break-through we have nearly succeeded in effecting in the psychology of the cultivator to undertake new risks and going in for new technology—all that good work would have been ruined and we would have been back in the same agricultural stagnation in which we have found ourselves for so many years. Therefore, deficit financing was essential at the moment to see that there was no steep fall in agricultural prices and also to prevent any further increase in unemployment. I find from statistics that the rate of increase in public

employment has been steadily falling in the last 3 years. Last year it was much less than the year before and the year before it was much less than the year before that. We all know that public employment is one of the most important sources of employment, especially for the skilled and educated workers. We know the problem of educated unemployment, especially technological unemployment, which the country is faced with today. Therefore, if we had not gone in for deficit financing, we would have cut down enormously the employment potential, which has been more or less standing still from 1965-66 and we would also have helped to bring about a precipitous fall in agricultural prices, ruining all the good work done in the last two years and further contributing to an increase in other prices. Therefore, deficit financing was the only wise course to take and hon. members opposite, instead of trying to score a debating point that the Finance Minister is against deficit financing and has yet gone in for it, should congratulate him on the flexibility he has shown in responding to the needs of the economic situation.

Of course, deficit financing is not a good thing in itself. I would be the last person, speaking not only as a minister but as a professional economist, to become an ideologue for deficit financing. But there are economic circumstances under which deficit financing is a much better solution than a balanced budget. This was one of those circumstances. I am convinced that we have done a good thing by going in for deficit financing deliberately this year, instead of non-deliberately as we did last year, to the extent of about Rs. 290 crores.

I realise the anxiety of the House, and I agree with it, about a further rise in prices. We know that in the last two or three years, the thing which has upset most people in this country, apart from increase in unemployment and fall in production, is the rise in prices. The country will not tolerate any more rise in prices. We are very much aware of it. But we think that in the context of the very large harvest we have got just now, the risk of rise in prices taking place as a result of deficit financing is very much less this year than it would have been in any other year.

Further, we must not forget that if we analyse the composition of price increase

in the last three years we will find that the lion's share has been taken by foodgrain prices. In view of the fact that we do have a bumper harvest of foodgrain we think also that deficit financing is not likely to lead to a rise in prices. Of course, deficit financing will prevent a steep fall in prices but, I am afraid, we cannot think in terms of going back to the 1965-66 price level. The increase in prices has already adjusted itself in increase in income, in increase in salaries and wages. It will be absurd now to think that we can go back to the price level that prevailed two or three years back. We have to think in terms of preventing a further rise rather than think in terms of going back to an idyllic period of low prices that the country had enjoyed at the expense of the farmers and cultivators for many years.

There is a second set of objectives that the Budget has undertaken. Shri Ramamurthi suggested that the Congress Party has adopted the Swatantra policy. I do not know what precisely the Swatantra policy is.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is time that you learnt it.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I wonder if they have a policy, because they are a 'free' party and I think their party is as free as the freedom that their members enjoy with respect to economic and political propositions.

I do not want to get into any controversy with my friends of the Swatantra Party. What I want to say is, if the conception is that the Swatantra Party stands for the welfare of private enterprise and therefore the Congress Party should do nothing for promoting the welfare of private enterprise I for one, even though I have been a life-long democratic socialist, and consistently so, would not for one moment accept the thesis that private enterprise and the welfare of private enterprise is the monopoly of my friends in the Swatantra Party. If you say, private enterprise of the higher echelons of industrial society, if you say welfare of the people whose incomes are above super-tax limits, that is a different matter; but if you talk of private enterprise, non-governmental enterprise, I would say with

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all confidence at my command that the welfare of private enterprise, welfare of the common man, welfare of the small man who undertakes non-governmental activities, whether in the agricultural, industrial or commercial sector, is very much the concern of the Congress Party.

I have no hesitation in saying that this Budget is intended to give a stimulus to private enterprise in this country, because we want to get investment moving, we want to get activity moving, we want to get production increasing. Activity and production can increase either by expansion of the public sector or by stimulation of the private sector. There is no third way of doing it.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Do not justify because you have to justify it.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am sorry, I am not a person, I can assure the hon. Member, who will stand up in this seat or anywhere else and say anything which I do not believe.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Do not justify because you hahe to justify it.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : If my kind friends will bear with me for a little, I will say this that there is no doubt about the fact that we must get out of this rut, we have to increase investment, we have to increase economic activity and production. Otherwise there is no chance of the economy getting out of the recession in which it has fallen. This can be done either by increase in public expenditure, increase in outlay on the public sector, increase in public production or by stimulating an increase in private enterprise.

I shall, before I conclude, a point out the difficulties that are facing us today in bringing about anything like a massive expansion in public sector activity as far as this coming financial year is concerned. As far as the private sector is concerned, my friends in the private sector, and this time I would also include my friends who belong to the Swatantra Party, have been complaining for so many years that the private sector is hamstrung, they are given no chance, no stimulation and that the public sector has so monopolised the economy that it is impossible for the private

sector to do the very good things that they are sure they are capable of doing.

In this mixed economy of ours, as I have said before, we have to see that the private sector also gets a proper chance to play a constructive and developmental role in economic activities. For this purpose, the Deputy Prime Minister has taken a series of measures. I want to list them so that the massiveness of their impact would be understood at one stroke. He has mentioned a series of measures such as removal of annuity deposits, reduction of the surcharge on corporate profits, abolition of excess dividends tax, exemption of the first Rs. 500 of the dividend income, reduction in bank rate, concessions for technical knowhow, giving tax concessions on research expenditure undertaken by the private sector. With all these concessions that have been given and with the fact that we now have a much more plentiful supply and availability of imported components and spareparts than was the case some time ago, and also taking into account that the current years agricultural harvest has given us ample supply of agricultural raw materials, also considering the fact that the current year's agriculture will give a bumper harvest with the consequent increase in real terms of our national income of more than 10 per cent which has raised before the private sector a large and expanded domestic market, and also considering the fact that it should be possible now for the private sector to go out to the countryside, sell more commodities to the countryside, get more savings from the countryside and mobilise it for the purpose of industrial investment, I think this budget is a challenge to my hon. friends, who are the spokesmen of private enterprise; and I hope they will be able to accept this challenge and that they will be able to see that our goal is achieved. Though I am not a champion of the private sector, as an Indian citizen and as one who is deeply obsessed by the fall in production in the Indian economy, I shall be extremely happy if the private sector, instead of indulging in carping criticism and asking for more concessions for them, take advantage of the opportunities that have been given by the Finance Minister and make an all-out effort to see that investment and production expand in the country thereby benefiting the whole

country which, like the quality of mercy, will benefit also the Treasury Benches because, then, they will also be paying more legitimate taxes.

The third objective which the budget has sought to further has been the subject of export promotion. Now, I do not know if all my friends in the House are aware of the very critical situation we are reaching in regard to balance of payments. We have come to a stage today when the imports which cannot be financed by any type of foreign aid that we could possibly get and yet which are absolutely essential for the economy, are of the order of 1.2 to 1.3 billion dollars, and the kind of exports that we are having, taking into account the debt service charges that have to be paid, will not amount to more than .9 billion dollars. So, we have got a gap, an export gap, of something like .3 billion to .4 billion dollars, which cannot be financed by foreign aid, which cannot be financed by further cuts in our imports and somehow we have got to find a way of producing from exports these 300 million to 400 million dollars. It is for that purpose, again, the budget has gone out of its way. Both in the budget speech and also in the measures that were outlined by the Finance Minister a few days earlier, there has been a reduction in export duties, special facilities have been given for export credit, increased tax incentives are being given for export purposes and increased tax concessions have been offered in the budget for expenditure specifically incurred in export promotion such as advertisement, market research etc. Again, I suggest this is a challenge to our friends, who are the spokesmen of the private enterprise. With the increased supply that we have got of raw materials, with the increased availability that we have at the moment at any rate of imported spareparts and components, and with the enormous stimulation that has been given by the motivation and incentive of the current year's budget, here is a golden opportunity again to the private sector to say that it lives up to its profession, that it is really not only 'private' but also 'enterprise,' and that it takes advantage of the situation. I hope it would rise to the occasion and meet the challenge. We are hoping that as a result of this budget the coming financial year will see

a massive increase in private production, in private investment, private savings and in private exports.

16 HRS.

Now I come to the last portion of my speech and I am not very happy when I come to this portion, because I will now come to the position that the public sector has in the coming year's budget.

The Finance Minister has made a bold attempt, as bold as he could under the circumstances in which he was functioning, to mobilise private savings and I heartily welcome his very imaginative proposal for a general provident fund. Many of us have been feeling, including Ministers, though we are salaried persons, we have no provident fund and we have no pension—not all of us have property. I think, it is a very good thing that the Finance Minister has done to provide a general provident fund. Those persons who do not get salaries or fixed income will be able to build up savings for themselves and the Finance Minister has given them incentive to do so. He has taken the credit for Rs. 10 crores in the current Budget. I have a feeling that in due course it is going to be a massive instrument of private savings.

The Finance Minister has also increased interest rates and other returns for private savings and we hope that this will result in some increase in public resources from private savings. But it is a fact that no massive tax effort has been made this time to mobilise private resources for the purpose of financing public developmental expenditure. Even then, some effort has been made. The hon. Members are extremely critical of the tax effort which has been made and have been demanding that some of the taxes which the Finance Minister has proposed should not be levied. But there has been no such massive tax effort as, for example, associated with three or four budgets in the past. This is because we have to realise today that we have come, so to speak, at the cross-roads that we have reached a stage in our public finance, where we find it increasingly difficult to satisfy the demands that are being made on public resources. Our attempts at mobilising public resources do not seem to be keeping pace with the demand that is being made, and very legitimately being

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made, on public resources, not merely for social purposes, not only for egalitarian purposes, but even for strictly developmental and productive purposes. Unless we solve this problem of mobilisation of resources for the public sector in the fairly near future, we are going to find it extremely difficult to carry on the kind of policy of economic planning or of, at least, a theoretical move forward in the direction of a socialist society, etc., etc., which we are talking about for the last so many years.

I think, the time has come when you have got to take a hard look. If you look at the Budget and find out the extent to which, for example, our expenditure on the capital side is financed either by P.L. 480 imports which are going to be in diminishing quantity or by foreign aid which again is not going to be in increasing quantity, with increasing demands of economic development, I think, we have to find some way by which the gap between the available public resources and the demand that is legitimately being made on public resources is bridged and bridged as quickly as possible. I think, in order to do this, it is very important—I am sure my hon. friends opposite, not excluding my dear friend, Mr. Piloo Mody, are not going to agree with me—and yet, I must say, it is important to realise that the most important instrument for mobilisation of public resources is taxation. Whether you like it or not, the most important instrument for mobilisation of public resources is taxation. (Interruption).

SHRI RABI RAY : Tax the upper bracket.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : My hon. friend, Mr. Rabi Ray, knows very well that even if you take away hundred per cent of income of all the upper classes, that is not going to provide the resources which are required for development. Therefore, instead of indulging in ideological bickerings as by Mr. Piloo Mody and Mr. Rabi Ray, I think, it is important for us to realise the importance of it. The atmosphere in the country today is such that no political party is prepared to give any support to taxation. Taxation, like the policeman, has come to be regarded as

something which is anti-national. Opposing taxation is now coming to be considered a patriotic duty: That is the psychology which is being created. I can understand my hon. friends who belong to the Swatantra Party doing this but I cannot understand my hon. friends who belong to the socialist parties. If taxation is going to be made, *ipso facto*, unpopular, anti-patriotic, anti-national, and it is considered to be a good thing to attack taxation, not to pay taxes, to advance every possible argument against taxation, then, I submit, it is going to be very difficult for us to mobilise the public resources that we want and irrespective of which parties sit on the Treasury Benches, unless it is a dictatorial party—I am talking of democratic parties—it would be impossible to raise the kind of public resources that we need for meeting our developmental requirements, unless the atmosphere in the country towards taxation is altered from the present unhealthy atmosphere which has been deliberately created by my hon. friends on the opposite side. I would certainly agree with my hon. friends if they say "We do not mind paying more taxes, but how is it spent, what about economy in expenditure; there is so much of wasteful expenditure". I can understand that. I think, it is a very important thing. But I would not say... (Interruptions) I do not know if I should say that sitting as a Minister... (Interruptions) I would not say that there is no room for economy in public expenditure. I should like to suggest that, when we think of economy, we should not think merely of retrenchment, we should not think merely in terms of personnel. My friend, Mr. Masani, talked of so many clerks and *chaprasis* in the Planning Commission. It is not... (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY : He said, increase of...

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Please listen to me. The House will understand that merely retrenching personnel is not going to solve the problem....

SHRI PILOO MODY : Nobody wants retrenchment.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Unfortunately he was the only hon. member who referred to economy and he quoted figures. He said

that there was an increase of so many *chaprasis* in the Planning Commission, there were so many clerks in the Planning Commission, I would like to say that it is not by retrenching clerks and *chaprasis* that one can bring about a massive economy... (*Interruptions*). I would suggest that what we need is a functional approach. What we need is, what I call, the principle of functional expenditure. What we need is not the question of how many persons to be employed. What we need is whether a particular expenditure, apart from the basic criterion of its productivity, is functionally related, whether more has been incurred than is strictly functionally necessary for achieving the objective, whether, for example, it is necessary to have carpets or whether it is necessary to have large houses, and so on and so forth. There are so many things. I do not have the time to go into all the details... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Piloo Mody was not born when this happened. Before Mr. Piloo Mody was born, there was a Commission—Taxation Enquiry Commission. I happened to have the privilege of being a member of that Commission, and we suggested that an Expenditure Commission should be appointed, not for the purpose of making retrenchments, but for the purpose of looking into the whole philosophy behind it, including developmental expenditure, from the functional point of view, because we are not in a position where we can afford to have luxuries, where we can have frills, where we can compete with the other people and so on. Therefore, a functional expenditure approach is what I believe is required for the purpose of saving funds and effecting economy... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister yield for a moment? Why is he afraid of us?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Nobody is afraid of Mr. Piloo Mody. I hope, his Party will give him a chance to participate in this debate....

SHRI PILOO MODY: He is afraid.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Now I come to the third point. I am now looking at myself because the hon. Member opposite pointed out that I was rather touchy about

the public sector, because I have got a soft corner for the public sector. That is why, I am prepared to look at it carefully. I want to see that the public sector is healthy. This is very important. The efficiency of the public sector enterprises should increase. There is no way in which we can achieve a socialistic economy in this country, there is no way in which we can raise the massive resources needed for developmental purposes unless the public sector enterprises make a massive contribution to the developmental resources of this country. I do not have the ideological fanaticism of Mr. Piloo Mody. I would like to suggest... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. There should not be a regular running commentary. It is very bad. Let him speak.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: It is precisely this kind of ideological prejudices that are preventing the economic development of this country. I was very happy to hear Mr. Masani say that the public enterprise economics is very important, it is above Parties, it is above sectional interest, it is something which requires a national approach. This has got to be listened to, understood and analysed carefully. The House will be glad to know that Government has been holding a series of meetings going through the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on public enterprises. I think, my colleague, Mr. Pant, when he intervenes in the debate, will perhaps give more details about it. But I can tell you that nobody is more anxious on this subject than the Deputy Prime Minister himself because he is ~~an~~ hard task master. He holds continuous meetings and sees to it that those who are members attend, and I think that before the current session ends, it would be possible for Government to come forward before this House and tell them concretely the steps that are being taken for improving the efficiency of the public sector enterprises.

But I must say one thing, namely, that the public sector enterprises cannot be improved only better organisation. There must be a proper and better atmosphere. Just as I said about taxation, in regard to this also there should be a better atmos-

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phere. What is the meaning of a public sector enterprise in a socialist economy? In a socialist economy or in an economy that is moving towards a socialist society, the public sector enterprises ought to have a much larger degree of identification. I think in a socialist economy or in an economy which is moving towards socialism, a public sector enterprise should be one which will be treated with tremendous affection and respect and which will have the involvement in it of the best people and the best talents of our country and where the motivation would not merely be monetary but something more than that. It is very important that we create a socialist psychology if we want to see that the public sector enterprises function at their best. We on the governmental side, as Ministers of Government or anything else, can try and see that the public sector is properly reorganised, but the needed psychology has got to be created not only by my party but by all the other parties which believe that we should move in the direction of a socialist society.

If we want to solve this problem of economic planning, if we want to have a Fourth Plan—and there is going to be a Fourth Plan—if we want to move forward with a more rapid rate of economic growth than the miserable rate of economic growth that we have had for the last few years with a national *per capita* of 70 to 72 dollars as compared to the international poverty line of 200 dollars *per capita* and the United States *per capita* income of 3,400 dollars, if we want to move forward, then there has got to be a much bigger mobilisation of private savings. I am afraid that this cannot come only from the wealthy classes, but it has got to come from everybody.

Therefore, I think that it is important that perhaps—here again I am expressing my personal view—it may be necessary and it may be relevant to think in terms of regulation of both private and public salaries and not only the salaries of government servants. It may even be necessary to think in terms of a voluntary and temporary ceiling on income for a given period during which we would all combine and make a massive effort at mobilisation of private savings. Today, the rate of savings in our country is about 8 per cent

or it has reached about 10 per cent. In any developing country, as hon. Members who are familiar with the history of economic development should know, for any worthwhile economic development, the rate of savings has got to be at least 19 to 20 per cent. Our rate of savings at the moment is only about 8 or 8½ per cent and it had reached a maximum of only about 10 per cent. This means, therefore, that our rate of savings has got to be doubled. How are we going to double the rate of savings? We cannot do it just by taxation. We have got to do it by mobilising savings, and for this it is necessary that the necessary psychology and the necessary background and the necessary atmosphere have got to be created to facilitate this.

Finally, I think it is very important to stop the growth of cost inflation in this country and not only monetary inflation, by increasing productivity and regulating the salaries of both the private and public sectors. It is also important to increase the efficiency of the tax machine. I forgot to mention earlier, though I should like to point out that the measures taken in this budget though they may not be so drastic as my hon. friend Shri P. Ramamurti may want, that it is in the current year's budget that for the first time measures have been taken to bring to book tax evaders. I do not know what difference there is if we send to jail for six years or for six months a man who never thought that he was going to be proceeded against at all. I think six months is a good enough beginning. Certainly, six months can become six years afterwards if persists in evasion. But it is for the first time in this budget that a massive attempt has been made to plug loopholes and to improve the efficiency of taxation and to make tax evasion much more risky and dangerous than has been the case so far, and I think all credit and congratulations should go to the Finance Minister for his having been bold enough to take these steps.

Before I conclude, I would go back to what my hon. friend Shri P. Ramamurti had said. I believe he wanted more expenditure on industry in order to increase employment. He also talked of the Congress Party having adopted the Swatantra party's policy. I would like to point out that if he wants more economic activity

in this country and if he wants more production, then it is extremely important that there should be peace and law and order maintained in this country. I know that my hon. friend the Railway Minister has been raising his voice in the course of his reply to the debate on the Railway budget about the amount of damage that has been caused to the railway economy by the disturbances of public order. I think that it is very important for us to realise that all these disturbances, all these strikes, and all these breaches of industrial truce, hartals, *morchas* and other violent activities, whatever may be the legitimacy or otherwise of the demands behind them, these particular methods which are being adopted, are killing the goose that can lay the golden eggs. It is not yet laying golden eggs. But this is killing the goose that can lay golden eggs. I think it is important that on this particular subject, there should be no question of political differences. By all means, political differences are there. The Opposition is perfectly entitled to topple us, even though they deny us the right to topple them. I have no objection to that at all. But I think it is important for us to realise that there are certain methods which have got to be followed in this process of airing political differences. Carrying the battle to the streets, interfering with transport, interfering with production, at a time when the economy is stagnating, when production is so low that we are not able to find resources enough for development, is, I think, certainly not an act that one can appreciate.

I would, therefore, like to appeal to my hon. friends in the opposite Benches that whatever may be the differences between us, whatever may be their opinion about the legitimacy or illegitimacy of this Government and its policies, today we should all realise that the economy needs an atmosphere of peace, the economy needs an atmosphere when quarrels will not lead to stoppage of production and there can be no espousal of any quarrel that comes in the way of production. Let us all realise that the economy is bigger than us and the nation is larger than all the parties it consists of. Therefore I would appeal to them to see that this year and in the coming year or two at least we go all out to establish, such an atmosphere in the

country when production in this country is not disturbed and nothing is done to prevent the stimulation of production.

I would conclude by saying that this Budget is a challenge to the private sector. It is also a challenge to those like me who believe in the public sector. On the way this challenge is met by people in the private sector, on the way it is met by those who believe in the public sector, on the way we all respond to this challenge and reorient our policies to see that the interest of the expansion of the public sector is not jeopardised, on that will depend the ultimate consequences of this Budget, of taking the country out of its present economic rut and moving forward to higher standards of living and a more egalitarian society, which we all desire.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, in the background of rising prices, diminishing returns, growing deficit and a dwindling foreign exchange, all misdeeds of twenty years of Congress rule, the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister has the difficult task of balancing the budget and at the same time giving an impetus to economic activity. In spite of the high hopes raised by him, an air of despondency surrounds Indian economy. The exhilaration which was there in the fifties when we first came here to see the nation on the move forward has disappeared. In season and out of season, we have been giving warnings from these Benches. Even today we reiterate that Government should (1) eschew all inflationary policies, (2) not resort to deficit financing, (3) stop all wasteful expenditure, (4) restrict utilisation of foreign loans to essential purposes, (5) reduce substantially both direct and indirect taxes and make a large supply of rupee finance available for investment in productive enterprises for the purpose of greater production, the only means to hold the price line, and (6) dismantle the huge structure of permit-licence-quota-controls, the biggest source of political corruption. All this good advice has been falling on deaf years and the economy of the country has been brought to this mess.

In the Government we find a paralysed will which leads to gazing at the sky praying Providence for a good shower on which

[Shri P. K. Deo]

the present state of Indian economy completely depends. We cannot afford to consume what we cannot produce and we cannot invest what we cannot save. The disastrous failure of the Third Five Year Plan opened the eyes of Government, the postponement of the Fourth Plan is only the realisation of it.

Another malaise of the Indian economy lies in the fact that the real output is increasing at the rate of 4% per annum since 1955-56 while the demand has been increasing at 8% per year. This widening gap of supply and demand has created a situation that even a bumper crop like this year's, I am afraid, will not be able to revive the impulse of expansion.

In the last two years there has been severe drought and famine in the different parts of the country, and this year also, even though there has been rain, in some parts of the country there has been partial failure of the monsoon, and even though we expect a harvest of 95 million tonnes, it should be borne in mind that while food production increased by 7% our population had been increasing by 8% between 1964-65 and 1967-68. The national income which has been rising on an average at 4.3% during the decade 1951-52 to 1961-62, declined in the following year. This year, however, because of the bumper crop it is expected to rise by 11%.

Prices have been skyrocketing. In the week ending October 14, 1967 the wholesale price index reached the unprecedented level of 224 against the base of 100 in 1952-53. However, because of the bumper crop there has been a decline in the price level. That should not make us complacent, because it is a seasonal phenomenon every year after the harvest. We should not forget that the basic inflationary forces still continue to work.

In the past we have been told parrot-like that everything is all right in our front, it is because of natural calamity or natural disaster that things are not taking place as we first thought. Now, due to this accident of a bumper crop we should try to put our house in proper order and curb the inflationary forces.

This budget which envisages an over-all deficit of Rs. 290 crores, besides the addi-

tional taxes of Rs. 65.73 crores and the steep rise in post and telegraph rates yielding Rs. 24.70 crores more on top of last year's deficit of Rs. 300 crores certainly represents a major departure from Mr. Morarji's policy that there should be no deficit financing which he so vigorously described while presenting last year's Budget. This big dose of deficit financing will definitely affect the Indian economy, and steep rises in prices are bound to follow. This year the bumper crop provided us with a situation for a determined effort to stabilise prices, to counteract inflationary pressures like fiscal and monetary discipline and all efforts should be made to increase export. This good crop comes on an average once in three years, and if we miss this opportunity we all have to wait for another three or four years.

In this regard I would like to point out that India's economy is so vitally linked with agriculture that at long last we feel proud that the Swatandrad Party has been able to bring this home to the mind of the Treasury Benches that without good prospects of agriculture, there is no possibility of reviving the Indian economy. Indian agriculture depends on the vagaries of the monsoon, which is always erratic like the mood of the Government, and India's economy flutters like a weather-cock. Is it not time the kisan is assured of timely water supply for his crop and given some incentive for production from his fields? When we scrutinise the Demands of the Irrigation and Power Ministry which has to play a very vital role in reviving our economy, we get a very dismal picture. It is not consistent with reality, it is not consistent with the thinking which has framed the budget. There is a marked fall in the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. In 1967-68 the total allotment was Rs. 53 crores and the revised estimate was 53 crores compared to Rs. 44 crores only which is budgeted for next year. In the capital outlay, there has been a sharp fall of nine crores under this demand. More allotment should have been made for this ministry. The Indian agriculturists are now-a-days willing to take to better techniques and use the latest and improved methods, fertilisers, insecticides and high-yielding and hybrid seeds and is prepared

to invest money in agriculture provided he is assured of water supply and cheap power. He should get a remunerative price for his produce and in certain cases he should get price support from the Government. Diesel oil, fertilisers and pesticides should be given to them at subsidised rates. There is also the problem of credit. In some aycut areas of big projects, there is no proper drainage system and adequate flood protection work has to be done. At the moment an agriculturist has often to pay more for power for his energised pumps than what an industrialist pays for his aluminium plant. Above all, the outmoded, the primitive land revenue system has to go. Even the small gesture of the Orissa Government in the abolition of land revenue to give impetus for more production had been resented by our Deputy Prime Minister.

The budget speech has belied all our expectations. A big mountain has produced a small mouse. An examination of the proposals reveals that while some of the measures may be able to revive our economy to a very meagre extent, other measures will adversely affect the Indian economy to a much greater extent. The discontinuance of the dividend tax upto Rs. 500, reducing the rate of surcharge on company profits, concession of development rebate, abolition of annuity deposit and other measures are small incentives as pointed out by the previous speaker; they are a silver lining in the dark cloud of recession, idle capacity and accumulation of stocks. By these the D.P.M. is only tinkering with the problem and it will have only a marginal and psychological effect whereas the higher rate of income-tax and wealth-tax even in higher brackets will further diminish saving and erode capital formation. The income-tax exemption limit should be raised to Rs. 7,500. Mr. Bhoothalingam has done a very good job in suggesting that the limits should be raised to 7,500 for an individual and Rs. 10,000 for an undivided Hindu family. At the present moment the exemption limit is Rs. 4,000. What is Rs. 4,000 when rupee today is equivalent to 17 paise of the 1947 rupee? The implementation of his suggestion will not only provide relief to a large number of people and eliminate from the register a large number of assessee leading a hand-to-mouth existence but will also lead

to better administration of tax laws and better collection. He says: on page 52 of his report:

"Some Revenue officials have estimated that if work on petty assessments is cut out, the improvement in the quality and speed with which the remaining work can be done, e.g. by expeditious disposal of appeals, better investigation, etc. will lead to increase of tax collections by Rs. 100 crores for some years besides an immediate increase of about Rs. 200 crores merely by finalisation of pending assessments.

Coming to prices, they have risen by sixty per cent in the last four year though there was a downward trend visible in the latter part of 1967. But it has hardly benefited the consumer. Over and above all this the Deputy Prime Minister has cast his net of indirect taxation on all conceivable items. The purpose of countering inflation is ill served by widening and deepening of the excise net. For example, take the case of the valves and transistors. These are the vital components of the radio, the only media of mass education, in a country where literacy is only 24 per cent. Valves and transistors are essential commodities. They are not a luxury. A radio is not a luxury today. It is an important means of mass education. The transistors and valves that are produced in the Bharat Electronics are not adequately produced to meet the demands of the country, and they also cost double of those which are imported. So, taking into consideration these facts, I submit that this import should go.

Coming to the uncured tobacco, though I have never chewed tobacco, I find that it is the only delicacy of the mazdoor and the underdog. It removes fatigue and cheers him up. So, the excise duty to be raised by 10 per cent on uncured tobacco is said to yield a revenue of Rs. 6.36 crores. We oppose this enhancement.

Then, the last straw to break the back of the poor as in the case of the camel is the proposal to increase the post and telegraph rates. It will create untold hardship to the poor. The reason given is that there has been a deterioration in the revenue of the post and telegraph department to the tune of Rs. 22 crores. The

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most surprising thing is that the deterioration is being shown every year. Stringent measures should be taken to effect economy and streamline the working of the post and telegraph department before imposing this enhanced rates on the posts and telegraph tariff.

Then, I find no reason for more excise duty on products of engineering industry, which are worst affected by the recession.

Similarly, if we tried to effect economy in expenditure, particularly in administration and other non-developmental civil expenditure, this deficit could have been wiped out to a great extent. A large scope for economy still exists, if only effective measures could be taken. The Government departments should not have been allowed to multiply and expand according to Parkinson's law.

In this regard, I would like to quote a paragraph from the 13th report of the Estimates Committee. It says :

"The Committee notes with concern the rapid increase in non-developmental civil expenditure from Rs. 337 crores or 3.5 per cent of the national income in 1950-51 to an estimated amount of Rs. 1,280 crores or 6.1 per cent of the national income in 1965-66. In 1966-67, the expenditure is stated to have gone up further to about Rs. 1,635 crores or 6.8 per cent of the national income due largely to higher service charges on external debt resulting from devaluation, increased subsidy on food-grains, increases in dearness allowance, etc."

So, you will find that they are all on the increase. They further say :

"In view of the difficult resources position and the adverse effect of the increases in non-productive expenditure on the price situation, the Committee strongly urges that Government should at least now take firm measures to bring down the present level of expenditure on the administrative services."

But nothing has been done.

If you will read pages 74 and 75 of the first PAC report, you will be shocked by the revelation it makes. It says that there has been a loss to the tune of Rs. 2 crores on the purchase of road rollers by the Sup-

ply Department. Uptill now nothing has been done to realise the sum of Rs. 2 crores which has gone down the gutters and the person concerned, I think, has declared himself a bankrupt and there is no chance of getting back the amount. In this way, our good money is being frittered away by unimaginative executive action.

Regarding defence, the Minister was saying that the "question of reducing the magnitude of defence expenditure without detriment to national security has been constantly receiving our attention." Even though he has said it, he has estimated an increase of Rs. 45 crores in the defence expenditure. In the sixteenth report of the PAC, in page 29, quite a different story is told : As a result of the Defence Ministry's frequent cancellation and suspension of their orders to the ordnance factories, they had to incur a loss of Rs. 1 crore. Had these Rs. 45 crores been spent for acquiring the latest Military hardware to increase our fire-power or modern gadgets to increase our efficiency either in logistics or elsewhere, we would not have grudged it. But what justification is there to promote 5 Major Generals to Lt. Generals, 10 Brigadiers to Major Generals, 15 Colonels to Brigadiers, 55 Lt. Colonels to full Colonels, etc.? Similar promotions have taken place in the Navy and Air Force also. What justification is there for these promotions even though they do the same kind of job? I do not think Mr. Morarji Desai has been true to his profession.

This abnormal increase in the military ranks seems to be a very cruel joke when we see 7000 unemployed engineers in this country, when we see a large horde of educated unemployed in this country, with millions and millions of people remaining unemployed in the live registers of the various employment exchanges. When I consider the question of unemployed engineers, I accuse the Government of India of being a party to it by creating unemployment. I will cite one instance from my State.

The Aero-Engine factory was installed in Koraput, and the Orissa Government was entrusted with the work. The Orissa Government gave 3500 acres of land free and in view of the urgency, the Government of India said, "You take up the work." The Orissa Government created a new orga-

nisation of civil, electrical and public health engineering, headed by a Chief Engineer, where 300 engineering personnel were employed. Now the Government of India has bypassed the Orissa Government and called for tenders, in contravention of the previous assurance given by the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the letter dated 28th May, 1963 to the Orissa Government that all such works should be entrusted to this organisation. In view of the excellent work done by this organisation to the tune of Rs. 9 crores, that to at a concessional agency rate of 10 per cent as against the usual rate of 17 per cent, I find no justification to throw out these 300 engineering personnel. Is not the Government of India a party to creating new problems of unemployment and law and order in a non-Congress State? Is it not a discriminatory attitude of the Central Government? Then Orissa Legislative Assembly has rightly criticised it by a unanimous resolution the other day.

Coming to the public sector, I find that it is far from satisfactory. The money invested there is going to the gutters. It has provided a cushion to rehabilitate all the defeated Congressmen in the last poll, whether it be Mr. Malaviya, Shrimati Maimoona Sultan or Mr. Morarka. I would like to quote from the report of the Estimates Committee about the performance of public undertakings:

"The Committee is greatly distressed to find that the majority of the public enterprises have suffered from delays in execution of projects, high capital costs, long gestation and operational difficulties as a result of which the returns on capital have been much below expectations. It notes that even the manufacturing and trading concerns of the Central Government which are supposed to be guided by sound commercial considerations, have, in 1965-66, given a return of only 2.4 per cent Rs. 53.03 crores on a total investment of Rs. 2,225.88 crores. What is even more disconcerting is that, inspite of substantial concessions like supply of capital on easy terms, interest holidays, moratoriums on loan repayments, etc., the performance of industrial enterprises in the public sector has deteriorated perceptibly over the years."

Thus, in 1965-66, the running concerns in the public sector showed a profit of only 1.1 per cent against 2.9 per cent in the previous year. As the bulk of the investible resources available during the Second and Third Plans have been appropriated for the expansion of the public sector, the Committee feels that the declining trend in the rate of growth of the national economy is, in no small measure, attributable to the poor performance of the public sector enterprises."

This paragraph vindicates what we all have been saying on behalf of the Swatantra Party all these years.

Similarly, the Bokaro is a white elephant. This provision of Rs. 110 crores for the Bokaro plant should be scrapped. From a reply to a question put down in the list today you will find that the losses due to steel plants, cumulative loss up to 31st March, 1967, plant-wise are: Durgapur—Rs. 352.82 million, Rourkela—excluding the fertiliser plant—Rs. 288.47 million and Bhilai—Rs. 92.04 million. For this various pleas have been given. But the basic thing which should be understood is that the Government do not know how to run a steel plant.

Coming to overdraft by States on the Reserve Bank, I share the anxiety of the Deputy Prime Minister that there should be better financial discipline on the part of the States. But I must emphatically say here that for the deplorable financial position of the States the inflationary policy of the Centre is responsible to a large extent. Is it not a fact that rise in prices, scarcity and economic stalemate arise directly out of the Central Government's policy? Several State Governments have requested the Centre to bear the whole or part of the additional burden because of the enhanced rate of dearness allowance and such other inevitable enhanced expenditure due to rise in prices.

I would like to review the Centre-State relationship in administrative and financial matters. The Deputy Prime Minister while wishing success to the UNCTAD Conference of the United Nations hoped of early solution to the problem between developed and developing States soon. But he has failed to mention the regional imbalances in the development that has taken place in

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the country and the Centre's responsibility to plug the gap of imbalance by more central assistance, and location of central projects in the backward areas. In view of the changed political context after the 1967 election and further widening of the gap between the State resources, responsibilities as well as the needs, there is urgency for considerable improvement in the existing procedure for devaluation of resources and making a constitutional provision towards that end. I am happy that a Finance Commission has been appointed. I hope they will go into this aspect and bring about some solution. In this regard I would like to quote a paragraph from the Orissa Chief Minister's budget speech. He said :

"The present system has failed to secure the objective of balanced regional development and the last three Plans have widened the gap, making the rich States richer and the poor lagging far behind. Unless the relative financial weakness, social and economic backwardness of the population and the *per capita* income or *per capita* consumption levels of the State are taken into account in devising a formula for *inter se* division of share of taxes and duties, the situation cannot be remedied.

The tendency to concentrate control in a Central Planning Authority affecting every detail of State Plans has introduced an element of inflexibility in the execution of the State Plans not visualised by the Constitution."

The Planning Commission has become a super dictator. Against this background, there is unusual discrimination in Centre's treatment of Congress and non-Congress States. The usual political elbow twisting continues. Is there any justification in not reimbursing the expenditure of Rs. 16 crores in connection with Paradip Port to the State Government after the Central Government has taken over the entire project much before the project became a revenue yielding project? This reimbursement is necessary to repay the Central loan of Rs. 15.69 crores incurred by the Previous government. Sir, you must appreciate the fallacy of this Government in demanding repayment of this loan along

with interest from Orissa's hand to mouth budget when the revenue yielding project has been taken over by the Central Government and has been handed over to the Paradip Port Trust. If it is done, it would mean postponement of all Governmental projects in that State.

Finally, I would like to say that though the budget means well in its propensity, in practice it does not solve any of our burning problems, nor does it improve the lot of the common man. The Deputy Prime Minister has started nibbling at the fringe of the problem without solving the problem. So, on his 19th birthday—this is his 19th birthday because he celebrates his birthday only once in four years being born on the 29th of February, the birthday cake which he has presented to the nation is a very bitter pill to swallow.

श्री मुद्रिका सिंह (जीरंगाबाद) : सभा-पति महोदय, यह सवंविदित है कि भारतीय आर्थिक व्यवस्था का मेरुदंड खेती है कृषि है : अर्थ मंत्री जी ने भी अपने बजट भाषण में कृषि के सम्बन्ध में जिक्र करते हुए कहा है कि इस वर्ष खेती की हालत अच्छी रही है, अब ज्यादा पैदा हुआ है और उस आधार पर उन्होंने बड़ी बड़ी उम्मीदें बांधी हैं। उनका लक्ष्य है कि खेती को पैदावार में इस वर्ष वृद्धि होने की वजह से जो इंडस्ट्रियल रिसेसेशन है, मंदी है, उसमें भी सुशार आयेगा क्योंकि किसानों की क्रय शक्ति बढ़ेगी। लेकिन वह एक बात भूल जाते हैं कि यह मानते हुए भी कि इंडस्ट्री के उत्थान के लिये या विदेशी मुद्रा के प्राप्त करने के लिये चूंकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा विदेशी मुद्रा में हमें खेती से जो पैदा होता है, वही से उपलब्ध करते हैं। अभी तक खेती की ओर सरकार का जितना ध्यान जाना चाहिये वह नहीं गया है।

16.48 HRS.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

इस वर्ष प्रकृति की कृपा से अगर कुछ पैदावार अच्छी हुई है तो हम बड़ी बड़ी उम्मीद बांध रहे हैं। इसका अर्थ है कि सचमुच इस देश के उत्थान के लिये खेती का उत्थान अत्यावश्यक है। बिना खेती के उत्थान के न

हम व्यवसाय की दुनिया में तरकी कर सकेंगे और इंडिस्ट्रियल थेवर में ही। लेकिन खेती के लिये आज तक 20 वर्षों में जितनी कोशिश की जानी चाहिये थी वह नहीं की गई है। अभी भी जो बड़ी बड़ी उम्मीदें बांधी जा रही हैं आप देखेंगे कि एक तरफ खेती की जो पैदावार है अर्थात् जो खाद्यान्न है उस में बड़ी तेजी के साथ दामों में गिरावट हो गई है। कुछ दिन पहले जो चीज 50 और 60 रु. मन विकनी थी, आज जहां कहीं भी देखिये उम्मीद करना भाव 30, 32 और 28 रु. आ गया है। सारे खाद्यान्न की कीमतों में गिराव आ गहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में यह उम्मीद करना कि किसानों की क्रय शक्ति बहुत बढ़ जायेगी और उससे इंडिस्ट्रियल रिसेशन में लाभ होगा और पोस्ट-कार्ड और रिलीफों का मूल्य बढ़ा कर भी हम कुछ अपने रिसेसेंज बढ़ा सकेंगे, एक निराधार सी बात होगी।

जहां तक खेती का मवाल है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज दो वर्षों के अकाल की स्थिति से या उस के पहले जितना पैदा होता या हम उस से केवल 6 मिलियन टन ज्यादा पैदा कर सके हैं। दो वर्षों के अकाल के बाद 6 मिलियन टन ज्यादा पैदावार होने के बाद भी किसान की हालत यह है कि वह सरकारी कर्जे के बोझ से लदा हुआ है। इसके अलावा बाहर के कर्जों का बोझ भी है। उस की मालगुजारी बाकी है जिस की वसूली हो रही है और उस को देना है। प्रकृति की कृपा से, जिस में सरकार का कोई श्रेय नहीं है खेती की पैदावार बड़ी है, परन्तु इन्हें से ही यह उम्मीद बांध लेना कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर गई है, हम आर्थिक स्थिति की बड़ी अच्छी गहा पर आ गये हैं और आगामी वर्ष तक सारी आर्थिक दिक्कत से बरी हो जायेंगे, यह ठीक नहीं है।

खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिये किसानों को कुछ इन्सेन्टिव देने होंगे। वह इन्सेन्टिव यह हो सकता है कि उन को

मूल्य पूरा मिले और अभ का इतना अच्छा भाव हो कि वे और भी उत्साह के साथ ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदा करना चाहें। साथ ही ऐप्री-कल्चर इनपुट्स का प्रसार हो और हम मूविधायें प्रदान करें जिस में वे वैज्ञानिक ढंग से नये बोजां की मदद से खेती कर सकें। आज क्या हो रहा है इस को हम देखें। सारे ऐप्री-कल्चर इनपुट्स में हम जो सहूलियत देते थे, जो सम्बिद्धी देते थे, उस को तो हम ने रोक दिया और साथ साथ सम्बिद्धी रोकने के बाद किसानों के लिए जो कुछ करना चाहिए वह वह नहीं हो रहा है, लेकिन खाद्यान्न के भावों में जो थोड़ी लाभदायक बढ़ि हुई थी वह भाव नेत्री के साथ गिर रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में यह उम्मीद करना कि खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में काफी प्रगति होगी, यह सम्भव नहीं है। इस लिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि कृषि ही आप की आर्थिक व्यवस्था का मेरुदण्ड है, और इस को वित्त मंत्री ने स्वीकार भी किया है, तो फिर कृषि के उत्थान के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध ऐप्रिल कल्चरल इनपुट्स की व्यवस्था उन्नत बोज और साथ उसके साथ साथ किसानों के पैदावार की बोजों के भाव न गिरें, इन की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। जहां तक हो मैं हम को इस सम्बन्ध में मदद कर के आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये, नहीं तो हमारे सारे स्वप्न चकनाचूर हो जायेंगे और अगर किसानों का हाँसला गिरा और यहां खेती की पैदावार में कुछ कमी हुई तो सिर्फ पी० एन० 480 की मदद से ही हम इस देश को जीवित नहीं रख सकेंगे।

डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग के सम्बन्ध में तरह तरह की बातें आई हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी विकासशील देश में डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग हो तो कोई आश्वर्य की बात नहीं है और न इस को अभिशाप ही मानना चाहिये। यह डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग अगर देश के विकास के लिये हो, हम धन को ऐसे कार्यों में लगाये जिस से जल्दी से जल्दी पैदावार बढ़े, देश की पैदावार बढ़े और देश धनी हो, तो उस को

[भी मुद्रिका सिंह]

ठीक मानना चाहिये। उस को अपनाना चाहिये। लेकिन साथ ही साथ हम को यह भी देखना होगा कि घाटे के बजट पर उत्तरने के पहले देश के जितने भी रिसोर्सें हैं इनकम के, राज्य की आय में वृद्धि करने के जो भी जरिये हैं, क्या हम उन को टटोल और देख चुके हैं, क्या कोई भी दरवाजा और खुला नहीं है जिससे हम आय को बढ़ा सकते हैं। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस और व्यान नहीं दिया है और आय बढ़ाने की हर सम्बन्ध कोशिश नहीं की गई है। सिंफोनी-कांड और लिफाके का मूल्य बढ़ा कर 60-66 करोड़ ८० की वृद्धि से कोई भी बढ़ा आर्थिक सवाल तो हल नहीं होगा वरन् हम जनता में अधियोग होंगे और हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग इससे लाभ उठायेंगे।

अगर हम सचमुच अपनी आमदनी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिये। अगर हम उन को नेशनलाइज कर दें तो बैंक इंटरेस्ट से ही आप ४ अरब रुपये की बचत कर सकते हैं और साथ ही मोनो-पोली का सवाल, बिड़ला का हंगामा आदि सारी बातें पालियामेंट में न आयें। यही जरिये हैं जिन के कारण सारी बातें होती हैं। अगर बैंक ट्रैड हम अपने हाथ में ले लें तो हमारी आय काफी बढ़ेगी और हम को किसी तरह का कर लोगों पर नहीं लगाना पड़ेगा। बिना कर लगाये हुये ही हम अपनी आय बढ़ा सकते हैं और डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग से बच सकते हैं। इसी तरह विदेशी व्यापार का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिये, इस से भी हमारी काफी आय बढ़ेगी और लाइसेंस परमिट का भी सवाल हल हो जायेगा।

इसी तरह से पब्लिक सेक्टर है। उस के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं। मालूम होता है कि विरोधी दलों, विशेषकर स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के दोस्तों को और कुछ कहने को है ही नहीं। जब भी बोलेंगे तो पब्लिक सेक्टर पर ही आधात करेंगे। इसका कारण यह है कि वह जो अपनी फैक्ट्रियां चला रहे

हैं उन में 10 परसेंट डिवाइट देते हैं। और हम अपनी आयरन ऐंड स्टील फैक्ट्री घाटे में चला रहे हैं। अगर हम इस में कुछ तरक्की कर सकें, अगर हम 5 परसेंट मुनाफा भी कर सकें, तो हमारी आमदनी काफी बढ़ सकती है और हम अपने घाटे के बजट को पूरा कर सकते हैं। आखिर क्यों ऐसा होता है? सारा इन्तजाम गलत है। आज आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० वाले जो हैं वह सब जगह छाये हुए हैं। समाजीकरण या राष्ट्रीयकरण के माने यह तो कभी नहीं होते कि उस पर सिंफोनी-नौकरशाहों का बोल बाला हो, वे उस पर छा जायें। अजीब हालत नौकरशाही वालों की है। जब तक नौकरी में है तब तक पब्लिक सेक्टर चलायेंगे क्योंकि वे ही दब हैं, सब मजें की दवा हैं। एक दिन फाइनेंस सेक्टरी है, दूसरे दिन डिफेंस सेक्टरी हैं, तीसरे दिन किसी इंडस्ट्री में डाइरेक्टर हैं और चौथे दिन शिपिंग के डाइरेक्टर हैं। यह एक अजीब बात है कि हर जगह उन को बिठा दिया जाता है, मानो वह सब दुःख दर्द की दवा है, रामवाण हैं। यह रामवाण पहले तो पब्लिक सेक्टर चलायेंगे उस के बाद जब यहां से सेवामुक्त होंगे तो टाटा और बिड़ला के यहां नौकरी करेंगे, अगर वहां जगह नहीं मिली तो उन के लिये स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का प्लेटफार्म खुला हुआ है। वहां का टिकट ले कर जट से पालियामेंट में आयेंगे और पब्लिक सेक्टर पर आधात करेंगे। यह उन की रीति है। अगर इन आई० ए० एस० और आई० सी० एस० की मदद से, उन की राय से, हम पब्लिक सेक्टर में आमदनी करना चाहेंगे और उनको चलाना चाहेंगे, तो हम ऐसा नहीं करसकते। हम को अपना केड़र तैयार करना चाहिये। हमारा 28 अरब ८० पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगा हुआ है। इसके लिये हमारा अपना केड़र होना चाहिये, एकान्निक केड़र हो, एकान्निक मैनेजरियल केड़र हो। कोई भी केड़र आप तैयार करें, जिससे इन व्यवसायों में लाभ हो, जिन को हम विदेशों में भेज सकें और उन से अव्यव्यन-

करवा सकें, जिन को हम आगे बढ़ा सकें और साथ साथ जिन के लिये प्रमोशन का भी स्कोप हो । नीचे वाले व्यक्ति भी उन में काम करते करते अनुभव प्राप्त करते हैं, और ज्ञान हासिल करते हैं तथा उस इंडस्ट्री को चला सकते हैं । हम उन को तरकी देकर सब जह पहुंचा सकें, न कि हम सेक्टेरियट से ही सब मजौकी दवा जो आई ० एस० और आई ० सी० एस० हैं उन को ही सब जगह भेजें । अगर हम को इस देश का उद्धार करना है तो एक दिन नजदीक के गंगा या यमुना में हमें उनको डुबा देना चाहिये। तभी देश का भला है ।

17 HRS.

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL (Baroda) : I think the hon. Member who has just concluded should come over to these Benches.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, the Members who are sitting there may have to go the other side. It may turn that way also.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : At the outset, I must say that budget presented before us and which is under discussion reflects the rigid and regorous thinking of our Finance Minister and rules out the possibility of his getting into the embrace of flexibility himself. My hon. friend Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao while he was justifying the past twenty years' bunglings on the part of Government said that economic evils and maladies existed in our society and it might be that the present is unpleasant but the morrow is assured, and, therefore, he has said, let us go ahead. So, he has delivered his sermon, sat down, applauded by the Congress people, and his duty was over.

But I want to draw the attention of the Government of India particularly to the Finance Minister. If we read the Economic Survey for 1967-68 which he had presented to the House just three days before the presentation of the budget, I think it makes a sad reading.

Let me mention the most important aspects of our economy which have been commented upon in the Economic Survey, which would require careful assessment on an objective basis if correct measures are to be effected. It is not incorrect to say

that our economy has been exposed to terrific difficulties and dangers ever since the unwise decision taken by the Government of India that is, the time when the Indian rupee was raped or devalued. Notwithstanding the marginal increase in food production in the kharif crop, we would appear to be finding it almost impossible to get over the effects of drought of the last two years and the recession in the industrial activity which is still continuing.

Agricultural production in 1966-67 was only a shade higher than the poor record of the previous year and we are still well below the level attained in 1964-65. The foodgrains output of 76 million tonnes was still much below the level of 89 million tonnes recorded in 1964-65. The estimated total output of about 93 million tonnes for 1967-68 would not afford any substantial relief nor could it result in a sizable reduction in the import of foodgrains. Meanwhile, the combined pressures of growing population, increasing urbanisation and expanding money incomes in general would continue to exert a strong upward pull on food demands. The imbalance between the supply and demand has already noticeably reflected itself in the prices of food articles which went up over the last two years by no less than 45 per cent. No amount of window-dressing can conceal this fact, for the Economic Survey admits at page 26 that the pressure of demand with regard to food articles will go up in the year to follow. Admitting that in 1967-68, food production would touch the figure of 93 million tonnes, the credit for the same goes to the industry and the performance of certain State Governments. It is for this vital reason of increasing our food production, more than perhaps anything else, that there should be a recognition on the part of the Centre, of the need to delegate more financial resources to the States. In any case, a larger allocation by way of grants is certainly the need of the hour.

I think it is fitting for the occasion to quote from the Address of the Governor of Madras. He has said that :

The serious imbalance in distribution of resources in relation to responsibilities as between the Centre and the States has distorted the healthy relationship

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which should exist between the centre and the State in the larger federation. True federalism means that the Centre as well as the units should have adequate resources for the discharge of their respective responsibilities and the discretionary loans and grants from the Centre in respect of matters falling constitutionally within the competence of the States should play only a peripheral role.

"Till recently, they had at least the consolation that this discretionary central assistance was steadily rising from year to year, thus enabling the States to meet the needs of the people in a larger measure than would otherwise have been possible. But in the last two years, this trend has been reversed and central assistance to States, far from registering any growth, has in fact come down. The obligations of the States in regard to repayment of interest and loans given by the Central Government in the past have, however, increased appreciably with the result that the net Central assistance for the purpose of economic development is far less than in previous years.

"In terms of the Constitution, the States do not have adequate independent resources of their own. The transfer of resources from the Centre to the States on a statutory and non-statutory basis has also fallen short of needs, particularly in the last two years, thus disturbing the even tenor of progress in spheres in which the States are responsible. It is the firm view of my Government that in the light of the experience of the last 15 years, a high-level review of the provisions of the Constitution dealing with the delimitation of resources and powers as between the States is essential. Such a review will obviously take a little time, and the scope of the review will have to be defined with care in consultation with all concerned."

Also in his speech, the Governor observed :

"The spirit of the federal Constitution and the new political set-up in the country in which governments belonging to different political parties are in power

in the Centre and the States alike demand that the terms of reference of the new Finance Commission should be settled in full consultation with the States. My Government hope that the Government of India will initiate action for such consultation and settle the terms of reference of the new Finance Commission in the light of the views expressed by State Governments."

Instead of a frank discussion of the Madras Governor's speech, it has been dubbed as a controversial speech the greatest Rip Van Winkle in Delhi. The Governor expressed the true spirit and aspirations of the people of Madras State. It is a sad commentary on our Planning that in spite of the existence of a large organisation with a high-power Planning Commission at the apex, we have had to admit our inability to mobilise adequately by our irrigation and power resources and have to put forth the plea, whenever there is a shortfall in production, that we have been let down by the monsoon. It is high time that water resources were mobilised and conserved in an orderly and integrated manner so that nature's challenge could be met whenever called for.

The explanation given in the Economic Survey, namely, that the origin of the industrial recession of last year lies in the fall of agricultural output is not the whole truth. The two focal points of the present industrial recession are the old established textile industry and the newer engineering and capital goods industries. It was in a sense unfortunate that following devaluation, import licensing was liberalised considerably. Concomitantly for many engineering industries, the larger availability of imported components or other maintenance items following import liberalisation should ordinarily have removed an important constraint on higher production. As it is, we have witnessed the spectacle of inadequate utilisation of the import licences granted. The cumulative effect of the recession in these two focal centres has been the spread of recessionary tendencies to the transport industry and the engineering industries catering to the transport sector such as the automobiles.

A third aspect of the economic situation is the generation of inflationary forces, particularly by means of the currency

notes in circulation. The note issue has crossed the three-thousand-crore-mark and we should not be surprised if in order to meet partly the gap of Rs. 300 crores in the revised estimate for 1967-68 more notes are printed this month. It has been admitted while presenting the Budget for 1967-68 that the uncovered deficit for the next year would be another Rs. 300 crores, part of which at least would have to be met by created money. So whatever improvement we may witness in food and industrial production in 1968-69, we may not expect any abatement of the rise in prices, much to the detriment of the common man.

I would now draw your attention to the categorical assurance of the Finance Minister several times on the floor of the House that his Government would never resort to deficit financing. But now he has come forward and said that there is no other option but to resort to it.

While on the subject of inflation I cannot help saying that our principal credit institutions, namely, the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and the other credit institutions providing long-term finance, have failed in their duty to provide technical advice from time to time. Let me hope trust that these credit institutions, whose overhead expenditure is colossal, would be properly guided by the Finance Minister with a view to making them efficient instruments in the field of credit policy.

Next, I would like to say a few words about foreign assistance, which has already become the scandal of the day. The list of countries from whom we are receiving assistance and which are listed in Annexure V of the Explanatory Memorandum does not credit to us. I hope I will be able to avail of another opportunity to comment on this, since, whether we like it or not, foreign loans are assuming a political complexion and the quantum receivable year to year varies with our foreign policy of this unfortunate Government of India. Pages 36 and 39 of the Economic Survey provide grim reading regarding foreign assistance. The balance of payments continues to be under pressure, export earnings and cash assistance or its equivalent did not suffice to cover debt servicing charges and pay-

ments for imports that could not be covered by external aid. The result of this position has been a moratorium, although this expression is not used in the Economic Survey. The outlook for foreign aid in the coming year remains very uncertain indeed. Unless our exports increase, any noticeable relief in the matter of balance of payments could be ruled out. As I said earlier, if the prices continue to rise notwithstanding marginal increase in the production of agricultural commodities, we would be witnessing a weakening of the competitive position in the export sector. Revival of exports in a big way does not appear to be feasible. Further, the quantum of free foreign exchange expenditure on food imports may only be marginally lower than in the previous year. The burden of debt service would, however, increase further considering that the level of foreign exchange reserves is already precariously low and we have substantial obligations to the International Monetary Fund.

As to the Budget proposals, my first comment is that notwithstanding the Finance Minister's public pronouncements that he did not believe in deficit financing because it resulted in inflation and higher prices, he has, by implication, admitted the need for deficit financing of the order of Rs. 600 crores between now and the end of March, 1969. I leave it to the House to judge the impact of such an increase in created money on the price level. In other words, while notes currently in circulation amount to Rs. 3130 crores, addition of the magnitude that might be necessary to cover the deficit might mean an increase of 20% in created money in the next 12 months. And so, my appeal to the Government in the name of the large masses of people, the toiling millions of the nation whose backs are already broken by the unwise and unimaginative policies followed by the Government is to take up expenditure control in a serious way. Defence expenditure has crossed the Rs. 1,000 crore limit. I would not say anything on this but would leave it to the judgement of the Defence Minister to prune the expenditure as much as possible, without endangering the security of the country. I would certainly urge that other non-plan non-development expenditure of the Central Government should be very substantially reduced. I do not agree with

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what is stated on page 20 of the Economic Survey, namely that a reduction in Government outlays would also lend further strength to the recessionary forces. I would plead for securing economies and avoiding waste in project expenditure and reducing considerably the expenditure on non-plan items. Rather than leave this to the Planning Commission, I would suggest the constitution of a Secretaries Committee for purposes of such expenditure control on the pattern of the Screening Committee which exists at present for the release of foreign exchange.

I have no serious quarrel with our Finance Minister. He tried his very best to squeeze the people of this country, but unfortunately he failed. He got only Rs. 65 crores. So, he left a gap to the tune of Rs. 300 crores to cover which he is resorting to printing currency. I have to offer two suggestions and I hope the Finance Minister who has some sympathy and humanitarianism in his approach, would consider these two proposals. One is to halve the levy on chocolate and confectionery and the other is to halve the increase in postal rates. With regard to the former, there is hardly any justification since one of the important ingredients going into chocolate and confectionery manufacture, namely, sugar, is already subject to a heavy excise duty. The increase proposed in the postal charges will hit the common man whose pocket is already hard hit because of the ever increasing spiral of food prices. This sacrifice could be more than made up if non-plan expenditure is curtailed.

A large number of institutions which are receiving grants in aid from the Central Government are listed in annexure II of the explanatory Memorandum. There are about 160 organisations. The most important organisation which arrested my attention comes under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; I refer to the Children Film Society, Bombay. Then there is the discredited Bharat Sevak Samaj, Indian Institute of Mass Communications. There are other institutions. I was told by some persons from Bombay that the persons in charge of the Children Film Society receive money from the Government by hoodwinking them that they had shot so many pictures for children while in fact not doing so. It is a scandal

which should receive the attention of the Finance Minister. I should appeal to the Finance Minister of the long list of such institutions in receipt of grants-in-aid.

To sum up, on behalf of my party, I suggest the following.

(a) A white paper should be presented on the Centre-State financial relationship. This paper should contain the principles on which allocations to the States are made year to year. It should contain the assistance under each head like Agriculture, Cooperation, Forests, etc. while listing the financial assistance to the States full account should be taken of the existence of Central Public Sector projects in the States and their contribution. Such a paper should enable decisions being taken for increasing contributions to those States whose food production drive is yielding results.

(b) Considerable reduction in non-plan non-development expenditure by vesting final authority for cuts in a Secretaries Committee.

(c) A review of the working of credit institutions like the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India with a view to making them efficient instruments of credit and investment Policy.

(d) A white paper on the present position regarding foreign assistance and our indebtedness.

(e) A 50% reduction (a) in the new excise duty on chocolates and confectionery and (b) in the increase in the postage charges.

(f) A white paper on the principles on which grants-in-aid are given to various institutions. If some of these are not doing any useful work the provision of grants-in-aid to such institutions should be stopped forthwith.

(g) A white paper on the contribution so far made by Public Sector Undertakings to the Central revenues.

(h) There should be a performance budget. Alongwith the Demand Books there should be statistical data showing the provision for plan items and development and a study should be made each year of the actual physical achievements against targets envisaged. This would

enable us to judge whether the expenditure has been fruitful and whether the plans are being executed efficiently in physical terms and according to the schedule and within the provisions made.

There is a last request and the Congress Members should not mistake me. There should be a sizable reduction of ministers of all ranks and it should form part of the expenditure control policy because everybody knows that whenever there is any reshuffling or readjustment, there is an enlargement of the total membership. Today the Congress has about 280 Members in Parliament and of them sixty are ministers. It is the most untenable, obnoxious and alarming situation which should receive the attention of my esteemed friend, the Finance Minister, Mr. Desai.

The next point to which I wanted to draw the attention of the Finance Minister is this. That is a matter which affects my State and it is a problem which affects the people of my State. My attention has been drawn to the proposal to move the Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences from Madras to Chandigarh. This issue was considered by the Research and Development Council thrice and the Estimates Committee of Parliament has already okayed it and Madras was selected after careful consideration and not in haste. The State Government of Madras also allotted 30 acres of land free of cost. The case against the shifting of the institute from Madras was put forward by the Defence Ministry before the Estimates Committee of Parliament. A number of scientists working in the institute are reported to have viewed with concern this attempt to shift it from Madras to another place. Of all the considerations, the most important consideration is the security point of view, because Madras is far away from border areas. This has been explained to them, but unfortunately, a matter which has been already closed and settled once and for all has once again been raked up and revived not by anybody else but by the present Defence Minister, Shri Swaran Singh. It is unfair on his part because it is agitating the mind of the people of Madras State, particularly because of this: for the information of the House I can tell you that the Food Corporation has been shifted from Madras to

Delhi. And now, this Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences is being shifted or it is on the anvil and the people are thinking how best it could be shifted soon. So, I want the Prime Minister to probe into the matter and the Finance Minister to consider this point and see that unpleasantness and bitterness are not created in the mind of the people of the Madras State.

One more point and I have done. As usual, I used to speak on the language policy. I am very happy that the situation has come down to normalcy. The most controversial language resolution which was passed on the floor of this House created an uprising in my part of the country, not only Madras but all over the South. Mr. Morarji Desai might have mistaken the intention of my Chief Minister while he was asked by my Chief Minister not to come to Madras because the situation was tense. Probably the Finance Minister might have misunderstood it. But the moment he visited Bangalore, he might have understood the intensity of the feeling all over the South. He would have understood that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That was also created from Madras.

SHRI MANOHARAN: I do not know. It is a wonderful discovery. He deserves to be given the Nobel Prize for this discovery. But he should understand the general feeling.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I shall be happy to receive it. (*Interruption*).

SHRI MANOHARAN: After the resolution was passed and the Act was passed, the Home Minister declared—in regard to the two-language policy, in a sense, English and Hindi—and assured the non-Hindi speaking people that the Hindi version will be automatically followed by an English translation. So, the *bona fide* of the Government of India was mistakenly accepted by the non-Hindi speaking States, because, here comes the direction: The Government of India has flouted flagrantly the assurance given to the non-Hindi speaking areas. The question was asked by one Mr. K. M. George of Kerala Assembly, for which Mr. E. M. S-Namboodiripad has given this reply. The Chief Minister, Mr. Namboodiripad, told

[Shri Manoharan]

Mr. K. M. George of the Kerala Congress that the State Government had to request the Union Home Ministry in October last for an English translation of the proceedings of the discussion on the seventh report of the Linguistic Minorities Commission. The copy of the proceedings had been sent to Kerala in Hindi. The Chief Minister said—the Union Ministry had replied to him and here is the mischief generated—that the Home Ministry had replied that the proceedings could be got translated into English with the help of the Hindi department of the Kerala University. There can be found no more amount of arrogance than this. Mr. Namboordiripad says—such a nice man—that he then wrote to the Union Home Ministry pointing out that the procedure suggested was opposed to the policy accepted by the Union Government that the English translation would be provided if the non-Hindi States asked for it. He further said—it is not a question of infection of the DMK party, he should understand—that Kerala which had not been anti-Hindi till, then, would be forced to become anti-Hindi. That is the view of the Kerala Chief Minister. Then the report says :

"Mr. Namboordiripad said that the Union Home Minister had replied to him stating that some mistake had crept in and that the matter would be set right;"

This is the attitude of the Central Government.

Day before yesterday, I received a copy of a circular from the Government of India, Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) dated 7-3-68. It says :

"It has been reported that Shri so and so, working in your branch has not joined Hindi Class at all to which he has been nominated. In terms of Railway Board's letter No. Hindi/62/8/2 dated 25-1-62 wilful absence from Hindi classes should be treated as absence from duty. You are, therefore, requested to direct him to join the Hindi class with immediate effect. You are requested also to obtain a written explanation from him explaining the reasons of his failure to join Hindi class and forward the same to ERB3 within

a week from the date of receipt of this letter.

Sd/- V. P. Joshi,
Under Secretary, Railway Board."

I want to ask, is this a classical example of persuasion or a brutal example of compulsion ? These people are telling without any sense of shame—I am sorry I have to use that word again—to the non-Hindi people that there would not be any compulsion, because compulsion is a dirty thing, which is quite unnatural and so it will be through persuasion. I want to ask whether this is persuasion or anything but dirty compulsion.

While I was speaking in this House sometime back, I still remember I had raised this issue when Dr. Seth Govind Das was sitting. I said, here is a veteran Congress leader, a well experienced man, telling in one of the public meetings that the army should be marched into Madras to protect the people to meet the challenge to the introduction of Hindi. Suddenly he got up and said, "I did not speak at all". After 15 days or so, again the issue was raised and suddenly he get up and said, "I did not speak at all". I believed him. But now I have to revise my opinion about this gentleman, who has already thrown to the winds his Padma Bhushan. Here is a report in the *Indian Express* dated 23-2-65. I can tolerate the utterances of even the Finance Minister, but not of such kind of people. Let the House hear this and conclude whether this sort of speech is in the interests of the unity of the country and whether it could be tolerated. I could have dismissed it as non-sense immediately, but he was addressing the creaming talents of country, the future generation of students. The report reads thus :

"Mr. Govind Das, MP and Chairman of the first governing body of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, today announced that if English was not totally eradicated by the end of the current year from all the six Hindi-speaking States, the Chief Ministers would be 'gheraoed' in a non-violent way."

I thought Mr. Govind Das belonged to the Congress Party, which does not believe in gheraoing. The report goes on :

"Mr. Govind Das, who was addressing a packed student meeting at Allahabad University, declared that Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the Hindi-speaking States would also be 'gheraeo' if English were not banned as a medium of education."

This is a sort of threat. Still, he is outside enjoying full freedom under the protection of the Government of India!

The report adds :

"Mr. Govind Das listed U.P., Bihar, M.P., Rajasthan, Haryana and H.P. as the Hindi-speaking States."

He is introducing a sort of demarcation or division of the country. I want the Deputy Prime Minister to pay serious attention to this. Who are the people who are sowing the seeds of separation today? Several times I have categorically explained here and I take this opportunity to reiterate our party stand. So far as DMK is concerned we have given up the philosophy of separation and buried it deep in unfathomable depth. It will never be revived unless and until these people themselves decide to reopen the issue and create such conditions. So far as we are concerned we have forgotten that. For heaven's sake, I tell you, do not sow the seeds of separation in this country. I will tell you who are all the leaders who are sowing the seeds of separation, not from the south but from the north. I request the Deputy Prime Minister to book all these people under the Defence of India Rules.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : I would like to correct one statement made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MANOHARAN : No need to correct me; correct yourself.

There is another thing also. Seth Govind Das urged traders, lawyers and doctors to carry on their work only in Hindi by January 1st next. So a time-limit has been fixed by this gentleman. He threatened a social boycott of chief defaulters. He was, however, prepared to make concessions to lawyers and doctors for the use of English for the time being. Lastly, as usual, he came to Madras without invitation pointing out that opposition to Hindi as the sole official language of

the country was confined only to Madras. Shri Govind Das is reported to have said that in the interest of national integration the army should march into the State. I want to know whether he is the Chief of the Army. I cannot understand. Every time he speaks of the army. Is he suffering from a sort of obsession of the army? Such sort of irresponsible pronouncements should be stopped forthwith, otherwise it would create still more complications in our State.

Lastly, I want to seek one clarification. I want to know the correct guide-lines of the Deputy Prime Minister of this country. Very recently you might have read from newspapers that Tamil pictures being screened in Bombay were resisted. Why? It was because certain students created some trouble in my State not allowing Hindi pictures to be screened and as a retaliatory measure they decided that no Tamil pictures, no Malayalam pictures, no Canarese pictures and no Telugu pictures would be allowed to be screened. Though I cannot appreciate this stand, logically I can understand this much. But our producers who produced Hindi films tried to screen them in Bombay. This was also terribly resisted by Shiv Sena. It means that they are not against language; on the contrary, they are against South Indians. I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister to this fact because he assured the House that something will be done whereby this misunderstanding will be removed and ultimately the unity of the country will be saved.

Before concluding, I request the Finance Minister to consider the proposals which I have given on behalf of my party and try to appreciate the sentiments I have expressed on behalf of South India. Let us try to understand each other very closely. For heaven's sake do not entertain any sort of misgivings and misunderstandings towards the DMK Members of Parliament. We are essentially for the unity of the country. We are for the security of the country. I would go a step further and say, we are second to none in upholding the integrity and unity of this nation.

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad) : Sir. I patiently heard the speech of our hon. friend, of the DMK Party. It was very patriotic of him to have affirmed his loyal-

[**Shri R. K. Sinha**]

ty to the Indian nation, but I think when he arrogated to himself the right to speak on behalf of the whole of South India he was wrong. He is still to speak on behalf of the whole of South. When he Spoke about the Hindi films produced in Madras being boycotted in Bombay, saying that it is shameful that the Shiv Sena is doing it, this is an argument that Hindi films can be produced in Madras, the best children's films in Hindi, the best children's magazine in Hindi is being produced in Madras.....

SHRI MANOHARAN : So what ?

SHRI R. K. SINHA : Please wait. I will come to that. The people of Madras, the publishers of Madras, the film magnates of Madras, when it is good business, will go in for Hindi but otherwise they will resist it. When they criticise the Shiv Sena for their parochial outlook, I want my friends of the DMK to look back. While I was hearing his peroration against Hindi, when he was advising the people of the North, in Bihar, UP and other States, that Hindi should not be forced on the people of the North, is it right that they must continue to use only English ?

SHRI MANOHARAN : I am not at all against Hindi.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : Just like he objected to interruptions, I also do not want interruptions. He advised the people of the Hindi region "this is the code of conduct you must follow". I wanted to hear from our friend, the illustrious friend of the DMK, what he has to say about the philosophy of the DMK, which burned the national flag. What had he to say against the demonstration of those students who burnt railway property ? Whose property did they burn ? Whose country was being ruined ? This country belongs to us, as much as to the friends of the DMK. Do they want, do all the friends of the opposition want, to think that this country belongs to them, to all of us ? Their action does not show that.

The other day when a question was raised in this House with the Praja Socialist friends about their alliance with the Shiv Sena, Shri Naresh Pai who waxes eloquent about nationalism and internationalism, when it comes to alliances with parochial

tendencies, forgets this. They go to Shiv Sena in order to get a few electoral votes. When one of us advised Shri Hem Barua why not go to Assam and organise Lachit Sena. We were told by our friends from the Jan Sangh : we have come to the valley of frustration. We have not come to the valley of frustration. For ten months you did not see any fault in going ahead and you brought the country to the valley of destruction. The communal riots that the Bharatiya Jan Sangh instigated and encouraged, did it bring any laurel to the country ? Yet, it is one of the speakers of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh who pointed at us and said fellow travellers. Who is fellow-travelling with the Communist Party ? The Bharatiya Jan Sangh. What have they to say about the alliances which they are having at the State level ? They speak with one voice at the State level and another voice at the national level.

Our friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, advised us that there is danger of neo-fascism. Who is encouraging neo-fascism ? Neo-fascism is encouraged by those who want to destroy parliamentary traditions. When we see that the Chief Minister of a particular State, when he is about to vacate his seat and is only a care-taker Chief Minister, if he goes and flouts section 144 imposed by his own Government, when two Ministers of another State come to Delhi and flout the law and order of the country, when they flout the traditions of parliamentary democracy, these are the people who are in the dock. I wish that we from the Congress Party who are here, who stand for the unity of the country, tell these friends that the question of nationalism and loyalty to parliamentary traditions is not their monopoly.

Our friends of the Swatantra Party are today talking of the common man : When they speak it appears that the common man is the rich capitalist of India. It is good that the annuity deposit is gone; it is good that a scheme of public provident fund has come. It is good that there is relief from surtax. But the common man for the Swatantra Party, the common man for the capitalist lobby is the richest capitalist of the country. Where is the poor man of the country ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What has happened to your ten-point programme ?

SHRI R. K. SINHA : I am coming to that.

The common man for the Swatantra Party is the rich man of the country. I would appeal to our Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister to come out boldly with the heritage of Nehru and the continuation of the Nehru revolution which was stopped at the time of the Chinese aggression. Our friends in the opposition forgot that there were two droughts and two wars on the soil of this country. That is why the economy of this country went wrong.

Today one of our Socialist friends said about Mr. Myrdal that Mr. Myrdal has said that in this country revolution was stopped. Our Socialist friends always seek only West European certificates; it might suit them. So, they showed the certificates of Mr. Myrdal. But he forgot that Mr. Myrdal said that in this country a Hindu raja affiliated Kasamir to India for the unity of the country. What does Mr. Myrdal understand of the tradition of the country, the heritage of the country and the future of the country? Why should we go to foreigners for certificates for our country? We have a future for which we have to go ahead. I would suggest to the Deputy Prime Minister that he should remember the 10-point programme which the Indian National Congress has given. We must look to it. There should be a massive mobilisation of resources so that in this country we are neither dependent on America nor we are dependent on the Soviet Union. With the image of a future India, we should be able to go ahead.

Today, the valley of frustration comes because of unemployment among the youth of the country. The valley of frustration comes because we do not give proper education to them; the valley of frustration comes because we are unable to train the youth of the country towards their patriotic responsibilities. I would appeal to the Deputy Prime Minister that he should have plans for budget to educate the youth of the country. The youth of the country is not only the student of India—he is in the field and in the factory—and tradition has to be given to him, a direction has to be given to him, and then only he can defend the security and the future of the country.

When our friends criticise the Bharat Sewak Samaj or other charitable organisations which have been aided by our Government, it might appear that we might feel shaky in launching non-partisan broad-based organisations. But I would like to appeal to the Deputy Prime Minister that the future of the youth of the country, the students of the country, those who are going to be the future soldiers and the future leaders of the country, is being forgotten. Year after year, there are students' demonstrations and there are irresponsible politicians who take advantage of the agitation, the unemployment, the resentment among the youth of the country. The youth of the country is not told about the history of the country the destination of the country and the basic constitutional principles of this country. Will not the Government of India take upon itself the non-partisan line to launch the youth of the country in the direction in which we can rescue them from those parochial tendencies, from those communal tendencies, which destroy the property of the country, which destroy the future of the country? It might appear that we might be needing some more financial investment. But it will be for the future of India. This is what the Finance Minister should take note of.

There is one other point which I want to place before the House and that is about the P&T Department and the Railways. Every Department must be self-sufficient by itself. There appears to be something fundamentally wrong with these two Departments. This should be examined. If the employees of the Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs Department do not behave properly, there should be a single federation of units which should be given an advisory status and we should see to it that there is efficient service. For one telephone call, sometimes, we have to wait for hours together, for days together, and it does not go through. For that, the national exchequer suffers.

We say that there is competition between the Railways and the road transport system. The personalised service which the Railway officials should have given to the country is not there and, therefore, the man who should go to the Goods Department of the Railways goes to the roadways and to the private operators. In this way, the

[Shri R. K. Sinha]

public sector is brought into discredit. The Swatantra Members would like to take over the Indian Army, the Indian Railways, and for them everything in the public sector should go in to their pockets and into the pockets of capitalist. That is not my outlook. The future of this country cannot be mortgaged to a few corrupt officials; the future of this country cannot be given to those who are going to harm the people of this country.

About the rates on the post-cards and the envelopes, I would like to appeal to the Deputy Prime Minister that they should be brought down sufficiently. There should be an examination of the economy in these two Departments so that these two Departments are self-sufficient on their own. In this fashion, if we mobilise the resources on a massive scale, if the social control fails, then we should come with nationalisation of banks and we should come, as fast as possible, with the abolition of privy purses.

Lastly, I want to say about the monopolists. It is said—I quote from the *Manusmriti*,—that if an individual has to be sacrificed for the village, it has to be done; if the village has to be sacrificed for the State, it has to be done and if the State has to be sacrificed for the country, it has to be done. What are these few monopolists? Put them into one house and they shall not be equal to the rest of India. India is a parliamentary democracy. Socialism has to come by peaceful means. The socialism must come because an alternative from the Opposition does not come. The Communist Parties do not unite them; they cannot give an alternative. The socialist parties do not unite. They cannot give an alternative Government. The Swatantra and the Jan Sangh, the so-called rightists, cannot give a future to this country. Only the Congress Party can, but it has to re-organize itself and look to the poor man, in which direction the future of this country lies.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa): From a look at this budget, it appears that there has been a shift in emphasis. Leaving defence alone, may I quote a few figures as an example? There is a cut, compared to last year, of Rs. 91 lakhs on projects for utilisation of man-

power. There is an increase of Rs. 64 lakhs on PWD buildings. Then, on loans to State Governments, agricultural production is down by Rs. 1 crore, minor irrigation is down by Rs. 3 crores, soil conservation is down by Rs. 1½ crores, forest schemes down by about Rs. ½ crore, Husbandry (animal variety) down by Rs. ½ crore, fisheries schemes down by Rs. 1 crore, a 50% drop; agricultural production in total is down by Rs. 7 crores; schemes for utilisation of rural man-power are down by close to Rs. 1 crore; irrigation and power projects down by over Rs. 4 crores. On the other hand, on capital spending, investment in Government companies and corporations is up by Rs. 32 crores. I wish to ask whether we can afford this gamble of shifting the emphasis from agriculture and irrigation and rural programmes, to industry and projects of long gestation. We have had two bad years on agriculture, and one reasonable year. We have no buffer stock of foodgrains. If the next monsoon fails us, with the present shift in emphasis, we shall place ourselves in the soup for, may be, a whole generation. If, on the other hand, we postpone additional long gestation investments this year and place all the emphasis on reducing our dependence on the monsoon, I submit that we shall buy a bit of insurance and still be late by only a year on industrial development.

On agricultural improvements and research, only 20 per cent of the budget for the current year will actually be spent. There is an increase next year, but this is mainly a postponement of investment, and not fresh input. On the other hand, on Delhi capital schemes, investment on buildings alone this year will be increased by Rs. 2½ crores. I do not mind not having a bungalow for one or two more years, but I would hate to lose my weight by having to miss meals....

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha): If he loses some weight, it will be better...

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: That is my personal thing and I would rather take my own advice.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ: I suggest consult a doctor. Otherwise, he will repent.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : I would suggest that the same level of capital investment in 1968, on investments of long gestation, should be maintained as in 1967, and the major emphasis should be on irrigation and rural projects.

I was looking at the Railways and I find that there is a subsidy for transport of coal by sea from Calcutta to Madras. If the Railways have got excess capacity on that line of coal wagons, may I suggest that the look at this, and see if they can take over that business.

Speaking of agriculture, in case, as we hope, the next monsoon is good, has Government made provision to step in to support prices, in case the prices do not stabilise at reasonable levels, but keep falling? If not, perhaps a little more money to agricultural refinance and less to the industrial lending institutions, would be a step in the right direction. I would like to draw pointed attention to two figures. Nagaland development schemes are down by Rs. 95 lakhs and border area development schemes are down by Rs. 41 lakhs. Can we afford to go slow on development of these sensitive areas? If not, the answer is clear. If 'Yes', let us use all these funds in Naxalbari and the hill areas of Assam, and not anywhere else.

I turn to taxation now. I am glad that the Finance Ministry will be having a fresh look at taxation, and I make these suggestions early, so that they may consider them. The excise on articles of mass consumption means that Government are picking a larger share of the poor man's pocket. As I mentioned last year, we must tax much more on luxuries, and exempt, progressively, the necessities of life. Taxes on consumption, together with a high availability of large funds for large enterprises through Government financial institutions, have encouraged entrepreneurs to own and control very large enterprise, with only small investments in equity. I suggest a change in this policy. Unfortunately, I have no figures to do a precise exercise. Therefore, the figures that I am quoting are merely figurative, for easier illustration. With the real figures, I dare say, even to maintain the same revenue, we could have lower rates of tax, and higher quanta of deduction.

For corporate taxation; I suggest a standard flat rate of tax for all companies, let us say, 50 per cent for domestic companies and 65 per cent for foreign companies. For manufacturing companies, I would suggest two alternative rates, 10 per cent higher for profits distributed and 10 per cent lower for profits reinvested, a preference of 20 per cent. To compensate the small shareholders—and if I may I identify these by saying that they are those who earn a total personal income up to Rs. 50,000 a year—and also to effect a direct transfer to these small shareholders from the larger ones, I suggest a deduction from personal tax payable, based on 60 per cent tax on income distributed, of 40 per cent of corporate tax paid on dividend income included in the assessment. I submit that this will accelerate the growth of corporate productive capacity, and at the same time increase the availability of funds for investment, in the hands of the smaller shareholders.

To get these funds back into the corporate sector and change the pattern of ownership of that sector, I would suggest three steps, namely (i) reduced availability of funds from Government financial institutions like the IDBI and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation through lower taxes, especially on mass consumption, (ii) a directive from the Reserve Bank setting out a lower lending ratio than at present as percentage of assets, and a higher lending rate on large loans than on smaller ones, and (iii) a deduction from personal tax payable by persons earning up to Rs. 50,000, or even Rs. 75,000 per year of an amount equal to 20 or 30 per cent of the amount invested by such person in the previous year in equity shares of a public limited manufacturing company, subject to a maximum deduction of 10 per cent of income taxable, or even Rs. 3000 whichever is greater.

17.54 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I am suggesting that the availability of money through the lending institutions be reduced to the extent of only 50 per cent of the total benefit that will be available in the concession for corporate investment. I do this based on the safe assumption, I believe, that 50 per cent of this facility

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

will be utilised by the smaller shareholders, to reinvest. Anyway, there is a large amount of funds available in such institutions which could still provide a cushion, if this assumption is not correct.

This, I believe, would force the entrepreneurs to increase their equity base. It would force them to go into the money market to the smaller shareholders for money. We are a large country, we require large enterprises. What is important is who owns them. Only when these are owned by a large number of small shareholders will we have the evenness of income, the professional management and the mass consuming capacity that we need, to be economically a great country.

May I say a word about the public sector? There is general agreement amongst all of us, that the management of this sector is not as good as we would like it to be. I would appeal to the Government to stop thinking even of top jobs in this sector for retired public servants or rejected politicians. I would request them to change the present system of having executives in these large enterprises on deputation. Deputation normally restricts the vision of the deputationist to the time of his period on deputation. I would request Government to build a separate cadre for each of these enterprises and to pay these boys who are working there just as much as they can get for doing the same job anywhere else in the private sector.

Having created a separate cadre, may I also request that no Ministry should play the over-zealous nursemaid with them?

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : Until the cadre is created, what should be done?

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : I said 'having created'.

Government should also request these cadres to determine the ratios of stock of finished products to sale, of raw materials to sale, and of man-hours to output and insist that they follow these ratios tightly.

On the question of audit, I understand that in quite a few public enterprises, the Director of Accounts is from the Audit and Accounts service. What happens is that

the man who goes to audit him may next year be his subordinate, when he is transferred back into his original service. The inhibitory nature of this is quite obvious. Separate cadres, will, I think, be one of the ways in which you can solve this problem. If they do not accept that, perhaps they will have to find another solution.

Still on the question of audit, I would request that the independent auditors of public enterprises should have a technical member attached to the audit team. I say this because I believe that we need a financial, but also a managerial audit of public sector enterprises.

I would like to say a word about the new enterprises we are now having, because this year there is a considerable investment going into the public sector.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Say something about Goa also.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Everybody knows I come from Goa.

I would suggest that before an enterprise is built right at the planning stage, Government should have a close look at how much of the investment is going into productive capacity, and how much to auxiliary facilities like administrative buildings, gardens, housing colonies and so on.

If I may conclude on this note, I would say: let us have our public temples, but let not the temples of modern India have golden altars.

श्री तुलसीदास जाथव (बारामती) : उग्राध्यक्ष महोदय, वितंवी महोदय ने हाउस के सामने जो बजट रखा है उस बजट के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बजट सम्मान-नीय अर्थ मंवी श्री मोगारजी देसाई ने रखा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की जो अवस्था है उस अवस्था में इस तरह का बजट रखने के अलावा और कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं है। इस बजट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि जो कामन मैंन है, मामूली आदमी है अपने शरीर से परिश्रम करके जीने वाला जो आदमी है, उस के ऊपर इसमें ज्यादा बोझा नहीं रखा गया है। हो सकता है कि इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन

से कहीं कहीं कोई योड़ा सा बोक्का पड़ा हो लेकिन आम तौर से ऐसा नहीं है। जैसा उप-प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा पेट्रोलियम के बूरे में कि वह उस का भार कल्यूमर पर नहीं डालेंगे, लेकिन दूसरी चीजों के अन्दर कहां तक ऐसा होता है यह देखने की चीज है। अगर यह न हो तो इस बजट में क.मन मैन के लिये कोई तकलीफ नहीं रखी गई है।

18.00 HRS.

एक दूसरी चीज कई भाइयों ने बही है और मेरे मित्र श्री कृष्णमूर्ति ने भी अपने विचार रखे हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि समाज की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का जो सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न हम ने अच्छायार किया है उसमें जो फंडमेंटल चीज है वह इस रोति से होनी चाहिये जिसको हम राष्ट्रीय पंचशील कह सकते हैं। हर समाज का फर्ज है, दुनिया के हर राष्ट्र का यह फर्ज है उस पंचशील का पालन करे। मैं ने जो पंचशील कहा है उसमें कम से कम यह होना चाहिये कि हर व्यक्ति के लिये कपड़ा, मकान, अन्न, शिक्षा और दवा सहज रीति से मिलनी चाहिये। इस के लिये सब मन में विश्वास हो कि वह मिल ही जायेंगे इस तरह की अवस्था नहीं है। जिस तरह से हम लोग यहां 500 रु. तनखावाह पाते हैं और हमारे दिमाग में छवाव में भी यह बात नहीं आती कि हम को कल खाने के लिये पैसा कहां से मिलेगा, उसी रीति से हिन्दुस्तान के मामूली आदमी के दिमाग में भी यह बात नहीं आनी चाहिये। जब ऐसा होगा तब ऐसा यह सकेंगे कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था हेल्दी अथवा निरोगी है। इसके बाद जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था बनानी होगी उसको हम सुख-वस्तु जीवन कह सकते हैं और इस के बाद का जो जीवन है उस को चैन का या लग्जरी का जीवन कहा जा सकता है। इस तरह से जीवन के तीन स्तर हैं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कम से कम इन पांच चीजों के सम्बन्ध में किसी को भी मुसीबत न हो। ऐसा जीवन यहां पर हो। इस जीवन को बनाने के लिये दुनिया में कौन कौन

सी अर्थ-व्यवस्था है, इस को देखने से एक तो कैपिटलिस्ट अर्थ-व्यवस्था है जैसे कि इंग्लैंड, अमरीका, फ्रांस, इटली आदि देशों में है, जिस को हम वेस्टर्न भाग कह सकते हैं और दूसरी अर्थ-व्यवस्था रूस, चीन, हंगरी आदि देशों की है। हम लोगों ने जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था अच्छायार की है वह मिक्स्ड एकान्मी है, ऊपर की दोनों अर्थ-व्यवस्थाओं के बीच की। आज अमरीका और इंग्लैंड आदि देशों में किसी भी मामूली आदमी को तकलीफ नहीं है, यह सही है, लेकिन तब भी यह चीज नज़र आयेगी कि वहां पर एक्स्प्लायटेशन विल्कुल बन्द नहीं हुआ है। दूसरी तरफ की जो कंट्रीज हैं, जहां पर डिक्टेटरशिप आफ दि प्रोलेटेरियट है, वहां जीवन-स्तर बड़ा जहर है, लेकिन चूंकि वह डिक्टेटरशिप है इसलिये डिक्टेटरशिप के जरिये से ही वह इस स्थिति को ला सके हैं। हमारी अवस्था इन दोनों से भिन्न है। हम ने मिक्स्ड एकान्मी अच्छायार की है और उसकी वजह यह है कि यह डिमोक्रेटिक देश में डिक्टेटरशिप के जरिये, कि इतना तो उत्पन्न करना ही है, इतना काम तो करना ही चाहिये, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता जैसा कि रक्षिया और चीन में है।

आज पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर की बहुत बात होती है। कहा जाता है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को नैचुरल ग्रोथ होनी चाहिये। अभी तोन दिन पहले की बात है, अंग्रेज में अमरीका या जो डेलिगेशन अ.या है उर के प्रमुख आदमी से मुझ को चर्चा करने का मौका मिला। उन्होंने कहा कि दुनिया में पब्लिक सेक्टर नैसर्जिक रूप से आ रहा है जिसमें कि हर आदमी अपना जीवन दूसरे आदमी से अच्छा बना सके। दूसरा पड़ोसी जो है वह भूखा प्यासा मरे इस में आज कल की दुनिया ज्यादा आनन्द नहीं लेनी चाहती। इस लिये अमरीका में भी आज 22 परसेंट पब्लिक सेक्टर है, जब कि हमारे यहां पब्लिक सेक्टर सिफ 10 परसेंट है। वहां पर नैसर्जिक रूप से यह चीज आ रही है। रक्षिया और चीन में इस को लाने के लिये

[श्री तुलसीदास जाग्रत]

लाखों, करोड़ों आदमियों को इस दुनिया से बाहर जाना पड़ा, और आखीर में अब वहां भी चेन्ज हो रहा है। आप ने देखा होगा कि राष्ट्रवेव आ गये। उस के बाद कोसीजन आये आज वहां जो पब्लिक सेक्टर है उस में मैनेज-मेंट को इन्सेन्टिव देने को कोशिश हो रही है। इस तरह से वहां उत्पादन बढ़ पाया है। इतना ही नहीं रशिया को भी गाड़ियों सोना देकर अमरीका से अनाज मंगाना पड़ा। हम ने जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था अपनाई है वह डिमोक्रेटिक सांखे में बैठ कर शान्ति से काम करने की है। अगर इस दृष्टि से देखा जाय तो इस बजट में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है जिससे मामूली आदमी के क्षपरकरका बोझ बढ़े या उसको तकलीफ हो।

18.04 hrs.

[Shri G. S. Dhillon in the Chair]

दूसरी बात यहां पर अनप्रोडक्टिव और प्रोडक्टिव एक्सपेन्डिचर की कही जाती है। प्रोडक्टिव एक्सपेन्डिचर में कोई पैसा डालता है तो उस से उत्पादन होता है। इस देश में यह हालत क्यों पैदा हुई। पिछले बीस सालों के अन्दर अनुभव की गलती निकालने और उस गलती के लिये किसी को दोष देने की दृष्टि से मैं ऐसा नहीं कह रहा हूँ। लेकिन जो कुछ भी हुआ उस से लेनन लेने की दृष्टि से देखा जाय तो बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज में हम ने अपना पैसा डाला लेकिन उन बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये जहां से रॉनीटोरियल पैदा होता है, यानी खेती, उसकी ओर जितना ध्यान हमको देना चाहिये था उतना नहीं दिया। इस बक्त हालत यह है कि दो अकाल हुए और पाकिस्तान भारत का झगड़ा हुआ, चाइना ने हमला किया, इससे हमारी कमर टूट गई। इस हालत के हो जाने के कारण अभी हम काश्तकारों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दे पाये। हमारी यह कमों रही है। नहीं तो हमारे पास पैसा ज्यादा होता और हम पाकिस्तान से और अच्छी टक्कर लेते। अब डिफेन्स के लिये 1015 करोड़ ८० रुखा गया है जब कि पहले 300 करोड़ ८० खर्च होता था।

युद्ध होने के पहले जब इतना खर्च होता था तब अचार्य कृपालानी इस हाउस में उस की टीका टिप्पणी करते थे कि हम इतना ज्यादा खर्च करते हैं। लेकिन अब वह कोई टीका टिप्पणी नहीं करते। मैंने देखा कि दो दिन से जो डिबेट हो रहा है उस में किसी ने भी डिफेन्स पर ज्यादा खर्च करने की बात नहीं कही।

श्री राजबीर सिंह : कहना भी नहीं चाहिये।

श्री तुलसीदास जाग्रत : ठीक है, यह विचार की बात है। इसमें किसी को मतभेद भी हो सकता है क्योंकि यह एक्सपेन्डिचर अनप्रोडक्टिव होगा। कोई कह सकता है कि प्रोडक्टिव खर्च होना चाहिये क्योंकि मिलिटरी के बीच बैठी बैठी खाती रहे तो इस तरह से दुनिया नहीं चलेगी।

श्री राजबीर सिंह : वह खाली बैठी-बैठी खाती नहीं है, मिलिटरी देश की रक्षा कर रही है।

श्री तुलसीदास जाग्रत : बेलफेयर स्टेट की बात अलग है। यह प्रोडक्शन की बात है। मिलिटरी ने इतना ध्यान वहां दिया इस लिये हम यहां सुख से बैठे हैं, चाइना ने जो हमला किया था उस को रोकने का क्रेडिट उन्हीं को है। लेकिन मेरे कहने का नात्पर्य यह है कि यहां जो खर्च होता है उग के सम्बन्ध में इस डिपार्टमेंट में भी और दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स में भी कमी करने की बात कही फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने। जिस दिन उन्होंने अपना डिपार्टमेंट हाथ में लिया उसी दिन उन्होंने खुद उस के कर्मचारियों में रिडक्शन किया क्योंकि वह पहले खुद कोई काम करते हैं उसके बाद दूसरों से करने के लिये कहते हैं। यह चौज उन के जीवन में है। मेरा ध्याल है उन्होंने दूर डिपार्टमेंट में ऐसा किया होगा। नहीं तो काम करने वाला एक और उस की जान को दूसरे आदमी घर पर बैठें तो समृद्ध में पानी कमी कम नहीं होगा और नदी में बालू भी कम नहीं होगी। इस लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा प्रोडक्टिव कामों में दिया जाये ऐसी मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है।

अब मैं डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि यह डिफिसिट बजट है। लेकिन अगर वर में शादी करनी होती है या कोई और बड़ी चीज करनी होती है तो बाहर से पैसा उधार लेना ही पहला है। विदेशों से पैसा हम लेना नहीं चाहते हैं और अन्दर से ही अपना काम चलाना चाहते हैं। अन्दर से पैसा लेने में और बाहर से पैसा लेने में अनन्तर है। बाहर से पैसा लेने का मतलब यह होता है कि देश को गुलाम बनाया जाए। तब पैसा हमें वर से ही निकालना होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पैसा आप निकालें इस तरह से वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन में लगाना चाहिये ताकि प्रोडक्शन देश का बढ़े। इसको आगे चल कर आपको बढ़ने भी कर देना चाहिये। अब तो बीस बरस हो गये हैं। प्रोडक्शन के कामों में आप पैसा ढालें ताकि एक बरस या दो बरस के अन्दर उसका यील्ड आ जाए। ऐसा न हो कि ऐसी जगह पर इसको इनवेस्ट किया जाए कि दस, बारह या पंद्रह बरस तक पैसा समाज में खेलता रहे। और कोई यील्ड न आए और वह प्रोडक्टिव कामों में न लगे। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो इससे गरीब लोगों को बड़ी तकनीक होगी। वे भूखे मरने लग जायेंगे उस वक्त जब इसकी वजह से कीमतें बढ़ेंगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग आप कर रहे हैं उसका इस रीति से लाभ उठाया जाना चाहिये।

फिर आप डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग को इस दृष्टि से भी देखें कि 160 करोड़ रुपया तो अनाज खरीदने के लिये रखा गया है। यह पैसा आपको जब आप अनाज की बिक्री करेंगे तो बमूल हो जायेगा। साथ ही आप 243 करोड़ रुपया स्टेट्स को दे रहे हैं।

प्लान के लिये रिसोर्सिस की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। टैक्सिस से, लोंग से, फारेन एड से, डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग से, सेकंग्ज से इनको रेज किया जा रहा है। कुछ चीजों पर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने टैक्स माफ किया है। ऐसा करते वक्त उनका इटेन्शन यह था कि लोग जो बचा द्युआ पैसा है उसको प्लाँ बैंक करें,

उसको उद्योग धंधों में लगायें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो उनकी आशा है यह पूरी होनी चाहिये और इसमें सब को सहायक होना चाहिये।

जहां तक फारेन ट्रेड का सम्बन्ध है मेरे पास बहुत से अंकड़े हैं लेकिन वक्त न होने के कारण मैं उनको दे नहीं सकता हूँ। जिस तरह की चीजों का एक्सपोर्ट भारत से होता रहा है उसमें आजकल फर्क आ गया है और भारत जिन चीजों का परम्परा से नियांत करता आ रहा है उन चीजों के कम्पीटीटर दूसरे देश भी मैदान में आ गए हैं। टी और काफी में उसका कम्पीटीशन दूसरे देशों से हो रहा है। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ इंजीनियरिंग आदि गुड्ज जो यहां तैयार होते हैं उनके खरीदार दूसरे देश भी पैदा हो गए हैं। अंकड़ा देखने से पता चलता है कि ब्रिटेन और यू० एस० ए० को तो कम हुआ है लेकिन नए नए देश इस में आ गए हैं जैसे यू० एस० एम० आर०, यू० ए० आर०। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह के जो देश हैं उनके साथ हमको ज्यादा ताल्लुक रखना चाहिये।

मात्र ही हमारा जो माल विदेशों को जाता है उसके बारे में हमें एक बान का बहुत ज्यादा ख्याल रखना चाहिये। मैं दस दिन पहले सिंगापुर और मलेशिया गया था। वहां पर मैंने सुना और पीछे भी जब मैं फारेन में गया था तब भी और लोगों ने मुझे यह बताया था कि हिन्दुस्तान से जो माल वहां जाता है उस पर विश्वास रखना उन देशों के लोगों के सिये मुश्किल है। काजू जो यहां से जाता है मलेशिया उसका मैम्पल तो एक बताया जाता है लेकिन जब काजू भेजा जाता है तो वह दूसरी ही ब्यालिंटी का भेज दिया जाता है। इसके बजाय इंसीड से जो काजू जाता है वह जिस ब्यालिंटी का बताया जाता है उसी ब्यालिंटी का भेजा जाता है और उसका पैकिंग भी अच्छा होता है। इसको दुरुस्त करने की जरूरत है। जो अफसर हैं, जो इंस्पीक्शन करने वाले नोंग हैं उनसे मेरी विनती है कि वे खुद इस चीज की देखभाल

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

करें और इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि अच्छी क्वालिटी की चीज बाहर जाए ताकि हमारा वहां नाम हो। हर जगह आज यह बात होती है। इसको दुरुस्त करने की जरूरत है।

जिन इंडस्ट्रीज में आइडल कैपेसिटी है उसका भी इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिये। नई-नई इंडस्ट्रीज खोलने के बजाय इस चीज की तरफ ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है।

आज कई मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं। टैक्सटाइल-मिल्ज को बहुत बड़ा धक्का लगा है। मैं एक मिसाल देता हूँ। हमारे शोलापुर में शोलापुर रिपनिंग एंड बीरिंग मिल चार बरस से बन्द पड़ी है। दो करोड़ की यह मिल धूल चाटती फिर रही है। हाई कोर्ट में भी यह मामला गया था। कोई इसको देखता नहीं है। न सरकार देखती है और न कोर्ट देखती है। उसके अन्दर कौन दोषी है पता नहीं। दोषी को तो आप बाद में भी ढूँढ़ सकते हैं लेकिन सब से जरूरी बात इस समय यह है कि धूल चाटती हुई जो मिल इस तरह से बेकार पड़ी है उसको फिर से चालू किया जाए।

यह ठीक है कि खेती की पैदावार इस साल बढ़ने जा रही है। आंकड़े भी मेरे पास हैं लेकिन समय नहीं है कि मैं उनको दे सकूँ। पहले सालों में हमारे यहां अनाज कम हुआ है, चाहे ड्राउट की वजह से या किसी दूसरी वजह से। मैंने शुरू में कहा है कि खेती की तरफ अगर हमने पहले से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया होता तो आज हमारी वह हालत न होती जो हो रही है या जो पिछले साल हुई है। आपने जो कंसेशन दिये हैं फटिलाइजर के मामले में तथा दूसरे मामलों में बजट में वे अच्छे हैं और मैं इसके लिये आपकी सराहना करता हूँ। इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद भी देता हूँ। लेकिन एक चीज है जिस की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक शूगरकेन और शूगर का सम्बन्ध है, शूगरकेन की प्राइस की एक दीवाल आपने खड़ी कर दी है और दूसरी तरफ

शूगर की जो प्राइस ओपन मार्किट में है उसकी दीवाल खड़ी कर दी है। इन दोनों दीवालों में जो कंज्यूमर है वह पिस रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एग्रिकलचरिस्टों के हितों का संरक्षण आपको करना चाहिये और उनको एक फिक्सड प्राइस दी जानी चाहिये, जो उनका कास्ट आफ कल्टीवेशन है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए उनको उनकी फसल की कीमत दी जानी चाहिये। उपभोक्ताओं को ठीक भाव पर इन वस्तुओं को देने के लिये अगर आपको सबसिडी देनी पड़े तो आपकी उसके लिए भी तैयार रहना चाहिये। अमरीका इतना महान देश है कि वहां पर जमीन को आइडल रखते हैं सिंक इस वास्ते ताकि वहां पर जो प्राइसिस है वे फसल ज्यादा हो जाने से गिर न जायें। हमारे देश में अस्ती प्रतिशत काश्तकार हैं। कंज्यूमर और प्रोड्यूसर में कोई कलेश नहीं होना चाहिये, कोई संघर्ष नहीं होना चाहिये लेकिन सब से मुख्य बात यह है कि काश्तकार को उसकी उपज की कीमत ठीक मिलनी चाहिये।

जहां तक पोस्ट कार्ड इत्यादि का सम्बन्ध है, मैं मानता हूँ कि दुनिया में जो पोस्ट की कीमत है उससे हमारे यहां कम है। पोस्ट कार्ड की कीमत दुनिया में भारत में सबसे कम है। पाकिस्तान में वह ग्यारह पैसे का है। जापान में पंद्रह पैसे का, आस्ट्रेलिया में 42 पैसे का, यू.के.0 में 23 का, रशिया में 23 का, अमरीका में तीस का और भारत में छः पैसे का है। लेकिन फिर भी मैं समझता हूँ कि गरीब आदमी इसका उपयोग करता है। इसकी कीमत नहीं बढ़नी चाहिये और अगर बढ़ानी ही है तो इतनी नहीं, बहुत कम आपको बढ़ानी चाहिये।

देश में आज देखने में आ रहा है कि भाषा के सबाल को लेकर, कम्युनल सबालों को लेकर बहुत फसाद हो जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सबालों की जड़ में जाकर जो इन के कारण हैं उनको दूर करने की काशिश आपको करनी चाहिये। भाषा को लेकर फसाद हुए हैं।

बिलासपुर में अभी कुछ दिन हुये पांच हरिजनों को, सतनामियों को मार डाला गया था । मेरेठ में फसाद हुये हैं । करीबगंज में हुए हैं । इस तरह से कई जगहों पर ये हुये हैं । जितनी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं उनसे मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें । इतने साल हमें स्वाधीन हुए हो गये हैं । गांधी जी का भी खून इस बीच हुआ है । क्या अब भी ये फसाद खत्म नहीं होंगे । क्या सब पार्टीयों के लिए इसके बारे में सोच विचार करने का समय नहीं आ गया है ? जातीय या लैगुएज के स्पष्ट यहां पार्लियामेंट में किये जायें, या पब्लिक मीटिंग में किये जायें, रास्तों में किये जायें और हाथों में हथियार ले कर इंसान इंसान को खत्म करे, वह तो डैमोक्रेशी नहीं है । इस वास्ते सभी लोगों को मैं रिम्बेस्ट कहूँगा कि वे इस पर विचार करें और सरकार से भी मैं कहूँगा कि वह इस तरह के तत्वों से सच्ची से पेश आएं ।

अन्त में मैं कहूँगा कि इकोनोमिक प्रगति की जो स्पीड है, उस की जो गति है उसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये । इस देश में अब की बड़ी गरज है, दूसरी चीजों की कमी है । बाहर से इनको मंगा कर हमारा उद्धार नहीं हो सकता है । सिंगापुर को आप देखें । वहां पर कारों तो काफी हैं लेकिन वहां पर कार पार्क करने के लिये स्थान नहीं मिलता है, उसकी अड़चन है । इस वास्ते सात सात और आठ आठ मंजिली वहां इमारतें हैं जहां पाकिंग होता है । इससे आपको पता चल सकता है कि उस देश ने कितनी आर्थिक प्रगति करली है यहां पर तो कार मिलना ही मुश्किल होता है । इस वास्ते मैं कहूँगा कि ग्रामोद्योगों को तो आप चलने दीजिये । लेकिन इकोनोमिक प्रगति की स्पीड को आप तेज करें । बिना इसके बड़े दुनिया के बाजार में हमारी कीमत नहीं होगी ।

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM (Tenkasi) : Sir, I welcome the budget in general. To meet the gap in the deficit budget, our hon. Deputy Prime Minister has proposed certain measures. He wants to raise the

prices of postcards, inland letters, covers and telegram rates. Particularly the rise in the price of postcards will affect the masses.

I request the hon. Minister to re-consider the proposal to increase the price of postcards. I think chocolates and tobacco are not good choices for the purpose of levy of excise duties.

I congratulate the Central Government for having allotted more money for the Tuticorin Port project. But the Salem Steel Plant is a long desire of the people of Tamilnad. I request that this demand also may be considered in the Fourth Plan period.

Before going to some other subjects I want to say something about the language policy. To fulfil the assurances of the late Prime Ministers the Official Language (Amendment) Bill along with a Resolution was brought in the last session of this Parliament. In the initial stages that Bill and the Resolution were accepted as a compromise between the non-Hindi-speaking people and the Hindi-speaking people. Shri Anbazhagan, the leader of the DMK Party, also spoke in a tone which indicated that he was not against if they were passed without any dilution. I also thought the same way. But in the end it was diluted which has created a sort of confusion in the mind of the South Indian people, particularly the people in the non-Hindi-speaking areas. Some of the leaders including the Home Minister felt that there is an unequal burden on the non-Hindi-speaking people. Until that burden is removed, I request the hon. Minister, I request the Government to suspend the implementation of the Resolution.

Some more funds may be allotted to agriculture sector. I am glad to note that there will be increase in agricultural production. Even then we have to import foodgrains. A majority of the population in our country consists of agriculturists. If they get more incentives I am sure we can get more agricultural production in this country.

The hon. Minister also agreed that agriculturists must get more remunerative pri-

[Shri R. S. Arumugam]

ces for their produce. Even now there is a big gap between the market price and the procurement price in the Madras State. In the neighbouring States the procurement prices are higher than what is given in the Madras State. There is a levy system for procurement in Madras State. The authorities are coercive in their procurement. In some places the authorities have sent levy notices demanding of the farmers more paddy than what they expect to produce in their fields. In Tenkasi and Sankaran Koil Taluqs, and also some other areas of Tinneveli District, the monsoon has not been very good this year. With great difficulty paddy is produced. Water is drawn from wells by bulls, in some places by pump sets. This type of production through irrigation is a hard one. The procurement authorities are harassing these agriculturists also for procurement. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this sort of action will be an incentive for more production? Regarding the distribution of rice, the previous Madras regime distributed rice through family ration cards to all villagers. The present government has discontinued this system. Therefore, the people who are living in the rural areas have to purchase rice by giving higher price. Also, the present government have failed to give three Madras measures of rice for a rupee according to their promise. They have introduced a rupee a measure scheme only in Madras and Coimbatore. They assured that it would be extended throughout the State on 15-1-68, that is, the Pongal day in Tamilnad, but unfortunately this scheme became a stillborn child.

Coming to the unemployment problem, it is an ever increasing problem. Unemployment even among the educated people is increasing. If the present trend is allowed to continue, it will lead to chaos in the country. In some States there is no growth of industries. In Madras State, under the previous regime there was considerable growth of industries when Shri R. Venkatraman was the Industries Minister, resulting in more employment avenues. The present government may also be taken some interest in setting up industries.

At this stage I would like to make an appeal to both the State and Central Gov-

ernments not to retrench any of the existing employees. In my district of Tirunelveli 8 Deputy Collectors are reverted as thasildars and the thasildars as deputy thasildars. Throughout the State thousands of clerks have been retrenched. In the police department there were so many reversions. Hundreds of junior engineers have been thrown out of job besides reversions. I want to know whether this action of the State Government will solve the unemployment problem in the country. Hundreds of thousands of students who are now studying in technical and other colleges, hoping that they will get employment, what will be the future of these young people?

Then, I am sorry to state that the Madras Government have asked the Central Ministers, including the Prime Minister of India, not to visit Madras State as they were not able to maintain law and order there. Recently, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, the Central Minister, wanted to pay a visit to Tuticorin. Though elaborate arrangements have been made by the citizens of Tuticorin for his visit, he was asked not to go there. He was prevented from visiting Tuticorin. I am sorry to say that there is deterioration in the administration of law and order in Madras State.

It is a convention all over the world that once a person is elected as Speaker he will be above all party affiliations. This convention is a very healthy one for the growth of democracy. In Madras State, in Sankarancoil there was a meeting of the DMK. At that meeting Congressmen were warned by one gentleman that they will be beaten by the police until their bones are broken. In Tiruchendur taluk the same gentleman challenged that if the DMK Government will give rice under the cheap rice scheme before 15-1-68 as per assurance, will the Congress Party be dissolved, at least in the Tiruchendur taluka area or he would be prepared to resign. Demanding this assurance, the people, on 27-1-68, gathered and they were attacked with deadly weapons. I am referring to the gentleman, the hon. Speaker of the Madras Assembly. I want to request our hon. Speaker to convene the Speakers' Conference to take steps to establish the conventions.

Recently, I visited Bombay. Hundreds of Tamil people met me and they were under the grips of fear of Shiv Sena people. I was very sorry for that. Shiv Sena activities are seriously condemnable. I request the Government to give full protection to those people who are in fear of Shiv Sena. Whoever it may be, this sort of activity will not do any good to the country. No one should be allowed to do anything against the unity of the country. Unless we are united, we cannot prosper.

The other day, one D.M.K. Member who was speaking on the Railway Budget, demanded that the name of the railway station Dalmiapuram should be changed. Before making his suggestion, I wish, he should have pondered over for a minute. It is a known fact that Mr. Dalmia is a big industrialist. He has established a cement industry near Tiruchirapalli. More than 4000 labourers are working there. He has constructed a colony for his employees known as Dalmiapuram and the Dalmiapuram railway station is situated in that area and is mainly used by the factory and employees. Because Mr. Dalmia is a north Indian, the D.M.K. friends want that the name of that railway station should be changed. It is not a happy approach. The D.M.K. Party professes that they have dropped the idea of north-south differences and the secessionist tendencies in their approach. Does this attitude of the D.M.K. Member not reveal what they preach is different from what they practise ?

Again, in Coimbatore, about 5 tourist buses came, named after Indian rivers, Ganga, Yamuna, Saraswati, Narmada and Cauvery, and all the names, other than Cauvery, were turned to pieces. This job was done by the Secretary of the D.M.K. Party of that area. What does this mean ? Does this prove that they have dropped the secessionist policy ?

Finally, Sir, the other day, the hon. Chief Minister of Madras, Mr. Annadurai, said that the incidents of burning of a National Flag and the copies of the Constitution was not sponsored or inspired by the D.M.K. people. I request the D.M.K. people to keep at least to these words sincerely in future.

With these I conclude.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : Mr. Chairman, reverting to the subject mentioned by the speaker who has just preceded me, I must say one thing. I do not want to go back to all the controversies on the language issue. When Mr. Manoharan was speaking, somebody from the Congress Benches said, "Do not arrogate to yourself to speak for the South". As Members of Parliament, we arrogate to ourselves to speak for the entire country. What is the harm in Mr. Manoharan speaking for the South ?

AN HON. MEMBER : He was speaking for all the four States.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I would request the hon. Deputy Prime Minister to understand the spirit of what he was speaking. Today it is true that the D.M.K. is more vocal than the others. But if the situation is not remedied—now there is time enough to remedy—the situation may grow worse. As an instance, I may say that in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly, a Resolution was passed on this language question and they suggested certain alternative to the Resolution passed by the Parliament, and they added a paragraph at the end, a rider, that "if this is not done, we shall have to think of another course". What does this mean ? It only means this : Even the people of Andhra Pradesh are thinking almost in the same terms as what these DMK Party are thinking. Why ? I will tell you one incident... (Interruptions). One may repudiate so many things. Only recently, there was a question in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly as to the number of days for which the General Discussion on the Budget should be allowed. Some members said that in other States five to six days are allowed and asked why should they also not have the same thing. The Secretary of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly wrote to several Legislature Secretariats; the answer which came from the Bihar Legislature was not accompanied by an English translation but was, from top to foot, only in Hindi. This incident, speaking here in the secluded atmosphere of Parliament, will not have much significance, but in the atmosphere there, you can realise, as men of this world, what kind of impression it creates. I leave this subject here, as the Prime

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Minister has said sometime ago that she will convene a conference of all those who are concerned to consider and do whatever is possible to remove the unequal burden which was imposed on the people coming from non-Hindi States.

Coming to the budget, I would like to say that wherever we go, apart from the budget proposals, several people put their hands on the shoulder and ask us : "Where are you going?" Another man says : what is happening to our country; some incident is reported from Parliament or from New Delhi or from Bengal or Punjab or Haryana or somewhere in Kerala or Coimbatore. They ask : "What is happening to our country?" This question is now most prominent and I would ask the Deputy Prime Minister to consider this. The common people are not able to approach him, but the thing is, everywhere the people who are asking these questions are the people coming from high quarters—professors and some high class businessmen and high class intellectuals. Everybody is asking : "What is happening to this country?" It is upto this Government, by its conduct and practice, to create a better impression in the minds of our own countrymen, that there is nothing very much wrong and that we are quite hopeful. The answer which I gave was not different from what the Deputy Prime Minister would give. The answer which I gave was : 'Do not be pessimistic'. It may be that the older generation has failed. I belong to the older generation. It may be that the next generation are trying to compete with us. But I am sure that in the coming young generation there is enough talent and enough patriotism and enough sense of values that someone will come up who will certainly save the country. All that we have to do now is to fight for the integrity and unity of this country and nothing more than that.

But whatever steps we take and whatever we believe in particularly at the top level should always be directed towards this end. It is true that here we always say that integrity is greater than everything else, but we must also see that whatever we do also goes in that direction.

Much has already been said about the fact that the Deputy Prime Minister had

made a promise that there would be no deficit budget and yet he has presented one. It only shows that he is very resolute and I do not think people need point an accusing finger at him saying that he is rigid. What else could he do under the circumstances?

He is not able to reduce expenditure. He is not able to see where the expenditure could be cut down. That stage is over. Expenditure is a closed book to the Finance Minister. I think the Departments say or the Finance Ministry says, "This is the expenditure, and produce the money." Like a docile father in the hands of some troublesome children, the Finance Minister tries to produce the money; he is not able to ask the children, 'My dear fellows what have you done with this money? What are you going to do with this? Where did you put this money? Why did you spend so much where you should have spent only half of it?' and so on. He is not able to say it. That is the reason why we are now in this great mess.

Several persons, those who are engaged in Government contracts, those who were in charge of public works, irrigation works and electricity works have often told me that many works can be done nearly at 60 per cent of the cost which Government are obliged to pay. I can give a number of incidents. But I shall mention just one. It is an old incident, but it will still give an insight into what is happening.

At one time, I happened to visit the Engineering College at Anantapur. It required funds for some expansion and repairs. The principal who is himself an engineer said 'There is a big scheme for Rs. 20 lakhs, but do sanction Rs. 3 lakhs'. I asked him 'Why only Rs. 3 lakhs?'. He said 'I shall get immediate repairs done'. Then, the sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned. But then he said in my ear 'Do not entrust it to the PWD. Give it to me. I shall get it done for Rs. 3 lakhs; I shall get work done for 3 lakhs, for which the PWD would charge Rs. 6 lakhs. That was what the principal of an engineering college had told me. That was the opinion of an engineer about engineers who are engaged in our public works.

If a special committee were appointed by the Deputy Prime Minister to go into the working of civil construction and the costs

that are being incurred in our construction programmes and there is no development work which has no civil construction about it—he will find that actually we need not have gone into this huge public debt or huge deficit budget.

Generally, the officers who are in charge of these things are big people. They come at the last moment to the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister in a very courteous and docile mood; they do not even sit fully in the chair, but they sit on the edge of the chair and at the last moment say 'This amount must be sanctioned; otherwise, the sum of Rs. 7 crores or whatever it is, which has already been spent will become a waste.' Then, the Deputy Prime Minister would have to say in a hurry, 'Oh, is that so?' and then the amount gets sanctioned. Generally, this is the fate of Finance Ministers in India. They have been put into a framework, a framework of administration which had been built up by the British Government in the hope that they would endure for ever.

But, now, my appeal to the Deputy Prime Minister is that in the interests of this country, let him look into this matter; he will have a good name if he should appoint a special committee to go into the cost structure of the works that are being undertaken and to find out whether the money that is debited is actually going to the work, and if not, how much of it actually goes to the work. Everybody would say that not much of it goes to the work actually. But as the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, he must have more actual facts. Therefore it is that I have made this suggestion. I have absolutely no doubt that if he inquires he will find that what I say will be true, if not cent per cent, at least 99 per cent. When the Institute of Public Administration was being inaugurated, I think the then Prime Minister of India made a statement that he learnt that nearly Rs. 500 crores which were supposed to have been spent on public works were a sheer waste. Look at Rs. 500 crores. This was ten or twelve years ago.

There are several people who will always say that P.W.D. means Public Waste Department. Without hurting the feelings

of the engineers concerned or of those who are in charge of their supervision, it is still necessary in the interest of the economy of our country that we should go into this matter rather than simply satisfy those officers by producing the money. If we cannot produce it, we cannot borrow or steal, but we create money by printing more notes. We cannot proceed like this. It is because we had proceeded like this so far, we are in this sad state.

Here it is all right to talk in air-conditioned comfort. But go into the towns. The entire budget is a dialogue between the Finance Minister and some members representing industry. Is the budget intended for them only? There is absolutely nothing for the others. Go into the countryside. See the sunken cheeks and the still more sunken eyes of people. Send your doctors and look into the conditions of nutrition of people. Ask them whether the boys in schools, colleges and universities are getting proper nutrition. You will find that in the elementary schools, nearly 70 per cent are ill-fed, in the secondary schools 60 per cent and in the universities about 40-50 per cent are under-fed. How can we expect an under-fed nation being balanced in thinking? Since the outbreak of the last world war, this nation has been under-fed. The unrest of today is the direct result of the continuous under-feeding of our young men for the last 20 years.

As I said once, a hungry man is always an angry man. It is not always easy for people to be balanced when there is no food and when the next meal is in doubt. Take, for example, a number of government servants. Some of them have got, of course, a bush-coat and a pant and a cropped head. They look as being well off. But in nearly half the houses, you will find that the food which is taken in the night meal is not even one-fourth of what they take in day time, because they cannot afford it. That is the whole position. Hundreds of thousands of people are in this condition.

Go to the villages. In our coastal districts, they thatched houses which had been there for hundreds of years are still thatched sheds. We talk of growth of economy, foreign assistance, Rs. 6,000

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crores of assistance and all that. But the dirty hovels which were there to house these poor people are still there in the same condition, subject to the hazard of fire once or twice every year. We are unable to get them any fire-proof material.

Go into cities and small towns full of slums.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted to Unattached Members is 1 hour and 5 minutes. There are 8 names...

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I am only pouring out my anguish at conditions in the country. I will stop the moment you desire.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is a very interesting story he is relating. But against the eight members, there is a small note saying that not more than 12 minutes to each Member may be allowed. He has already taken 15 minutes. Let him conclude in another 5 minutes. I am very sorry.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I am also equally sorry.

This is what is happening in our country. What is the use of this Budget for 80 per cent of the people living in our country? Is the entire budget intended only for the rest 20 per cent? I would ask the Finance Minister to direct his attention to them. The office can take care of the industrialists.

We have excise duties. What are they? They are duties to take away the money of the poor man. There is no relief to him. What is the policy behind excise duties? What is the policy behind taxation? I would like the hon. Deputy Minister to consider this aspect. Why should they impose excise duties on commodities produced by Government organisation, where the production is utilised by the Government itself? There is the Security Press. It produces paper. Why should there be excise duty on that, I really cannot understand. It is the legacy of a thought given by the old capitalist businessmen. They say on business principles you must do all this. It is wrong. The Government must have the advantage of its own properties. It cannot go on taxing itself and finally increasing the cost.

Similarly, take the Food Corporation of India. If you set apart say Rs. 20 crores to the Civil Supplies Department, there is no interest charged upon it, but if you transfer it to the Food Corporation, which is entirely a Government organisation doing Government work, the Corporation has to pay 7½% interest. That adds to the cost of the consumer. So, my submission is that the left hand should not tax the right hand and vice versa. This must stop if we want to reduce the cost to the consumer.

People ask : what is going to happen? Nothing will happen. You give me 20 honest Ministers at the top and in six months everything will be quite all right. That is my remedy, because everything else will adjust, itself if there are 20 honest Ministers at the top who are above board, against whom there is no black record, then the others who are not honest will simply shrink like darkness before rising dawn. Therefore, the most important thing is that, whatever budget you make, whatever ideology you may have, whatever proposals you may make, they all depends upon the honesty of those at the top, and then honesty will trickle down. Therefore, I plead for an honest Government as the best remedy for all these things. If there is no honesty, there will be no courage also.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, who was associated with the Second and Third Plans, today made a very great speech, and he said everything, but is not the present condition the result of all his plans? And today, still he repeats exactly what the Planning Commission has been saying all these years, what the Government of India have been doing all these years. The fact is this will not do. There must be a totally new approach. Please think about 80 per cent of the people of India, and not about 10 or 20 per cent to whom the budget and the Minister's speeches are all directed. All this discussion is about concessions to the industrialist, to this man and that man. What about the 80 per cent of the people whose life is the same as it was for the last twenty years? Let the Government think of them honestly.

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach) : I rise to support the Budget.

There are two forms of taxation in some of the countries. One is the taxation on utility goods, and the other is on luxury goods. In England, for example, taxation is on luxury goods and a proper subsidy on utility goods. If that is done, I am sure there will be no hue and cry about taxation by this budget.

A suit for example in London one can get for about £ 5. It is an item of utility goods. You can get a pair of shoes for about £ 1 or one guinea, it is utility, no taxation on that. But if you go in for an expensive suit costing about 17 or 18 guineas, you have to pay very heavy taxation on that. So if we balance our budget that way by taxing luxury goods and giving subsidy to utility goods, I am sure we shall be able to do better. Utility means things which are necessary for every-day life. Food, clothing and shelter are to be provided by the Government or at least subsidy should be given, and if it is done I am sure we shall be able to do very well by taxing luxury goods. Another way is to reduce the expenditure on administration. I have always said that the expenditure on administration is always getting top heavy and in most cases we can do with a little less expenditure on administration and spend more on things like agriculture and irrigation. We have also a craze for buildings. For example, a small seed farm started in a

small kutcha building and gradually six buildings have come in front of it, each costing about Rs. 30,000. These are things which we can do without, especially at a time when we have not got a surplus budget. We cannot afford such luxurious buildings. People who do research in the seed farms can very well do that in small hutments.

One of the hon. Members from Madhya Pradesh spoke as Narmada belonged to Madhya Pradesh and said that they did not want to let its water go to Gujarat. It is a very bad way of looking at things. After all, the rivers of India belong to the people of India and we should get the best out of the rivers. This is a river which runs for 700 miles and I am sure that there is sufficient water in Narmada to provide full irrigation facilities to Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and possibly to Kutch and Rajasthan. This is an all-India project which should be taken in hand by the Government of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue his speech tomorrow.

19 HRS.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 13, 1968/Phalgun 23, 1889 (Saka).