

Fourth Series, Vol.XXII, No58

Tuesday, May 7, 1968
Vaisakha 17, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



(Vol. XXII contains Nos. 51 to 60

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 2. 00

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 7, 1968/Vaisakha 17, 1890
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारतीय होटलों के शेयरों
का जब्त किया जाना

+

*1677. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री रामगोपाल शास्त्रालाले :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने 1965 के भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान पांच भारतीय होटलों के शेयरों को शान्त सम्पत्ति घोषित करके जब्त कर लिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अब पाकिस्तान ने एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान कम्पनी को दे शेयर सरीदाने की अनुमति दे दी है; और

(ग) बदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) और (ख). पाकिस्तानी समाचार पत्रों के अनुसार पाकिस्तान सरकार ने पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में एक भारतीय कम्पनी के बार होटलों

को "शान्त सम्पत्ति" घोषित कर दिया है। 3 नवम्बर, 1967 की एक राजपत्र—भाष्यसूचना के अन्तर्गत पाकिस्तान सरकार ने पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में एक अन्य होटल के भारतीय शेयरों के स्वामित्व को शान्त सम्पत्ति के परिरक्षक (पाकिस्तान) में निहित कर दिया है। समाचार पत्रों से यह पता लगता है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने पाकिस्तान इण्टरनेशनल एम्प्रलाइन्स कार्पोरेशन को अनुमति दी है कि वह इन होटलों में सभी भारतीय शेयरों को और पाकिस्तानियों के शेयरों को भी, यदि वे उन्हें छोड़ना चाहें, सरीद सकती है।

(ग) भारतीय सम्पत्तियों/परिसम्पत्तियों के अवैध उपयोग, हस्तान्तरण तथा निपटान के विषय में भारत सरकार ने विरोध प्रकट किया है और भारतीयों की सम्पत्तियों तथा परिसम्पत्तियों की हानि तथा क्षति के लिए पूरी क्षतिपूर्ति मांगने के अपने अधिकार को सुरक्षित रखा है। सरकार ने पाकिस्तान के अधिकारियों से दोनों देशों द्वारा जब्त की गई सम्पत्तियों तथा सरिसम्पत्तियों को यथाशीघ्र लौटाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए अनुरोध किया है। अभी उनके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय हमारे शेयर जब्त किये गये तो भारत सरकार ने दब्ब पालिसी क्यों अहितायार की, जो उनके शेयर हैं उनको क्यों नहीं जब्त किया गया और जो उनका माल दो अरब के करीब हमारे कब्जे में था वह क्यों बापिस किया गया जबकि पाकिस्तान शारारत कर रहा था? आखिर भारत सरकार की दब्ब पालिसी का क्या नतीजा होगा?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने निवेदन किया कि पाकिस्तान ने भारतीय नागरिकों की जो सम्पत्ति वहां थी उसे शत्रु सम्पत्ति घोषित किया और हमने उस का कड़ा विरोध किया लेकिन उसके बावजूद उन्होंने उन सम्पत्तियों को शत्रु सम्पत्ति करार दे रखा है और उनमें शेयरों को खरीदने के लिए एयरलाइंस कारपोरेशन को अधिकार दे रखा है। तो इसमें यह बिल्कुल नहीं निकलता है कि हमने इसमें कुछ नहीं किया या हमने उस को मान लिया। हमने भी यहां पर जो पाकिस्तानियों की अचल सम्पत्ति है उसको फिलहाल कस्टोडियन आफ्र एनिमी प्रापर्टी के हाथ में दे रखा है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जो रोजाना ताशकंद-ताशकंद कहती रहती हैं तो क्या आपने कही इस बात पर दस्तखत दिये हैं कि पाकिस्तान चाहे ताशकंद ऐप्रीमेन्ट को तोड़ दे लेकिन भारत सरकार उसकी पूजा करती रहेगी ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी नहीं।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुरुण : श्रीमन्, भारतीयों की सम्पत्ति शत्रु संपत्ति घोषित करके पाकिस्तान जब्त करती रहती है लेकिन हमारी सरकार उनकी सम्पत्ति को वापिस लौटाती रहती है—पाकिस्तान एयरलाइंस और पाकिस्तान टेली कम्युनिकेशन्स की सम्पत्ति—आपने बदले में, जो पाकिस्तान की नौकायें रन-आफ्र कच्छ के क्षेत्र में पकड़ी थीं वह भी लौटा दी हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान की पिछली 20 वर्षों की नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार यह निश्चय करने के लिए तैयार है कि वह पाकिस्तान के प्रति रेसिप्रासिटी, टिट फार टैट की पालिसी अखिलयार करेगी और जब तक वह भारतीय सम्पत्ति मुक्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते तब तक कोई भी सम्पत्ति लौटाई नहीं जायेगी ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य का अगर यह कहता है कि हमको इस सम्बन्ध में एक सत्त्व नीति रखनी चाहिये तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उससे सहमत हूँ और हमारी नीति इसके बारे में काफी सहत है। जहाँ तक टिट फार टैट की बात है, मैं नहीं समझता कि हमें अपनी नीति किसी और की नीति के साथ इस तरह से बांध देनी चाहिये कि जो वह करे वही हम भी करने लगें।

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : जब से पाकिस्तान ने जन्म लिया है तभी से निरन्तर भारतीय सम्पत्ति को नष्ट करने या कब्जा करने के कुटीलतापूर्ण राजनीतिक हथकन्डे बरते जा रहे हैं। सन् 1965 के पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के उपरान्त जिन शर्तों पर युद्ध-विराम हुआ था और ताशकंद समझौते के समय भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल को पाकिस्तान द्वारा इन पांच होटलों के शेयरों को जब्त करने का पता लग चुका था ? यदि हाँ, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ताशकंद समझौता करते समय इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निश्चय हुआ था ? यदि नहीं, तो अब सरकार इन भारतीय होटलों में शेयरों को लौटाने का क्या प्रबन्ध कर रही है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य बहुत तेज पढ़ रहे हैं।

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : इसके अतिरिक्त पाकिस्तान बनाते समय भारत सरकार ने 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ अरब रुपये जो पाकिस्तान की देनदारी के बदले में ब्रिटेन को दिये गये थे उसमें से पाकिस्तान से कितना रुपया बसूल किया गया ? यदि नहीं, तो इन बिंगत 20 वर्षों में व्याज समेत कितना बन पाकिस्तान से लेना बकाया है और उसे बसूल करने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये गये ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैंने पहले ही निवेदन किया था कि माननीय सदस्य इतनी तेज पढ़

रहे हैं कि मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ। फिर भी जहां तक ताशकन्द घोषणा का सवाल है, जो कुछ भी घोषणा का सवाल है, जो कुछ भी घोषणा हुई थी वह सदन की मेज पर रखी गई थी और पूरे सदन को उसके बारे में मालूम है।

श्री देवेन सेन : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने रूपये की जायदाद कान्फिस्केट की गई और कितना केश जब्त कर लिया गया ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : किसने जब्त किया, मैं समझा नहीं, हमारी तरफ से या उनकी तरफ से ?

SHRI HEM BARUA *rose*—

SHRI NATH PAI : The Hon. Member, Shri Deven Sen put a question to which the Hon. Minister asked a counter-question. What is the reply? The property confiscated is naturally by Pakistan.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The movable property taken over by the Pakistan Government from Indian nationals at the time of repatriation from Pakistan was Rs. 2,74,060. The Indian owned immovable property in Pakistan taken over by Pakistan Government was Rs. 10,28,41,050. The Indian cargoes confiscated by Pakistan Government during transit between West Bengal and Assam was Rs. 4,00,13,810. The value of Indian-owned ships, motor vessels, flutes, side-pedalled steamers, etc. was Rs. 6,73,30,656. The Indian owned jute cargoes confiscated by Pakistan Government when in transit between West Bengal and Assam was Rs. 2,26,15,336.

SHRI NATH PAI : Add it up and tell us the correct figure.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I have given the information already to the House. Why should I begin it again?

MR. SPEAKER : The question was about the hotels. That was about the five Indian hotels. Now, Shri Hem Barua.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In pursuance of

the Tashkent agreement, there was a meeting of the Indian and Pakistani Commerce Ministers at Rawalpindi. Is it a fact that this question of confiscation of Indian property by Pakistan was discussed at that conference. Is it also a fact it was decided in the conference that a second round of talks should take place concerning the confiscation of Indian property by Pakistan?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : As I mentioned in the body of the answer, we have been consistently pressing Pakistan for the return of these cargoes seized by them. Even when I had an opportunity of meeting the Commerce Minister, I had mentioned to him that we should take up this matter as soon as possible. But we have not had any response from Pakistan.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : The hon. Minister said just now that he is not prepared to accept the policy of tit for tat in dealing with Pakistan. Is he prepared to accept the policy of pat for pat in dealing with Pakistan?

MR. SPEAKER : SHRI MADHOK.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : The Hon. Minister said just now that Pakistan has confiscated our assets worth Rs. 22 crores while we have confiscated assets worth only Rs. 2 lakhs and a few thousands.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैंने ऐसा कहा कहा ?

श्री बलराज मधोक : आपने जो भी बतलाया उसका टोटल किया है और वह टोटल 22 करोड़ बनता है। आप कुद देख लीजिये और बतला दीजिये कि टोटल क्या बनता है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं पूरा नहीं पढ़ पाया था !

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : He has said that we have confiscated *achel* assets, fixed assets, while Pakistan has confiscated liquid assets belonging to us worth tens of crores of rupees. He also said that we do not want to follow a policy of tit

for that. What is the basis of international relations? Is it only giving and taking nothing? It has to be a policy of give and take. If Pakistan has confiscated our property, has he protested against it, and if so, with what results? If there is no response from Pakistan, is he prepared to (1) confiscate all the liquid assets that Pakistan nationals might be having in India, (2) deport all Pakistani nationals who have come here on temporary or permanent visas and are staying here; is he prepared to follow this policy so that Pakistan also might be forced to revise its attitude towards India; (3) Under the Tashkent agreement, we are going to settle all disputes with Pakistan in a peaceful way. But Pakistan still continues a state of belligerency with us and war-like attitude towards us. In the light of this, are Government still continuing to adhere to the Tashkent agreement?

MR. SPEAKER : Only the first part may be answered.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So far as the first part is concerned, I am afraid the hon. Member has got an entirely misleading idea from the answer I gave. The answer I gave did not give any figures about the property that we have vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property. I was only giving the figures of property confiscated by Pakistan and that was also not complete when I was stopped in the middle. As regards the value of property that we have vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property, it comes to Rs. 27,15,00,000.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: Is not this confiscation of our property by Pakistan even after the Tashkent agreement a gross violation of the spirit of the agreement? In view of this, was Pakistan approached to compensate for this confiscation?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Yes, I entirely agree that it is a violation of the Tashkent agreement. So far as the return of the property is concerned, we have told the Pakistan Government that all these properties confiscated by them should be

returned to Indian nationals and we do not accept their right to confiscate them.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाबाह : क्या मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत सरकार की तरफ से इस तरह के जो विरोध पन्थ जाते हैं तो क्या कभी किसी भी विरोधपन्थ के जाने के बाद पाकिस्तान सरकार ने सम्पत्ति को लौटाया है या संतोषजनक उत्तर दिया है? माननीय मंत्री यह भी बताने की कृपा करें कि जिन भारतीयों की यह सम्पत्ति जब की गई है उन भारतीयों को मुआविजा देने के लिए भारत सरकार क्या कुछ कदम उठा रही है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह कोई संतोषजनक जवाब तो नहीं आया है और इसलिए इस बात पर अभी चर्चा चल रही है। जो भारतीयों की सम्पत्ति वहां सी जा रही है उस के सम्बन्ध में हमारे पास कुछ सूचनायें प्राई हैं जिनको कि हम देख रहे हैं कि वह कितनी सम्पत्ति थी और क्या कीमत उन की थी।

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : भूतपूर्व भारतीय बैंकर और आजकल पाकिस्तान के इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट श्री इस्फहानी का हिन्दुस्तान में कितना सरमाया लगा हुआ है और कितनी इंडस्ट्री है? दिल्ली क्लाय मिल्स की लायलपुर में जो बांच थी उस में उनका कितना सरमाया था? यहां लायलपुर का पेंसा हिन्दुस्तान अमरीका के जरिये ले जाते हैं और यहां का पेंसा अमरीका के जरिये पाकिस्तान ले जाते हैं तो क्या यह पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान सिर्फ गरीब आदमियों के शोषण के लिए बना है क्योंकि अमीर आदमी दोनों जगह लाभ उठाते हैं...

MR. SPEAKER : Not relevant. Next question.

Shri P. C. Bhattacharya, Retired Governor
Of Reserve Bank

*1678. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Companies on

which Shri P. C. Bhattacharya retired Governor of the Reserve Bank and former Secretary to Union Government is now serving as Director;

(b) the emoluments which he is drawing from these positions; and

(c) whether the Chairman of the World Bank insisted on Shri Bhattacharya's induction to the Board of Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., or attached Managing Agencies before clearing the loan to this firm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIR (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : (a) Nil, as far as we are aware.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Have the Indian Iron and Steel Company or its managing agents, Messrs. Martin Burn, applied for a World Bank Loan ? If so, what was the amount, when was the loan finalised and what was the date of appointment as director of Shri P. C. Bhattacharya ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : As regards the first part, the name and other details of the loan are as follows :

IISCO I; short description of the project is Modernisation and expansion of the Steel Plant; date of agreement 18-12-52; amount involved \$ 29.2 million (US);

Second loan, IISCO II. project is the same; date of agreement 19-12-56; loan involved \$ 19.95 million;

IISCO III. project : to increase the company's coal production capacity and to instal a ropeway for coal transportation; date of agreement 22-12-61; loan involved \$19.5 million;

IISCO IV. project : to increase steel making capacity and improve and utilise the existing rolling mill and finishing lines; date of agreement 7-7-67; loan involved about \$ 30 million.

As far as the information at the disposal of this Ministry is concerned and also as far as the enquiries made by the Ministry, from Shri Bhattacharya himself

is concerned, he was never a director of Martin and Burn who are the managing agents of IISCO.

SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : In the same way as the Chairman of the UPSC, the Chief Justice of India and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India cannot under rules after retirement join any private firm or any business or be re-employed in Government, will Government make a rule that the Governor of the Reserve Bank on retirement also will not be allowed to join any private firm ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I fully share the view of the hon. Member.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा देखा गया है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के जो सेकेटरीज हैं, रेलवे बोर्ड के चेम्बरमें या मेम्बर्स हैं या इसी तरीके से हाईकोर्ट्स के जजें या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजें हैं यह लोग जब सर्विस में रहते हैं और खासतौर से सेकेटरीज के लिए मैं कहता हूँ, वह कुछ बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रीयल हाउसेज को खुश करने के लिए उन को फेवर करते हैं.....

MR. SPEAKER : This Ministry cannot answer this wider question. He cannot answer for the Railways and other things.

श्री राम चरण : श्री पी सी भट्टाचार्य गवर्नमेंट सर्विस कंडक्ट रूल्स के मात्रात्मक रिटायर होने और गवर्नमेंट सर्विस छोड़ने के बाद दो साल के अन्दर किसी प्राइवेट कंसर्न में नहीं जा सकते थे। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्री पी सी भट्टाचार्य ने इस कम्पनी में जाने से पहले गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की परमिशन ली थी और यह कहा था कि रूल्स को रिलैक्स कर के परमिशन दी जाय तथा दो साल की बांधिंग को लत्तम किया जाय ? क्या सरकार ने उन को इसको लेने की परमिशन दी है ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I had submitted that Shri Bhattacharya

had not joined as director of this company. As far as the other question is concerned, he belonged to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and he retired from that service on 1st March, 1958. Later on he had been appointed as Governor of the Reserve Bank.

Diploma of Company Secretaryship

*1679. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a wide scale unemployment against the persons holding Diploma in Company Secretaryship;

(b) whether it is also a fact that persons without holding Diploma in Company Secretaryship have been given preference in jobs over the diploma holders; and

(c) if so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI): (a) Representations have been received from some persons holding Diploma in Company Secretaryship that they have not got suitable jobs in the Corporate Sector and the Government is looking into the matter.

(b) Information regarding employment of Diploma holders and non-Diploma holders is not yet available with the Government. However, some representations have been received that in certain cases, persons other than diploma holders have been selected for appointments in the Secretarial Department of companies.

(c) There is no provision in the Companies Act under which the Government or the Company Law Board can compel a company to employ only a Diploma holder in Company Secretaryship. Further, GDCS is not the only examination which prepares candidates for the posts of Secretaries in Companies. Law graduates or persons who have passed the examinations held by Institute of Chartered Accountants, Institute of Cost and Works Accountants and Institutes running Business Manage-

ment courses are also considered suitable for appointment to such posts. Even so the Company Law Board is endeavouring to ensure suitable employment to G. D. C. S. candidates particularly in the public sector.

भी हरदयाल देवगुण: यह कम्पनी सेक्रेटरीशिप की परीक्षायें 1961 में शुरू हुई थीं और 245 लोग इन परीक्षाओं में उत्तीर्ण हो चुके हैं। लेकिन उन में से केवल 127 को सरकार ने डिप्लोमा दिये हैं। फिर भी कम्पनी ला में आप ने ऐसा कोई विवाद नहीं रखा है जिस से कम्पनियां ऐसे अधिकृत लोगों को सचिव पद पर नियुक्त कर सकें। कम्पनियों और पब्लिक अन्डरटेक्स में भी अभी तक उन के लिये स्थान उपलब्ध करने की कोई योजना नहीं बनाई। इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आवश्यक हो तो कम्पनी ऐक्ट में संशोधन कर के भी और पब्लिक अन्डरटेक्स को डाइरेक्टर दे कर भी इन शिक्षा प्राप्त सेक्रेटरीज के लिये स्थान उपलब्ध करने की कोई योजना सरकार बनायेगी?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI: From the evidence on record, I find that 131 persons have qualified themselves in this examination. As I submitted earlier, there is no provision in the Company Law to compel any public sector company or a private company to appoint only those people as secretaries and not the others qualified in the other subjects.

SHRI RANGA: Can you not advise them to give preference to these people when you have trained them specially?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI: We advise the Bureau of Public Enterprises and through the other medium of communication through which we were able to influence certain elements for the purpose of providing employment to these people; we may not be able to do anything new immediately. We do not have that power. I had also examined the position in England. Under Section 177 (1) of the UK Companies Act, they say that there shall be a

secretary and the director shall not also be a secretary. There is no particular provision that only a person qualified in a particular examination should be the secretary. Certainly I have got every sympathy for these people who have passed this examination and we shall examine the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुणः मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि जब सरकार ने इन प्रशिक्षित सचिवों को उपलब्ध करने के लिये यह परीक्षायें आरम्भ कीं तो क्या उस के बाद आवश्यक हुआ तो कम्पनी ऐक्ट में संशोधन कर के उन लोगों के लिये स्थान उपलब्ध करने की योजना बनायेगी। इसरी बात यह है कि कम्पनियों में जो यह प्रथा है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को रिटायर होने के बाद या रिटायर होने से पहले, वह भरती कर लेती है, ऐसे लोगों को भरती न किया जाय और यह कुप्रथा समाप्त हो सके, इस के लिए क्या सरकार कम्पनी ला में यह संशोधन करेगी कि केवल ऐसे क्वालिफाइड पर्सनेल को ही अब से कम्पनियों में लिया जाये ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I had already answered the question; this question will be looked into and the hon. Member's suggestion will be examined.

SHRI S. KUNDU : It is not only the case of company secretaryship. There are various other courses connected with the development of numerous subjects, such as export promotion courses, courses for industrial engineers, industrial management, etc. In developing countries, three per cent of their capital investment is spent on research and development whereas in India both in the public and private sector companies, less than 0.5 percent of the capital investment is spent on this. Would the Minister issue a directive that at least 3 per cent of the capital investment should be spent on research and development.

MR. SPEAKER : How does it arise out of this question ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : Unless it is binding on them, they would not keep these

young people in employment, after training them. Certain amount must be set apart for research. Otherwise, secretaries, industrial engineers, etc. would not be employed.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think that he can answer the question about research. The question is limited to unemployment among diploma holders. I do not think it arises out of this question and we should not waste the time of the House in arguing about it.

श्री राम चरण : क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसे आंकड़े हैं कि कितने विद्यार्थी बाहर से डिप्लोमा ले कर के कम्पनी ऐक्ट का यहाँ आये और उन्हें काम नहीं मिला। इसलिये वे फिर विदेशों में, अमरीका और इंग्लैंड आदि को चले गये, तथा सरकार ने अब तक कितने लोगों को काम दिया है ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : As far as the examination conducted by us is concerned, we have 131 persons who qualified in the diploma examination for company secretaries. I have no figures about people who had passed in England.

गया के निकट रेलवे सम्पत्ति की जोरी

*1681. **श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुलिस ने गया के निकट रेलवे की लाखों रुपये की जोरी करने वाले एक गिरोह का पता लगाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये तथा वे व्यक्ति कहाँ-कहाँ के रहने वाले हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा चुराया गया कितना सामान उनसे बरामद हुआ है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) No, Sir. The correct position is that there has been a case of diversion of wagons at Manpur,

near Gaya on Eastern Railway, wherein wagons containing consignments of linseeds booked ex-Sitamarhi (North Eastern Railway) to Chitpur (Eastern Railway) valued at Rs. 50,000/- were fraudulently diverted to Manipur after being transhipped at Garhara and taken delivery on forged Railway Receipt.

(b) Two. They belong to village Mebi, Police Station Meju, District Allahabad and Gaya respectively.

(c) Government Railway Police, Gaya started case No. 6 dated 8.2.68 u/s 419/420/467/468 and it is still under their investigation.

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मुजरिमों में स्थानीय लोग कितने थे ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : The information received from the General Manager, Eastern Railway, is that there has actually been no case of fraudulent diversion of wagons at the Gaya station but there have been two cases of this kind at Manipur, near Gaya station, and our investigation has revealed that there is one person, a local man of Gaya, who was involved in this and he has been arrested and the matter is under investigation.

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे कर्मचारियों का भी इस में हाथ है ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : We made some detailed enquiries into this case and it has also been revealed that there are some railway employees also involved in this.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार गवर्नरेंट ने केवल फूडग्रेज के लास के लिए रेलवे पर क्या पांच से छः करोड़ रुपये का दावा नहीं किया है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे, गुह्ज जो एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाती है और उस में जो पिलफेज होता है उस से ले कर गवर्नरेंट को बिहार को कितना क्लेम हर साल देना पड़ता है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस एतिया के कितने आदमी एरेस्ट किये गये

हैं पिछले तीन साल के अन्दर और उनके क्या-क्या साजाएं दी गई हैं ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : I do not have the detailed information at this stage. I am prepared to enquire into the matter and let him know.

SHRI RANGA : The question is, was there any claim made by the Bihar Government against the Railway Board.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : For each State area, we do not have the figures readily available. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I will certainly get the information.

SHRI RANGA : It is just a question of fact.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Claim in terms of value and money ?

SHRI RANGA : Has the Bihar Government made any claim at all against the Railway Board ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister may not have the figures; but have that Government made any claim, in general ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I do not have that information. I will try to get the information and furnish it to the hon. Member.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : At various places, and particularly in Moghulsarai, there is an organised gang involved in theft and pilferage, and in which goondas are involved, the administration is involved and the railway police is also involved, and various other merchants are also involved. Is it a fact that articles are being regularly pilfered in the knowledge of the administration and, if so, is the Railway Minister aware of this and what positive steps have been taken to prevent this ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : There have been some cases of pilferage in which some of the railway staff were also involved. We have taken this matter into consideration. Necessary action is being taken;

the Railway Protection force has been deployed there and we are taking all the precautions that are necessary.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My question is, are they aware of this, that there is a gang in which the railway police and the railway people are involved. Are they aware of it?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : We are aware of some cases where the railway staff are involved.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Therefore, what have you done about it?

श्री उच्चल सिंह : कानपुर वर्गैरह जितने भी इम्पार्टेट रेलवे स्टेशन्ज हैं और वहाँ जितने भी युड्ज शैंड्स हैं उन से सब में क्या यह सच नहीं है कि करीब-करीब चोरियाँ होती हैं और करोड़ों रुपये का माल सालाना चोरी जाता है? यदि हाँ, तो उसको रोकने के लिए गवर्नर-मेट ने क्या किया है?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : These sorts of things are to some extent prevailing in some places. But in many of the stations and yards where large-scale transhipment is taking place, we are now deploying the RPF people to patrol all those areas and particularly in those areas which are virtually notorious for this sort of thing.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : There is a feeling that pilferage on our railways is increasing in recent years. I would like to know whether this feeling is correct and, if so, what steps the Government, the Railway Board and the Minister will take in order to see that pilferage is reduced to the minimum, I would also like to know what is the total loss that the railways are suffering due to pilferage, on an average, annually during all these years?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : So, far as pilferage is concerned, the railways are suffering a loss to the tune of Rs. 5 crores a year. This pilferage is taking place almost in every yard, as I have stated. There have been some instances where the increase has been noticed. We are quite

aware of it and necessary steps are being taken in this direction.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is equal to the total loss incurred by uneconomic lines.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Such an equation could be made.

श्री संयोग ग्रली : रेलवे की जो चोरियाँ होती हैं, उन में क्या रेलवे प्रोडैक्शन फोर्स के लोग भी शामिल होते हैं, यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या इन्तजाम किया गया है?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : There have been such instances and very stringent action is being taken and such of those Railway Protection Force people as are proved to have had a hand in these un-social activities are immediately removed from service.

श्री अशोक प्रतापगांधी : मुगलसराय जंक्शन पर और उस नगर में कोई कोयले का डिपू नहीं है परन्तु तमाम बस्ती कोयला इस्तेमाल करती है। यह कोयला कहाँ से आता है? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वह सारा कोयला मुगलसराय के यांड से चोरी हो कर आता है? क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित हुआ है? अगर हुआ है तो गवर्नर-मेट क्या इसके लिए कोई इनकायारी कमिशन नियुक्त करने का विचार कर रही है या उसने कोई इनकायारी करवाई है और अगर करवाई है तो उसकी रिपोर्ट क्या है?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : This necessarily brings out the fact as relating to the overall law and order situation. These pilferages do take place on the railways and to goods in transit. At best, the railways can bring these facts to the notice of the State Governments and seek their assistance to prevent such pilferages taking place on the railway premises. The RPF has limited powers and functions, and they protect railway property, but for registering complaints and arresting culprits, it is only the local police who have the power, not the RPF. The RPF can at best do the

watch and ward duties. Beyond that, the Government Railway Police are the authority connected with it, and we have to seek their assistance. They have been rendering all the help to us and both the State Governments and our Watch and Ward Organisation have been doing their best to prevent such pilferages taking place on the railways.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: What measures have been taken to prevent pilferages before 1947 and what additional measures have been taken since then to protect the railway property?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Earlier, we had the normal watch and ward ; that is when the Railway Protection Force was not there. Subsequently, under an Act of Parliament, the Railway Protection Force has been brought into existence.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : And the pilferage has increased.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : And along with it the volume of traffic has increased ; the number of people travelling has increased ; everything has increased and proportionately these pilferages and things like that must have increased. (*Interruption*). It is not as if I am trying to defend it. It reflects on the overall law and order situation in the country. We have got to do our best to see that these things are not on the increase, and every effort is being made. Further—more, we have the dog squad. Some yards are being patrolled by our R. P. F. dogs and that has had very good results, since two or three months these dogs have been patrolling—it is a matter of interest—some of our railwaymen have been caught by these dogs. This is also a fact. So everything that is necessary is being done.

रेलवे में लागू नियमों का संशोधन

*1682. श्री घोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे में इस समय लागू अधिकांश नियम 1880 में बनाये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार यातायात बढ़ जाने के कारण तथा हाल में हुई दुर्घटनाओं के संदर्भ में इन नियमों में संशोधन करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARI-MAL GHOSH) : (a) Presumably the reference is to the General Rules for all open lines of Railways in India administered by the Government. These rules were made in 1929 and not in 1880.

(b) and (c). These rules are constantly kept under review and necessary amendments are made as and when required, safety considerations being paramount.

श्री घोंकार लाल बेरवा : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि ये नियम 1929 में बनाए गए थे । मैं इस से बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूँ । 1880 में बनाए गए ये नियम आज तक चले आ रहे हैं । उन नियमों के अनुसार जब गाड़ी तीन स्टेशन पहले छूटती है, तो तीन घंटी होती हैं ; जब गाड़ी पिछले स्टेशन से छोड़ दी जाती है, तो पांच घंटी होती है, जब गाड़ी स्टेशन पर आती है, तो एक घंटी होती है ; जब गाड़ी में पानी भर दिया जाता है, तो सात घंटी होती हैं और जब गाड़ी चालू होती है, तो दो घंटी होती हैं । अभी तक वही पुराना टेबलेट का कंट्रोल सिस्टम चला आ रहा है । केवल इतना ही परिवर्तन किया गया है कि सिग्नल नीचे करने के बजाये ऊपर कर दिया जाता है । कंट्रोलर से कोई हिंदायत नहीं दी जाती है । मंत्री महोदय स्वयं भी नहीं जानते हैं कि इन तीन, पांच या सात घंटियों का क्या मतलब है । पहले जब सिग्नल नीचे होता था, तो सब को मालूम हो जाता था कि सिग्नल डाउन हो गया है, लेकिन उस के स्थान पर जो नई अवस्था की गई है, उस से ड्राइवर और गाड़ बर्गरह सिग्नल को नहीं देख सकते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि

88 साल पुराने इन नियमों में कोई भी परिवर्तन नहीं किये गये हैं और जो परिवर्तन किये गये हैं, उन से रेल-दुर्घटनायें कम होने के बजाये बढ़ रही हैं ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Before these rules came into force in 1929, the rules which were made in 1906 were being followed. After that, with the advancement of modern signalling, rules have been modified. Even after that, in 1966 there have been a number of modifications and amendments in the rules. Wherever we considered it necessary to modify the rules with the changes in instruments and introduction of sophisticated gadgets, all those rules have been modified. It is not that the rules made in 1906 slightly amended in 1929 are being followed still.

श्री श्रोकार लाल बेरवा : मन्त्री महोदय के जवाब से यह मालूम पड़ा कि रेलवे अपने नियमों के अनुसार काम करना चाहती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब स्टेशन मास्टर और गांड अदि रेलवे के कर्मचारी वर्क दुर्घटन करना चाहते हैं, तो रेलवे उन को क्यों मना करती है।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : If the railway 'people' really want to do "work to rule," there should not be any objection from the side of the railway administration.

श्री श्रोकार लाल बेरवा : यह बिल्कुल गलत है। कुछ दिनों पहले वर्क दुर्घटन करने के कारण कितने ही कर्मचारियों को सस्पेंड कर दिया गया और वे बेचारे अभी तक सस्पेंशन में हैं। रेलवे मना करती है कि वर्क दुर्घटन करो।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know about that. Next time you can throw away the railway budget.

SHRI NAMBIAR : In view of the fact that the minister agrees that these rules were made in 1929 and only some changes have been made subsequently, is it not

necessary now for the entire rules to be completely remodelled to bring them upto-date? Further, the amendments which are being issued to the rules are so pasted in the rules book that it looks like the unshaven beard of a fakir, so that the railway officials are unable to understand which rule to follow and which not to follow. Would the rules be remodelled *de novo*, taking into consideration the modern developments and changes so that the operating staff may be able to operate properly?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : There has been a recommendation like that, that the general rules should be changed. But after considering this matter, we have found that the overall change of these rules will not be beneficial, because the railway staff working for a long time have got accustomed to them and any violent change might lead to confusion. But whenever we find that changes are necessary, amendments are being made.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : May I know how far the rules regarding the staffing pattern of the different classes of stations is responsible for the frequency of accidents on the railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI POONACHA) : The cause of accidents can be very many but certainly not due to the rules prevalent in each of these stations. These rules are framed in relation to certain signal equipment and other installations we have for the working of the railways and passing of the trains. They vary from region to region, from railway to railway and from station to station, in accordance with the particular type of signalling equipment and other communication systems. Accidents occur only because of disregard of these rules and stipulations. There is no relation between the rules and accidents.

SHRI S. KUNDU : To prevent pilferage etc....

MR. SPEAKER : That is over. Next question is being answered.

SHRI S. KUNDU : May I request you to hold yourself in partience, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : I thought you did not know that next question is being answered now.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I know. To prevent pilferage, loss, damage, etc., stringent provisions are necessary. Therefore, railway rules need a drastic change. For instance, the definition of 'public servant' given in IPC is not applicable to railway officers, because the Railways Act itself provides that, that definition will not apply to railway employees. Sometime back, while discussing the burning of coaches, etc., the minister said he is going to form a national committee to make the people believe that railways are national property. What about that also ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : The matter regarding the review and revision of the Railways Act and such other relevant enactments, procedures and rules are engaging the attention of the Railway Board. We are now asking the Law Ministry to spare the services of a senior officer who can go into these matters and suggest necessary changes. After taking such advice from the Law Ministry, we will proceed further.

SHRI S. KUNDU : What about the formation of a national committee ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : That was with regard to Mr. K. L. Gupta's suggestion. I said I would call a meeting of the leaders of the various parties to discuss this matter. We had such a meeting which considered the accidents and other things. We should continue such meetings. I would be happy to have more such opportunities.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Apart from general administration and other things, passenger services have deteriorated like anything. Sometimes we are on the waiting list, but if you go to the station, somebody else gets the seat. In the compartment there is no light or water. Will the minister amend the rules to improve all these things ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : This is about passenger amenities which has nothing to do with amendments of rules.

SHRI BHIMLAL BHONIA : क्या भन्ती महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत साल में कितने रेलवे एक्सडेंट्स इस डंग के हुए कि कर्मचारी तो नियम के अनुसार काम करना चाहते थे, नियम का पालन करना चाहते थे, लेकिन उन के ऊपर के अफसरों ने उन्हें मजबूर कर दिया कि वे नियमों का पालन न कर सकें ? जैसे रत्नाम में जो रेल दुर्घटना हुई, उस का कारण यह था कि ड्राइवर से जितना अधिकतम ओवरटाइम लिया जाता है, उस को उस से भी अधिक ओवर-टाइम की डूटी पर लगा दिया गया । इस डंग के कितने केसिज हुए और सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : It does not arise out of this question.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Even now the Railway Board members and ministers are not persuading the staff to follow the rules. They are not strictly adhering to the rules at present. Due to this policy of the Government there are a number of accidents. They are also not able to pursue the culprits and suspend them under the rules. The ministers also nowadays are not travelling by trains because train journey is considered to be dangerous. They always travel by air. When the new rules are framed will the Government take necessary precaution to see that the ministers also travel by trains so that the public may have the confidence to travel by trains ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion.

SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH : May I know whether there are standard rules of an all-India pattern ; if so, when they were formulated ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : This is exactly the information that has been given, that the general rules were formulated in 1929 and further modified from time to time. The latest modification was in 1966.

SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH : At that time they were all different railways

under different companies and every company had a different set of rules. Now all the railways have come under the Government of India. I want to know whether there are standard rules for all India.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : The present rules apply to the Indian Railways as such in the country.

Modernisation of Textile Industry

*1683. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group has since been set up to study the difficulties experienced by the textile mills in obtaining finance for working capital and for modernisation of mills and;

(b) if so the precise terms of reference and composition of this group and when the group is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India has set up a working group.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The terms of reference of the Working Group are:—

(1) To consider the difficulties experienced by those cotton textile mills which are unable to provide normal margins but whose financial condition is otherwise sound in securing credit facilities from commercial banks for modernisation or working capital purposes. (2) To examine the feasibility of providing a reasonable degree of protection to the commercial banks against the risk involved in extending additional credit to such mills by accepting lower margins and/or by adopting a revised valuation of fixed assets as may be appropriate, and (3) To make recommendations which may include a scheme for this purpose.

2. The Composition of this Working Group is follows:—

1. Shri M. A. Rangaswamy,
Textile Commissioner —Chairman

2. Shri N. S. Nadkarni, Dy. Chief Officer, Reserve Bank of India. —Member
3. Shri D. S. Herwath, Superintendent (Advances) State Bank of India. —Member
4. Shri Y. S. Kedare, Manager (Offg.), Industrial Development Bank of India. —Member
5. Shri S. Venkataraman, Manager (Loans), Bank of India. —Member
6. Shri Gopal Rao, Assistant General Manager, Bank of Baroda. —Member
7. Shri Madanmohan Mangaldas /Shri Radhakrishna R. Ruia Chairman/Deputy Chairman Indian Cotton Mills Federation. —Member
8. Shri B. G. Kakatkar, Secretary General, Indian Cotton Mills Federation. —Member
9. Shri I. B. Dutt, Industrial Adviser, Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. —Member
10. Shri T.S. Kunchithapatham, National Textile Corporation —Member
11. Dr. M. S. Shrinivasan, Director (Economics and Statistics), Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. Member Secretary

The Working Group hopes to submit its report in about a month.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : May I know wheather it is a fact that some committees were appointed some time back and they submitted reports on modernisation of textile industry; if so, what action has been taken on those reports? If no action has been taken on them, what is the use of having more committees?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member knows that committees have been appointed from time to time to go into specific issues as such. The Ramaswami Mudaliar Textile working Committee which was appointed in 1950 had gone into the question of textile machinery, how old it was and all the rest of it. Then there

was the Committee on Industrial Development and also the Joshi Committee. So far as this committee is concerned the specific purpose was to see how there could be liberalisation of credits which are being given by banking institutions to textile industry.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : May I know whether it is a fact that the mills producing higher medium cloth whose share is about 65 per cent of the total production have been hard-hit by the current recession and the crisis faced by them has further deepened with the recent revision in the textile policy as they will not only have to pay additional excise duties as a result of decontrol but also they have to pay six paise per metre for transferring controlled cloth quota by them to other mills; if so, whether Government are considering any special incentive to extricate them from this difficulty?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I thought the hon. Member was in favour of decontrol when we decontrolled it.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Sir a number of mills have closed down or are incurring heavy losses because of lack of modernisation and rehabilitation of old machinery. Previously a corporation had been formed, known as the NIDC, and it was supposed to cater to the needs of sick mills and provide them with funds for rehabilitation. Then the commercial banks also financed modernisation. They had a scheme of having such amounts recouped by the Reserve Bank of India, if they provided funds for rehabilitation purposes. Will the hon. Minister kindly consider or tell us whether he is trying to provide funds to NIDC or ask these banks to take funds from the Reserve Bank and provide money to these mills, so that they can rehabilitate their machinery?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So far as this specific committee is concerned the terms of reference have been very clearly laid down and I have mentioned it in the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House, that is, to consider the difficulties experienced by those cotton textile mills which are unable to provide normal margins but whose financial

condition is otherwise sound in securing credit facilities from commercial bank for modernisation or working capital purposes.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : The textile industry is passing through difficult times, particularly the spinning mills. This fact is well known. The fact that they require modernisation is also very clear. Yesterday while replying to a Calling Attention Notice the hon. Minister stated that stock of yarn has doubled in the last twelve months and that he has taken certain measures to stimulate the demand. In the last budget the excise duty on sized yarn was increased five times. Although some reduction has been made, may I request the hon. Minister to consider giving some relief in excise duty on yarn so that the demand can be increased? At present the excise duty comes to 30 per cent of the present price. In order to avoid closure of mills and to assist them in modernisation I suggest that the Minister may take action to reduce the excise duty.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion.

SHRI K. RAMANI : Sir, in this very same House on 2nd April the hon. Minister made a statement wherein he said that a moderate programme of modernisation of this industry in the next five years would cost about Rs. 200 crores. He also said that, on the other hand, money was being taken out of this industry and invested in other industries like chemicals and others. After taking away all the profits and investing them in other industries to reap higher profits the millowners have brought this industry into a crisis and they are not having any modernisation. Now they are coming to the Government to get capital for modernisation. Will the hon. Minister come forward with a stringent measure to provide, among other things, that definitely a portion of the millowners' profit should be kept apart for modernisation of the textile industry as otherwise the crisis will only deepen?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I entirely agree with the idea expressed by the hon. member I have myself said it that the difficulties we face are due to the fact that the industry is now in dire need of modernisation.

Even if the owners are not able to do it, we have got to look at the general impact it will have on our economy and also on the labour. Therefore, we are thinking in terms of giving some assistance ourselves. We will give such assistance as may be practicable. But the main responsibility is on the industry and we shall do our best to persuade them to go into modernisation and pay for it themselves.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : May I know whether it is not a fact that some of the commercial banks are not coming forward to extend credit facilities to meet the working capital of some of the mills in spite of the fact that some of the State Governments were willing to stand as guarantee; if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am not aware of any specific cases where the State Government's guarantee is not being honoured by the banks as such. If it is brought to my notice I shall certainly go into it. But this committee is going into this question of making more facilities available for modernisation through commercial banks.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I would like to know whether the recent credit facility that was given for the apex societies to purchase yarn from the spinning mills where there is enough stock will relieve the mills only to the extent that the yarn that is intended for the handloom industry will be released from the stock? I would also like the Minister to say whether it is true that the mills are facing a crisis because the special type of yarn that is intended for the powerloom sector is not being lifted because of assistance given; if so, may I know what steps Government propose to take to give relief on that score?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : That was the idea. Because there has been accumulation of stock of a particular kind of yarn, it may be possible for the apex society to help. We are placing more funds at their disposal to do that. But I entirely agree that this in itself may not be the answer to the question. The question is of the movement of stock to the handloom and powerloom sector. This is one way in which we feel we can help.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

यूगोस्लाविया में कुश्ती विलनिक

+

SNQ. 32. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री अंगोकार लाल वेरवा :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कुश्ती महासंघ ने रेफरियों के लिये यूगोस्लाविया में एक विलनिक आयोजित किया था,

(ख) क्या उस विलनिक में भारत ने भाग लिया था, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण थे?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत भा आदेश) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने, भारत के कुश्ती संघ द्वारा प्रायोजित चार रेफरियों के भाग लेने के लिए मंजूरी दे दी थी और उनके लिए विदेशी मुद्रा देने के लिए भी आदेश जारी कर दिए थे। किन्तु इन सब उपायों के बावजूद भारत के कुश्ती संघ ने रेफरियों को नहीं भेजा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय कुश्ती संघ के जो सेकेटरी जनरल हैं उन्होंने, विदेशी मुद्रा दिये जाने के बाद भी, इन पहलवानों को नहीं भेजा क्योंकि ये जिनको भेजना चाहते हैं उनसे पैसा लेते हैं। इनके लिलाफ इम्बेजिलमेन्ट के, करप्शन के बहुत सारे चार्चेज भी हैं और इनके पास कोई मीन्स आफ लाइवलीहुड भी नहीं है। इनका एक लड़का इंग्लैंड में पढ़ता है, और भी बहुत सारे इनके लिलाफ करप्शन के बहुत सारे एलिगेशन्स सरकार के पास आये हैं। मेरा सवाल यह है कि जो इनके लिलाफ चार्चेज हैं, करप्शन के, माल-प्रैक्टिसेज के उनको, बजाय

इसके जोकि सरकार उनके प्रेसिडेन्ट के पास ही भेज देती है, क्या सरकार उनके बारे में सी० बी० आई० से इन्कायरी करवायेगी ?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : यह बात सच है कि कुश्ती संघ के महासचिव, दीवान प्रताप चन्द के खिलाफ पहले शिकायतें आई हैं और हमने उनकी जांच के लिये उनके चेयरमैन को भेज दिया था । जितना अधिक आपने अभी कहा, उन सब विषयों पर तो मैं जानकारी नहीं कर सकता हूँ कि रूपया लेकर लोगों को भेजते हैं लेकिन जो शिकायतें हमारे पास आई हैं और जिनकी तरफ आपने इशारा भी किया है, हम प्रयत्न करेंगे कि उन सब चीजों के सम्बन्ध में जांच करें । यह यही कारण था जिसकी वजह से हमने दीवान प्रताप चन्द को, अपनी स्पोर्ट्स काउंसिल के एडवाइजरों के सुफार पर यूगोस्लविया जान की अनुमति नहीं दी, उनके चार और लोगों को दी मगर वह नहीं गये ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैंने पूछा था कि क्या आप सी० बी० आई० से इन्कायरी करवायेंगे, उसका जवाब देंगे ।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : हम इन्कायरी करवायेंगे अगर ये चारों ऐसे होंगे जिन पर सी० बी० आई० जा सके तो हम निश्चित ही सी० बी० आई० को सौंप देंगे ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जैसा मैंने अभी कहा, ये जो सेकेटरी जनरल हैं वह पैसा लेकर पहलवानों को बाहर भेजते हैं । श्री चन्दगी राम जिनको अभी हाल में भारत केसरी का टाइटल मिला है, उन्होंने पिछली कुश्ती जीती थी लेकिन उनको न भेजकर दो और पहलवानों को भेजा गया, एक तो श्री गणपत अंडलकर जोकि वहाँ अखाड़े में उतरे ही नहीं, कुश्ती लड़े ही नहीं और दूसरे थे श्री जीत सिंह जोकि अखाड़े में तो उतरे लेकिन उन्होंने वहाँ पर ज्ञापन में जाकर ऐसे इम्प्रॉल ऐक्ट किए

जिसकी वजह से ज्ञापन की गवर्नमेंट ने उनको वहाँ से भेज दिया । बास्तव में उन की वजह से भारत का नाम बहुत बदनाम हुआ और हमारा वहाँ पर 16वाँ नम्बर कुश्ती में आया । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बजाय इसके कि इस तरह के लोगों को बाहर भेजकर भारत 16वाँ नम्बर लाये और भारत का नाम बदनाम हो, सरकार भारतीय कुश्ती को डेवलप करने के लिये अच्छे-अच्छे पहलवानों को पैदा करे, वे पढ़े लिखे लोग हों, इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या-क्या कदम उठा रही है, आया स्टैडियम बनवायेगी, स्कालरशिप देगी या क्या कदम उठायेगी ?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात स्पष्ट है कि पिछले कुछ दिनों से, कुछ बहीनों से हम इस बात का प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि भारतीय पद्धति की कुश्ती को बढ़ावा दिया जाये और इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये हमने यह निर्णय किया है कि भारतीय पद्धति की कुश्ती का जो फेडरेशन है जिसको रेसलिंग फेडरेशन आफ इण्डिया से मिलने की बात थी—वह निर्णय हमने ले लिया है—कि की स्टाइल रेसलिंग, ग्रीक रोमन, ये अलग फेडरेशन जो हैं वह रहेंगे, भारतीय पद्धति की कुश्ती का फेडरेशन अलग रहेगा । इसी नियम के आधार पर अभी भारतीय केसरी दंगल हुआ और मैं समझता हूँ माननीय सदस्यों को स्पष्ट है कि इस मामले में हमारी नीति विलकूल साक है । हमने वल्ड फेडरेशन आफ इण्डिया को कह दिया है कि वे इस मामले में दखल न दें । हमारी भारतीय पद्धति की कुश्ती गावों में है, वह रहेगी और उसको बढ़ावा देने के लिये हम पूरा प्रयत्न करेंगे ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या प्रयत्न करेंगे ?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : उदाहरण के लिये, अभी-अभी यहाँ पर भारत केसरी दंगल हुआ है । उन्होंने हमारे पास रूपया सैक्षण करने के लिए भेजा, हमने उस को स्वीकार कर

लिया। इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य जो सुझाव देंगे उन पर भी विचार किया जायेगा।

श्री श्रीकार साल बेरका : अभी माननीय गुप्तजी ने यहां पर कहा लेकिन उसको उन्होंने किलयर नहीं किया, मैं साफ तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने पहले तो अपने बड़े लड़के को अमरीका भेजा ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए—रेसर्लिंग फेडरेशन के जनरल सेकेटरी होते हुए तो वह अमरीका में जाकर नौकरी करने लग गया, उसके बाद में दूसरे लड़के को छात्रवृत्ति देकर इंगलैंड भेजा लेकिन वह भी वहीं रह गया। लेकिन जो चन्दगी राम जी हैं उन पर 8 साल से विदेश जाने पर रोक लगा रखी है और जो फेडरेशन के दूसरे सदस्य हैं वे चाहते हैं कि सेक्रेटरी का नया चुनाव हो। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं सरकार से कि 8 साल में अब तक चुनाव क्यों नहीं कराया गया और उनके सड़कों पर जो खर्चा हुआ है क्या उसको सरकार बसूल करेगी? पंजाब हाई कोर्ट में उनके खिलाफ केस भी चल रहा है।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि भारत में जो राष्ट्रीय खेल के फेडरेशन्स हैं वे सारे प्राटोनामस हैं, स्वतन्त्र हैं। हम उन पर तभी दबाव डाल सकते हैं जबकि वे हमारे पास ग्रान्ट लेने के लिए आते हैं। हमने यह बात स्पष्ट कह दी है फेडरेशन्स को कि अगर वे हमारे पास नहीं आयें तो हम उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते हैं, वे स्वतन्त्र हैं लेकिन अगर वे हमारे पास ग्रान्ट के लिए आते हैं तो निश्चय ही हमारा यह निर्देश है कि हमारे कुछ नाम्स हैं जिनका पालन अगर वे नहीं करेंगे तो हम ग्रान्ट नहीं देंगे। बल्ड फेडरेशन आफ इंडिया को हमने एक लाख रुपये की ग्रान्ट दी है—निश्चय ही हम चाहते हैं कि वह स्वतन्त्र रहे लेकिन इसके बावजूद अगर सीरियस चार्ज हैं जिनका उल्लेख यहां पर भी गया है, कुछ मेरे पास भी हैं, तो उनको कुछ देने के पहले हम अवश्य जाहेंगे कि उसकी जांच करें और हम उसको

जांच करेंगे और अभी ओलिम्पिक टीम बाहर जायेगी उस समय भी व्यान रखेंगे कि इन सारी बातों की सफाई हो जाये तभी उसके बाद कुछ करें।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : क्या यह बात सही है कि दीवान प्रताप चन्द्र खुद यूगोस्लाविया की क्लीनिक में जाना चाहते थे और उनके खिलाफ बहुत गम्भीर चार्जें थे और जो नियम बने हुए हैं उनका उन्होंने उल्लंघन किया? अभी पिछली फरवरी में अजमेर में उन्होंने ओरियन्टल चेम्पियनशिप में नियमों के खिलाफ चेम्पियनशिप घोषित को और सरकार ने उसको बाहर जाने से रोक दिया, उनके खिलाफ गम्भीर आरोप थे। उन्होंने इस देश के चार माने हुए रेफ़ीज के, जो कि बाहर जाकर, दुनिया की जो संस्था है उसके नेताओं से शिक्षा प्राप्त करते, उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया, उनको नहीं जाने दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही हैं दस साल से अधिक समय से वे इस पद पड़े हुए हैं और क्या सरकार ऐसा सुझाव देगी कि इसके नियमों में परिवर्तन किया जाये, दो टर्म, चार साल से अधिक इस पद पर कोई न रहे और जो उनके ऊपर आरोप हैं और उन्होंने भारतीय पहलवानों को रोका है उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या करने जा रही हैं?

भागवत भा आजाद : यह बात सही है कि बल्ड फेडरेशन ने, यूगोस्लाविया क्लीनिक जाने के लिए जो नाम हमारे पास भेजे उसमें दीवान प्रताप चन्द्र का प्रथम नाम था और चार दूसरे लोग थे। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा दीवान प्रताप चन्द्र को हमने यह बल्ड फेडरेशन आफ इंडिया को एक लाख रुपये की ग्रान्ट दी थी। इसमें नियम था कि दो महीने के अन्दर सब आईटीड एकाउंट्स दे दिये जायेंगे। उसको हुए दो महीने नहीं बहुत महीने हुए लेकिन आज तक उन्होंने एकाउंट नहीं दिया। हमने कहा कि जब तक यह एकाउंट किलयर नहीं होंगे आपको जाने नहीं दिया जायेगा।

यह सच है कि अमी उन्होंने जो अज्ञेय में कुश्ती की थी उसे उन्होंने निवेश के बांधकाद भारतीय कुश्ती की ओरिंग्टन के नाम से कराया था उन्होंने चार रेफरीज को नहीं जाने दिया और उससे भारत को हानि हुई क्योंकि अगर वह चारों रेफरीज वहां कुश्ती निलिनिक में जाते तो वह सेकैंड ग्रेट से फस्ट ग्रेट में हो जाते और उससे हमें सुविधा होती। लेकिन हमें हुस्क है कि उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं होने दिया।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या यह सच है कि जितने प्रतिनिधिमंडल बाहर गये हैं उनमें सेकंटरी साहब के लड़के और रिस्टेदार ही साधारणतया नये हैं श्री क्या यह भी सच है कि जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताएं होती हैं उनमें हमारी फौज के जवान भी जो कि कुश्ती लड़ना चाहते हैं उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है और वह उन कुश्तियों में शामिल नहीं हो सकते हैं?

श्री भागवत भां भाजाव : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझको यह नहीं मालूम कि दीवान चन्द के कितने सम्बन्धी और रिस्टेदार हैं और न ही यह बतलाना मेरे लिए संभव है कि वह किस-किस समय में गये हैं लेकिन यह जरूर है कि हम इस बाय की कोशिश करेंगे कि बाहर जाने वाली टीमों के सम्बन्ध में जरा उनकी अच्छी तरह से जांच पढ़ताल हो और जो वास्तव में उसके लिए क्वालिफाइड और उस स्तर के हों उन्हीं को जेजा जाये।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : हमारी फौज में जो जवान पहलवानी करते हैं क्या उन फौजी पहलवानों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है कि वह इन प्रतियोगिताओं में विस्ता नहीं ले सकते हैं?

MR. SPEAKER : Calling-attention notice. Shri Inder Malhotra.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Wakf Council

*1680. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of wakfs in the country and the total value of property under the wakfs;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of the Central Wakf Act, 1954, the administration of wakfs had been poor and that the State Wakf Boards had not worked satisfactorily;

(c) the aims of setting up the Central Wakf Council and whether it received any aid from Government; and

(d) whether the Central Wakf Council has achieved its objectives and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) The total number of wakfs in the country as on 31.3.1967 is estimated to be 81086 valued at about Rs. 79,60,50,336.

(b) Wakf is a concurrent subject. Broadly, the powers to administer the Wakf Act, 1954 are vested in the State Governments. There has been considerable improvement in the administration of wakfs consequent on the enactment of the Wakf Act, 1954; however, there is much scope for further improvement. In fact some of the Wakf Boards, such as those of Andhra Pradesh and Madras, which did not work satisfactorily were superseded by the State Government in pursuance of the provisions contained in section 64(1) of the Wakf Act, 1954.

(c) The Central Wakf Council has been constituted under section 8A of the Wakf Act, 1954, for the purpose of advising the Central Government on the matters concerning the working of the Wakf Boards and the due administration of Wakfs. A sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs was sanctioned to the Central Wakf Council as grant-in-aid to enable it to meet initial establishment and other expenses as well as the expenditure on T.A. and D.A. of the members of the Council.

(d) The aims for which the Council has been established are of a long term nature and the Council has been endeavouring to achieve these objectives.

भारतीय रेलवे अधिनियम में संशोधन

*1684. श्री मच्छ लिमये : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने संसद की स्वीकृति लिए बिना ही भारतीय रेलवे अधिनियम में संशोधन किया है;

(ल) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे सुरक्षा आयुक्त ने वर्ष 1666-67 के अपने वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में, जिसे "संसद में पेश नहीं किया गया है, इस बात का उल्लेख किया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्रतिवेदन को संसद के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु० पुनाचा) :
(क) और (ल). संसद के अनुमोदन के बिना विधिक ग्रन्थ के किसी अधिनियम में संशोधन नहीं किया जा सकता और यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य का आशय किस संशोधन से है। फिर भी, 1966-67 में रेलवे निरीक्षणालय (रेल संरक्षा आयोग) के संचालन से सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट के प्रारूप में यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि दुर्घटनाओं की सूचना और उनकी जांच के बारे में नियम बनाने के लिए भारतीय रेल अधिनियम, 1890 (1890 का 9) की घारा 84 के अन्तर्गत निहित शक्तियां उस मंत्रालय को दे दी जायें जिसके प्रशासी नियंत्रण में रेल संरक्षा आयोग काम करता है।

(ग) जैसी कि प्रथा है, रेल संरक्षा आयोग की रिपोर्ट जब अन्तिम रूप से तैयार हो जायेगी तो पर्यटक और सिविल विभाग मंत्रालय जिसके अधीन रेल संरक्षा आयोग काम करता है, उसे सदन में प्रस्तुत करेगा।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Co.

*1685. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6038 on the 2nd April 1968 and state :

(a) whether the approval of the Industrial Advisory Licensing Committee was obtained before granting a licence to M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Co. ;

(b) when licence was granted to M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. for manufacturing bitumen drums ;

(c) whether it is a fact that M/s. Hind Galvanising created a fresh capacity for manufacturing bitumen drums which was recognised by Government while the industry was on the 'Rejection List' ;

(d) whether it is obligatory on the part of Government to give bitumen drum sheets to the Refineries/Oil Companies for their requirement of bitumen drums ; and

(e) the percentage of the capacity of each licensed unit being utilised for the last 7 years on single shift and or multiple shifts basis ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Approval of the Licensing Committee was obtained before granting industrial licence dt. 20th July, 1959 to M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Company.

(b) and (c). No industrial licence was granted to M/s. Hind Galvanizing Engineering Co., for the manufacture of Bitumen Drums. According to the Registration certificate already held by the party, their activities included the manufacture of all steel drums other than steel drums of 40/45 gallon capacity. The item was on the rejection list for creating fresh capacity and no fresh capacity was created with the firm. Only their existing assessed capacity for steel drums other than 40/45 gallon barrels was split up, at the request of the firm, as follows in November 1966.

Asphalt-cum-bitu-

men drums — 200 tonnes per annum.

Small drums — 1400 tonnes per annum.

(d) According to the pattern of assistance followed in respect of the manufacture of bitumen drums by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, the bitumen drum sheets are made available to the refineries/oil companies.

(e) Necessary information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Heavy Engineering Plant and Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur

*1686. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 842 on the 26th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since examined the Report submitted by U.S.S.R. experts team on Heavy Engineering Plant and Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur ;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). In the case of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, the report has been furnished to the Plant Authorities for their consideration and action as most of the recommendations are within their competence to implement. Final decisions are expected to be taken shortly.

In the case of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, also the bulk of the recommendations made by the visiting Soviet Team require action at the level of the Plant Authority. The Board of Directors of the Corporation have considered these recommendations and have indicated to the Managing Director the lines on which the action is to be taken in this regard.

Chittaranjan Loco Works Plant

*1687. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Left Communist plot to blow off the Chittaranjan Loco Works Plant was discovered during January, 1968 ;

(b) the name of the Left Communist worker in whose house 25 live bombs and a lot of raw material for manufacturing bombs was found ; and

(c) the legal steps taken against the culprit and the precise steps taken to prevent such plots of sabotage in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) & (b). The position is that on 1.1.1968 one bomb exploded at 10.00 hours in one of the railway quarters occupied by Amulya Ratan Ray, Mistry, Heavy Machine Shop, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, 25 live bombs and other articles were recovered from his quarter.

(c) Chittaranjan Police registered a case on crime No. I dated 1.1.1968 u/s 6 (3) of the Indian Explosives Act. 10 Railway employees and family members of Amulya Ratan Ray were arrested. Police submitted chargesheet on 24.3.68 against Amulya Ratan Ray and a Driller of Light Machine Shop who sustained grievous injuries while preparing bombs. Other persons were not chargesheeted by the Police due to insufficient evidence against them.

Police authorities have been alerted to prevent such incidents and to maintain law and order in the railway colony.

Compulsory Exports

*1688. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an element of compulsion has been introduced regarding exports, if import licence is required ;

(b) if so, the likely increase in our exports in first three months ; and

(c) the saving in imports anticipated during the above period ?

Railway Employees in Signal Tele-communication Branches of Northern, Southern and Western Railways

9998. SHRI K. K. NAYAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the different categories of Railway employees recognised in the Signal and Tele-communication Branches of the Northern, Southern and Western Railways separately for purposes of salary, duties etc ;

(b) the total strength of staff in each category on the said Railways separately ;

(c) the requisite percentage under rules for leave reserve in each category ;

(d) the actual leave reserve strength in each category ; and

(e) when it is proposed to increase the leave reserve to the requisite strength?

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

अफगानिस्तान से कलों का आयात

9999. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री काशीनाथ पांडेय :

श्री वीरभद्र सिंह :

क्या वारिंग्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नकली लाइसेंसों पर अफगानिस्तान से बरास्ता पाकिस्तान करोड़ों रुपये के कलों का आयात किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में अफगानिस्तान सरकार के साथ कोई बातचीत की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वारिंग्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी. नहीं। सरकार को ऐसे किसी भामले की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Unutilised capacity of Industries

10000. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the unutilised capacity in industries in the light of the study made by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona ; and

(b) if so, the measures which Government propose to take in the matter ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

कपड़े की मिलों को लाइसेंस दिया जाना

10001. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वारिंग्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार 25,000 तकुद्धों तक की कपड़ा मिलों को लाइसेंसों से मुक्त करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) लाइसेंस देने के लिए कौन-सा मापदण्ड अपनाने का विचार है ; और

(घ) इसका कपड़े के उत्पादन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ?

वारिंग्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) (क) से (घ). इस विषय पर सरकार विचार कर रही है कि नये तकुए लगाने की अनुमति दी जाये अथवा नहीं।

बरबाहा स्टेशन के निकट दुर्घटना

10002. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछली रेलवे के बरबाहा रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट एक मालगाड़ी की दुर्घटना के सम्बन्ध में जांच करने के पश्चात् भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए

विशेषज्ञों ने एक्सलों सम्बन्धी कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तरका व्योरा क्या है तथा उन्हें किस सीमा तक कार्यान्वयन किया है?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री जे० मु० चूलाला) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Metre Gauge line between Mathura and Brindaban

10003. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Metre-Gauge line between Mathura and Brindaban is being withdrawn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to connect Brindaban with any of the main lines of the Central, Southern and Western Railways with a view to enable Hindu pilgrims and foreign tourists to visit the place without much difficulty; and

(d) if so, when the proposal is likely to materialise, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). No final decision has yet been taken in regard to closure of this line.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Accidents at Yalavigi and Bharwari Stations

10004. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount has been donated for the sufferers of the Railway accidents of Yalavigi on Southern Railway and Bharwari near Allahabad from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund;

(b) if so, how much has been donated and on what dates this amount was announced;

(c) whether any specific directions were issued with regard to the distribution of the said donation between the sufferers of the two accidents; and

(d) if so, how it has been actually distributed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (d). A sum of Rs. 50,000/- was sanctioned by the Prime Minister from the National Relief Fund on 1.4.1968 to be utilized for providing relief to the victims of the recent railway accidents.

Of this amount, Rs. 20,000/-, Rs. 12,000/-, Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 8,000/- have been placed at the disposal of General Managers, Southern, Northern, Eastern and South Central Railways respectively for disbursement to the next of kin of those killed and to those injured in the accidents that took place at Yalvigi, Bharwari, Luckeesarai and at level crossing between Venkatachalam and Manubollu stations.

उत्तर प्रदेश को नालीदार चादरों का कोटा

10005. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या इस्पत्त, खान तथा धानु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1957 से 31 मार्च, 1968 तक प्रत्येक वर्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों को क्रमशः सफेद नालीदार चादरों का कितना कोटा दिया गया;

(ख) इस अवधि में प्रत्येक राज्यों को कितनी तथा कितने गेज की सादी जै० पी० अस्टरों का आवंटन किया गया; और

(ग) उन्हें में कृषि विकास, भौतिक विकास तथा प्रायोजन की विभिन्न मर्दों के विषय कितना कोटा नियत किया गया और उन चादरों का प्रति टन मूल्य क्या है।

इस्पत्त, खान तथा धानु सम्बालपुर में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) से (ग) — सूचना एकदम की जा रही है और सभापट्ट व पर रख दी जायेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश से उत्तर प्रदेश:

10006. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या श्रीलोक-गिर विकास तथा समकार्य-कार्य-मन्त्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़े वैभागों के कुछ

उद्योग स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं और ये उद्योग किन किन जिलों में स्थापित करने का विचार है ;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन चलने वाले उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं और ये उद्योग कहां कहां हैं और इन उद्योगों द्वारा कौन-कौन सी बस्तु बनाई जाती हैं ; और

(घ) क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में किसी जिले में उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

झेड़ोगिक विकास तथा उत्पादन कार्य मंत्री (जो फसलद्वीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) स्थापित किये जाने वाले उद्योगों के नाम निम्नलिखित हैं : —

परियोजना का नाम जिला

1. भारी पम्प और कम्प्रेसर	इलाहाबाद
2. फाउड्री फोर्ज (हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स का सहायक संयंत्र)	सहरनपुर
3. ट्रैक्टर निर्माण संयंत्र	वाराणसी
4. त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स	इलाहाबाद
5. खरित रखने तथा मंस सजाने का संयंत्र	झगरा
6. मशीनों से जूते बनाने का कारखाना	कानपुर
7. बेकरी संयंत्र	कालकुर
8. मशीन भोजारों का कारखाना	स्थान का भभी निहचय वहीं किया जाया है ।
9. मशीन भोजारों का कारखाना	वही
10. टेलीफोन कारखाना	वही
11. पालबारी कागज का कारखाना	वही

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रशासकीय नियंत्रण में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक उपकरण हैं :—

उद्योग	स्थान	नर्माण की जाने वाली बस्तुएं
1. एन्टीबायोटिक्स	प्रतिजैविकीय फैक्टरी शृंखिकेष देहरादून उत्पाद	
2. भारी वैद्युत कारखाना	वैद्युत मशीनें हरिद्वार तथा पुर्जे (सहारनपुर)	
3. उर्वरक कारखाना	गोरखपुर रसायनिक उर्वरक	
4. डीजल इंजन	वाराणसी डीजल इंजन	
5. सियरौली कोयला खनन कोयला खाने मिर्जापुर		

(घ) भाग (ख) तथा (ग) में उल्लिखित के अलावा और कोई भी नहीं ।

South-Central Railway Zone

10007. SHRI MOHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the time of sanctioning the setting up of the new South Central Railway Zone at Secunderabad, it was decided to absorb the staff of the constituent Divisions of the Southern Railway, Madras and Central Railway, Bombay in the new South-Central Railway Zone at Secunderabad ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the exercise of option to serve in the newly set-up South-Central Railway Zone, Secunderabad has since been offered to all the employees of all the Railway Zones ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this reversal of the decision which affects the legitimate interests of the employees of the constituent divisions of the Southern Railway, Madras and the Central Railway Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). Before the formation of the South-Central Railway the non-gazetted staff of the con-

stituent Divisions were given option either :

- (i) to continue wherever they were working ; or
- (ii) to seek transfer to any other Division or the Headquarters of the new Railway ; or
- (iii) to seek transfer to the residual Central Railway or Southern Railway, as the case may be.

The non-gazetted staff of other Divisions of the Central and Southern Railways as well as of other zonal railways were also at the same time given the option to seek transfer to the South-Central Railway. There was, therefore, no reversal of any decision.

South Central Railway Zone

10008. SHRI MOHAMMED SHERIFF. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amounts allotted, project-wise upto the end of 1968-69 for the setting up of the South Central Railway Zone with Headquarters at Secunderabad ;

(b) the expenditure so far incurred, project-wise, on construction of staff quarters, new administrative building and acquisition of land, and physical progress of each project made so far ; and

(c) the advantages envisaged in coming to the decision of setting up of this new Railway Zone ?

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

(Rs. in crores)

(a) Construction of Quarters.	—Rs. 2.52
New Administrative Building and other office accommodation.	—Rs. 1.24
Land acquisition.	—Rs. 0.10
	— — —
Total :	Rs. 3.86

(b) *Expenditure so far incurred :*

Construction of staff quarters.	—Rs. 2.39
New Administrative Building and other office accommodation.	—Rs. 0.78
Land acquisition.	—Rs. 0.07
	— — —
Total :	Rs. 3.24

Physical Progress of each Project :

Construction of quarters.	98%
New Administrative Building and other office accommodation.	43%
Land acquisition.	75%

(c) The South Central Railway has been carved out of the erstwhile Central and Southern Railways where the workload was heavy, in the interest of operational administrative efficiency.

Underground water Survey in Srikakulam District

10099. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an underground water survey was conducted recently in Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether any report had been submitted to Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The survey carried out by the Geological Survey of India has revealed that digging of large diameter open wells and filter point wells in Amudalavasa and Salur, moderately yielding borewells in Uddanam and large open wells in Chipurapalli areas is possible.

Steel Furniture

10100. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(e) whether it is a fact that steel required for the manufacture of steel furniture

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) The current import policy only gives an edge in favour of export production. Industrial units both in the large and small sector whose export performance during 1967-68 has been 10% or more of their production, will receive preferential treatment in the matter of sources of supply and facilities of expansion of production capacity, as compared to other units. In the case of certain specified priority industries which fail to achieve even a minimum export performance of 5% of their production during 1967-68 will be liable to cuts in their import entitlements. They will also not be eligible for facilities for importing from sources of their choice and for expansion of their production capacity.

(b) and (c). It is too early to assess the impact of the new import policy.

मेहसी में साल्टपेट्रे तेल शोधक कारखाना

*1689. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या शोधोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला चम्पारन के मेहसी स्थान में साल्टपेट्रे तेल शोधक कारखाने में कितने समय से केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रण में तथा केन्द्रीय सहायता से कार्य हो रहा है;

(ल) यदि हां, तो उक्त तेल शोधक कारखाने ने क्या प्रगति की है;

(ग) क्या उक्त तेल शोधक कारखाना लाभ में चल रहा है;

(घ) यदि हां, उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसकी समस्याओं के बारे में तथा इसको बाटे पर कार्य करने से बचाने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

शोधोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलवद्दीन अली भहमद) : (क) से (ङ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

I.S.I. Standards for Cosmetics

*1690. श्री राबी राय : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Standards Institution has laid down standards for cosmetics ;

(b) if so, what are those standards ;

(c) whether in view of the fact that most of these products are not of the optimum standards and these substandard varieties come out of non-organized sector of cosmetic industry, the steps which Government propose to take to remedy the situation ; and

(d) whether Government propose to incorporate the specifications in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1964 and if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1206/68]

Exports of Tool and Alloy Steel Scrap

*1691. श्री नरदेव नाटक : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. contrary to the information it put out stating that export of tool and alloy steel scraps and stainless steel scrap would be allowed for export till June, 1968 has not allowed the scrap merchants to export these scraps, but have again asked them to offer the same to the Hindustan Steel Limited ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Hindustan Steel Limited have quoted terms, such as, that the scrap merchants should agree to wait for payment against the scrap till the same is melted at the Steel Project's convenience and made into ingots ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to see that the Hindustan Steel Limited do not cause undue hardship to scrap merchants ?

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

लखीसराय स्टेशन पर दुर्घटना

*1692. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1968 में मुंगेर जिले (बिहार) में लखीसराय में जो रेलवे दुर्घटना हुई थी उसके बारे में विवारीय जांच करने का सरकार ने ग्रादेश दिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह जांच पूरी हो गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(घ) जांच समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर सरकार ने क्या कायंबाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) 14.2.1968 को लखीसराय स्टेशन पर जो दुर्घटना हुई थी, कलकत्ता स्थित रेल संरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त ने उसकी जांच की है।

(ख) से (घ). अपने अन्तिम निष्कर्ष में रेल संरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त ने इस प्रकार कहा है:—“मेरे समक्ष जो साक्ष्य उपलब्ध हैं उनसे मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा हूँ कि 14 फरवरी, 1968 की रात को लखीसराय स्टेशन पर जो दुर्घटना हुई थी, वह प्रत्याशित रेल यात्रियों द्वारा रेलवे लाइन को उस समय पार करने का प्रयास करने के कारण हुई थी, जब 12 डाउन दिल्ली-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी स्टेशन पर पहुँच रही थी। इस दुर्घटना के लिए केवल उपयुक्त व्यक्ति ही दोषी हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने सुरक्षित रूप से लाइन पार करने के लिए समीप वाले ऊपरी पैंडल पुल का उपयोग न कर के अपनी ही कायंबाही से अपने जीवन को जोखिम में डाला था।”

अन्तिम रिपोर्ट अभी नहीं मिली है।

Export of Human Hair by S. T. C.

*1693. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantities of human hair exported annually by the State Trading Corporation since it entered this trade;

(b) how these figures compare with the quantum of trade affected by the private traders during these years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation and the private traders are competing with each other;

(d) whether India is also facing competition from Indonesia in the export of human hair and if so, the markets lost as a result of this competition; and

(e) whether Government have evolved any machinery to launch joint publicity and export promotion drive for the Indian products abroad with the co-operation of private traders and if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Khetri Copper Project

*1694. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5243 on the 26th March, 1968 and state :

(a) the names of the persons involved in Muster Roll Embezzlement cases in the Civil Engineering section of the Khetri Copper Project, Rajasthan and the total amount embezzled;

(b) whether the Special Police Establishment has completed the investigation and if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The persons involved in the Muster Roll Embezzlement cases are S/Shri G. N. P. Gupta, Overseer, Banwarsingh, Hari Singh

and Majgheje, Mates and T. K. Chopra, Engineering Assistant. The total amount of embezzlement is Rs. 481.28.

(b) and (c). The Special Police Establishment has completed the investigation against Sarva Shri G. N. P. Gupta Sanwermal, Hari Singh and Majgheje and has recommended to the project authorities for initiating departmental proceedings against these persons. Necessary action is being taken in the matter. The cases against Shri Chopra are still under investigation by the Special Police Establishment.

Bonus to Coffee Board Employees

*1695. SHRI NAMBIAR : SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1210 on the 20th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of paying bonus to the employees of the Coffee Board under the Bonus Act ;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ; and

(c) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken and the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The question of admissibility of bonus payments to the employees of the Coffee Board under the Bonns Act, 1965 is still under consideration of the Government.

(c) The legal implications of the question, which are of a complex nature, are being examined. It is expected that a decision will be taken shortly.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कारबाने

*1696. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शौक्षो-गिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी ऋण या सरकार को देय अन्य राशि का मुगलान न किये जाने के कारण 10 अप्रैल, 1967 से 30 मई, 1967 तक की अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कुक्क या

नीलाम की गई इकट्ठियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितनी आय प्राप्त हुई ?

शौक्षोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलश्वर्दीन मलो अहमद) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Cash Assistance for Scrap Exports

*1697. SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the orders for export of scrap have considerably declined as a result of the cut in the cash assistance by Government on scrap exports from 10 per cent to 5 per cent in September, 1967 ;

(b) whether the scrap trade has requested Government to enhance the assistance to 15 per cent ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to avoid a steep fall in the foreign exchange earnings from scrap exports ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Contracting for export of ferrous scrap has declined in recent months. This is owing to reduced consumption of scrap in Japan as Japanese steel making industry is switching over to L. D. process from the basic open hearth process. The L. D. process gives greater economies in the conversion of scrap to steel. The production of pig iron in Japan has also increased, and this is an alternative material for scrap in steel making.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government are encouraging the Metal Scrap Trading Corporation, through which all scrap exports are canalised, to explore alternative markets for Indian scrap. In fact, a delegation of this Corporation has just returned from a survey of various South-East Asian markets.

Barrel Manufacturing Units

*1698. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1009 on the 2nd April, 1968 and state :

(a) the reasons for undertaking the assessments of the capacities of barrel manufacturing units when there was shortage of steel sheets ;

(b) whether larger supply of steel sheets was made by the Iron and Steel Controller ;

(c) if so, the details thereof since 1964-65 and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the demand of oil barrels by petroleum industry and other Government departments could have been met easily by adhering to the suggestions of Planning Commission emphasising for fuller utilisation of existing capacities by allocating raw materials to the industry on multiple shift basis than to allow expansions and fresh capacities ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) While the shortage of steel sheets was there and was to be tackled separately by appropriate measures, the assessment of capacities undertaken during 1963-64 was with a view to meeting the increased requirements of barrels. As a sequel to the meetings held with the representatives of the Oil Companies as well as of the barrel fabricators in December 1963 and April 1964, it was observed that the total assessed capacity at that time of the Oil Barrel industry was about 3,000 tonnes per month and therefore the needed supply rate of 4,700 tonnes for the petroleum industry and other consumers could not be effected unless the existing capacities were revised upward or new capacities created. In the circumstances, the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry requested that steps should be taken expeditiously to finalise the revision of the fabricating capacities of the commercial fabricators so that proper supply rate of barrels was ensured.

(b) and (c). The details are being collected and they will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No expansion or fresh capacity was involved. As explained in reply to question No. 1009 on 2.4.1968, the capacities were reassessed for the purpose of fuller utilisation of the existing capacities and equitable distribution of raw material.

Crisis in Handloom Industry

*1699. SHRI B.N. SHASTRI :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI DEIVEEKAN :
SHRI N.K. SANGHI :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI KIRUTTINAN :
SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO :
SHRI E.K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the President, All India Handloom Fabrics Society has drawn Government's attention to the crisis in the handloom industry due to recession;

(b) whether he has pleaded for liberal financial assistance from Government to the weavers and the cooperatives; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The suggestions made are :

(1) The Reserve Bank of India should revert to its old procedure of handloom finance, since the Handloom industry finds it difficult to comply with the requirements of the new arrangements.

(2) An additional rebate of 5 paise per rupee on the sale of handloom goods should be extended for a further period of 3 months.

So far as the former suggestion is concerned, the All India Handloom Board

has suggested to the State Governments to confer with the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and the banking institutions to ascertain the difficulties in the operation of the existing Reserve Bank of India's scheme for financing handloom weavers cooperative societies and suggest more workable alternatives for taking up with the Reserve Bank of India. As regards the latter suggestion, the request is under examination of the Government.

Donations by Companies to Political Parties

*1700. SHRI T. P. SHAH :
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :

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

(a) whether Government propose to bring the Bill to ban donations by private companies to political parties during the current session of Parliament; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कलकत्ता तथा दिल्ली के बीच विजली से चलने वाली गाड़ी

*1701. श्री झू० प्र० रथानी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कलकत्ता और दिल्ली के बीच विजली से चलने वाली गाड़ी चालू करने के बारे में कब तक व्यवस्था हो जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) वे अन्य महत्वपूर्ण नगर कौन-कौन से हैं जिन्हें विजली की रेलगाड़ी द्वारा दिल्ली से मिलाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) इस बारे में योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और उसमें कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० मुनाचाहा) : (क)

कलकत्ता-दिल्ली खंड पर कलकत्ता और कानपुर के बीच के खंड का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है और कलकत्ता और कानपुर के बीच बहुत बड़ी संख्या में गाड़ियां विजली से चलाई जा रही हैं। कानपुर-टुँडला खंड के विद्युतीकरण का काम चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्षेत्र कार्य जारी है, जिसके 1970-71 तक पूरे हो जाने की आशा है। विद्युतीकरण के काम को टुँडला से आगे दिल्ली तक करने का अभी कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ख) दिल्ली और अन्य महत्वपूर्ण नगरों के बीच विजली गाड़ी चलाने का अभी विचार नहीं है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

भारतीय मानक संस्था

*1702. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय मानक संस्था का विचार संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की सहायता तथा भ्रातुरान से इंजीनियरिंग छात्रों के लिए एक मानक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोलने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस केन्द्र के कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

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

(ख) प्रस्ताव अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है।

Demand for Mango Pickle in foreign countries

*1703. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great demand for mango pickle in foreign markets ;

(b) whether any assessment has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet this demand?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (c). No formal assessment of the demand for mango pickles in foreign markets has been made. However, judging from the trend of exports, there does not appear to be any great increase in demand.

The following measures have been taken to encourage the exports of mango pickles:—

- (i) To help improve the availability of raw mangoes for processing into pickles and chutneys, a restrictive policy in regard to export of mango slices in brine has been introduced.
- (ii) Sugar at controlled price is being given to the processors for export purposes.
- (iii) Cash incentive of 6% is given for exports of sweet chutneys.
- (iv) The exporters of mango pickles are eligible for 10% import replenishment licences under the current policy for Registered Exporters for import of raw materials, etc.

Impact of UNCTAD on India's Exports

*1704. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the Indian export trade is likely to go up because of developed countries, in some cases, having agreed to buy Indian goods as a result of the UNCTAD deliberations;

(b) the countries with which agreements have already been made and what are the prospects for agreements with the rest of the countries; and

(c) what follow-up meetings and discussions are likely to be held to further persuade the developed countries to help developing ones?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (c). Attention is invited to my statement laid

on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 1st April, 1968 on the work of the Second Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in New Delhi from 1st February to 29th March, 1968. The primary purpose for which the Conference was convened was to evolve and implement an international trade policy conducive to development. There was therefore, no question of developed countries agreeing to buy Indian goods in particular or of out concluding bilateral agreements with them.

However, consequent on the implementation of the decisions taken by UNCTAD especially in the fields of Commodities and Preferences, it is expected that the export trade of the developing countries including India will go up, although it is not possible to quantify any such increase.

Follow-up meetings and discussions are envisaged in the continuing machinery of UNCTAD, including the Trade and Development Board and its Committees, with a view to persuading the developed countries to agree to measures and solutions that would help the developing countries.

Training Schools on Indian Railways

*1705. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Special Pay is attached to the Instructors, Principals and Superintendents of the different Training Schools on the Indian Railways;

(b) whether it is also a fact that whereas the said special pay is counted as emoluments for the purpose of fixing pension in the case of Principals and Superintendents, it is not done in the case of the Instructors; and

(c) if the reply to part (d) above be in the affirmative, the steps proposed to be taken to stop such discrimination and to issue orders for counting the special pay as emoluments for the purpose of fixing pension in the case of Instructors too?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes Sir, provided certain prescribed conditions are fulfilled and they are in grades not higher than the Junior Administrative grade,

(b) and (c). No Sir. No distinction has been made in the Rules as between Principals, Superintendents and Instructors in counting the special pay for purposes of pension.

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम

*1706. रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम ने अपने उत्पादन लक्ष्य का 50 प्रतिशत भाग भी प्राप्त नहीं किया है;

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

(ग) इस निगम के कार्यकरण को व्यवस्थित करने और इसको वाणिज्यिक आधार पर चलाने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के लिए तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना की कालावधि में आरम्भ से 305 लाख मैट्रिक टन कोयला उत्पादन करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया था। तथापि, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के मध्यावधि भूल्यांकन के पश्चात यह लक्ष्य घटाकर 225 लाख मैट्रिक टन कर दिया गया था। परन्तु देश में कोयले की मांग से और कमी हो जाने के परिणाम स्वरूप राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम अपने उत्पादन को मांग के अनुरूप और अवधिक सीमित करने के लिए तात्कालिक कदम उठाने पड़े। अतः निगम ने 1965-66 से केवल 96.5 लाख मैट्रिक टन कोयला उत्पादित किया। 1966-67 और 1967-68 में कमशः 110.7 (बाद में घटा कर 98.0) और 112.6 लाख मैट्रिक टन के लक्ष्यों की तुलना से लगभग 94.9 और 103.5 लाख मैट्रिक टन का उत्पादन हुआ।

(ख) कोयले की मांग बहुत कुंठित रही

और उत्पादन मांग के अनुरूप सीमित रखा गया।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के कार्यकरण को युक्तिसंगत बनाने और इसके निष्पादन को सुधारने के लिए, सरकार ने श्री जी० प्रार० कामत की अध्यक्षता में एक जांच समिति पहले ही स्थापित कर रखी है। आवश्यकता अनुसार अगले कदम समिति की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रख कर उठाये जायेंगे।

कोटा डिवीजन में स्टेशन मास्टरों द्वारा काम करने से इन्कार

9813. श्री भीडा लाल भीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे के कोटा डिवीजन में कुछ स्टेशन मास्टरों ने 8 तथा 9 मार्च, 1968 को अचानक बीमारी के बहाने काम करने से इनकार कर दिया था, और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे;

(ख) इस घटना के परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे को कितनी हानि हुई;

(ग) इस के कलस्वरूप कितने यात्री गाड़ियों तथा मालगाड़ियों के आने-जाने में विलम्ब हुआ था; और

(घ) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अवधा करने का विचार किया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाराचा) : (क) जी हां। पता चला है कि काम करने से इन्कार करने का कारण छोटी उदाई नामक एक छोटे स्टेशन के स्टेशन मास्टर को निलम्बित किया जाना था।

(ख) कुछ नहीं।

(ग) 10 सवारी गाड़ियों और 3 बालग गाड़ियों को देर हुई।

(घ) मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Government Publications

9814. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are annual or periodical publications brought out by the Central or State Governments giving particular of the various Societies, Associations etc. registered from year to year under the Societies Registration Act, 1860;

(b) if so, the names thereof and whether they are made available to the Parliament Library;

(c) if not, the reasons for not publishing such documents; and

(d) whether Government receive any annual administrative reports from the Registrar of Societies ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The subject matter of the Societies Registration Act, 1860 falls exclusively within the State List vide entry 32 of List II in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The Act does not enjoin issuing of annual or periodical publications of the type referred to. The Central Government had no occasion to publish such publications. Central Government has no information as to whether any report containing only the particulars of various societies etc. registered under this Act is published by any State Government. However, it is understood that in the case of some of the States the information pertaining to the societies are included in their general administration report.

(d) No, Sir. The Central Government has not received any such reports.

Mahatab Committee

9815. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state the action which has been taken to implement the recommendations of the Mahatab Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES & METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : The principal

recommendations of the Mahatab Committee aim at operational improvements to be undertaken by the main steel producers and these have been brought to their notice for suitable necessary action. Continuous action is being taken in such areas as increase in blast furnace and steel melting shop productivities, optimum utilization of the Rolling Mills, substitution of imports spare parts and maximum production in the plant workshops, increase in out-put and more efficient working of coal washeries, utilization of fines to a greater extent, cutting down of mining costs in captive mints, control on personal costs, experiments in the research and control laboratories for introducing technical improvements so as to increase the yield and output of various products, development of new sections and diversification of products so as to meet changing market demands etc. etc.

Prosecutions under Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947

9816. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of firms or individuals prosecuted under Section 5 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 for illegal trading and blackmarketing in imported goods during the last three years ending the 31st December, 1967 and with what results in each case ;

(b) the value and type of goods involved in each case ; and

(c) The names of firms and individuals debarred from obtaining import/export licences, customs clearance permits and allotment of imported goods through S.T.C and M.M.T.C. for illegal trading during the aforesaid period and the period for which each is barred ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1207/68].

(c) A statement showing the names of the firms and individuals debarred from receiving Import/Export licences,

CCP's or allotment of imported goods through State Trading Corporation/Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during the years, 1965, 1966 and 1967, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1208/68].

Import of Wool

9817. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Indian Industries that depend on imports of wool and the annual requirements in value of each industry ;

(b) the quantity and value of wool imported by the State Trading Corporation annually during the last 3 years—its purchase price and sale recoveries ;

(c) the names of industries which were supplied by the State Trading Corporation and annual value of its supplies Industry-wise ; and

(d) the value of wool and its quantity supplied the Carpet industry in Amritsar and Punjab annually during last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The different sectors of the Indian woollen industry which to a large extent depend upon imported wool are wool top manufacturers, manufacturers of different varieties of worsted yarn, shoddy spinning industry, hair belting and felt industries. The estimated annual requirements for all these sectors on three shift basis is about Rs. 24 crores after taking into account the use of synthetic fibres for blending.

(b) The State Trading Corporation imported during the period from September 1966 to 1967 a total quantity of 16.26 lakh lbs. of raw wool valued at Rs. 92.93 lakh for the raw wool pool, under the Colombo Plan, from Australia. Wool from the pool is released to manufacturer-exporters at ruling international prices at the time of release *plus* handling and clearing charges of about 5½%.

(c) The State Trading Corporation has released 1.77 lakh lbs. of wool valued at Rs. 14.95 lakhs from the raw wool pool to manufacturers of worsted fabrics and

hosier against their replenishment licences under the policy for registered exporters.

(d) No actual user's quota of imported wool was allocated to the carpet industry in Amritsar and Punjab. However, under the policy for registered exporters manufacturer-exporters of carpets were eligible upto 25.11.1967 to get and import wool and dyes and chemicals against their replenishment licences.

Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation

9818. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the inception date, capital invested and net earnings year-wise, till the 31st March, 1967 of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation ;

(b) the number and places of offices of the Corporation, with total number of staff, their annual wage bill with other annual establishment expenses during three years ending the 31st March, 1967 ;

(c) the names, designation, annual salaries and perquisites of 30 top officers and the amounts each draw as travelling allowance during 3 years ending the 31st March, 1967 ;

(d) the names and designations of officers sent abroad during last 3 years with names of countries visited by them, with details of travelling expenses and foreign exchange spent in each case ; and

(e) the names and designations of officers who were accompanied by their wives or relatives on such trips and reasons therefor ?

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

Train Accident near Koratty

9819. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the causes of the train acci-

dent near Koratty on the Southern Railway recently and if so, the finding thereof;

(b) the total cost of damages due to that accident including the damages to the crops in the neighbourhood on account of the fire caused by the accident; and

(c) whether compensation is proposed to be paid to the ryots and others in the locality who have lost their crop due to the fire?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes. The enquiry committee have not yet finalised their report.

(b) The cost of damage on account of this accident was estimated at approximately Rs. 1,96,045 including Rs. 1,300 for damage to paddy crops.

(c) Yes, on merits of each case when claims are received.

Conversion of Railway Lines into Broad Gauge

9820. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering conversion of all metre and narrow gauge routes into broad gauge for the sake of uniformity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of lines/route and track kilometers to be converted into broad gauge during the next five years, Zone-wise; and

(d) the names of the lines to be taken for such conversion in South Zone?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No decision has been taken yet.

(d) Does not arise.

Exports in Post-Devaluation Period

9821. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased state:

(a) whether his Ministry attempted to relate the figures of export with the export duties imposed since the devaluation of the rupee;

(b) whether it is correct that the imposition of export duty on Rs. 2 per kilo on the 6th June, 1968 reduced the export of tea for the following six months to 93,827 thousand kilos compared with 117,705 thousand kilos in the same months of 1965;

(c) whether an improvement of about 10,000 thousand kilos arose in the following six months compared with the same months of the previous year after the revision of the duty on the 11th November, 1966;

(d) whether a further improvement of nearly 35,000 thousand kilos arose from further revision on the 25th May, 1967 for the following six months comparatively with the previous year;

(e) whether consequent on the Devaluation of sterling on the 19th November, 1967 the export for the following three months have fallen from 66,568 thousand kilos of the previous year to 48,070 thousand kilos; and

(f) steps Government propose to take to neutralise the effect of the £ Devaluation?

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

(b) to (d). It would not be correct to attribute the fluctuations in exports solely to the factors mentioned in each case. Other factors also played their part.

(e) and (f). Fluctuations in exports over short periods do not always correctly represent the actual trends. Government would therefore like to watch the position for some time more.

केलों का नियंत्रित

9822. श्री राह श्वर विलायी: क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री 28 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रदन संस्था 7279 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार को 1 अप्रैल, 1966 से 31 मार्च, 1968 तक की अवधि में केलों के नियंत्रित से कितनी हानि हुई;

(ख) केलों के निर्यात के अतिरिक्त और किन कारखां से देश में केलों के दाम बढ़े हैं ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1966-67 में प्रत्येक देश को केले किस-किस दाम पर निर्यात किये गये ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) सरकार द्वारा केलों का कोई निर्यात नहीं किया गया गया सोवियत रूस तथा जापान को केलों का निर्यात राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा किया गया था । अप्रैल, 1966 से मार्च, 1968 तक राज्य व्यापार निगम को सोवियत रूस को 5366 में ० टन केलों का निर्यात 14.96 लाख रुपये तथा जापान को 1065 में ० टन केलों के निर्यात में 2.80 लाख ह० की कुल हांनि हुई जिसमें मुख्यतः विकासात्मक व्यय शामिल है ।

(ख) केले के मूल्यों में बढ़ि मुख्य रूप से पिछले दो वर्षों की स्थिति के फलस्वरूप हुई ।

(ग) विभिन्न गन्तव्य स्थानों को जाने वाले माल से निर्यात के मूल्यों के ब्यारे देना निगम के व्यावसायिक हित में नहीं है ।

Development of Small Scale and Cottage Industries in Tamil Nadu

9823. **SHRI KIRUTTINAN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any scheme for the development of Small Scale and Cottage Industries in Tamil Nadu during 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be spent thereon ; and

(c) the nature of the schemes ?

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

(b) Rs. 277.04 lakhs.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1208/68.]

Licences for Weaving Mills in Tamilnad

9824. **SHRI KIRUTTINAN :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether textile mills from Tamilnad have approached Central Government to issue licences for weaving mills ;

(b) if so, the total number of applications received and the number of licences issued so far ;

(c) whether any application was rejected ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAJI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member desires to know the number of spinning mills which applied for licences for installation of looms. Twenty four applications were received from such mills during the Third Plan period and all were granted licences.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Train from Delhi to Rohtak

9825. **SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no train from Delhi to Rohtak in between 11.10 a.m. and 4.40 p.m. ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the people of the in between stations have been representing for the last several years to introduce a train from Delhi to Rohtak between the aforesaid period ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon and when the said train will be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, except on Saturdays.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under consideration, in the context of recent completion of doubling of Delhi Kishanganj-Shakurbasti section.

Sophisticated Safety Devices in Railways

9826. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether sophisticated safety devices such as to obviate the element of human failure are in use in our Railways ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the places where they are installed ; and

(c) whether any such safety device was in operation at Yalvigi Railway station on the 26th March, 1968 when the Bangalore-bound Deccan Express from Poona collided with Birur-Hubli Passenger train which was standing on the main line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes. The sophisticated devices reduce the element of human failure, but do not obviate it entirely.

(b) The various devices are : higher standards of signalling and interlocking, block instruments, track-circuiting, route relay interlocking and centralised traffic control. The higher standards of interlocking and block instruments are provided on all the busy main lines carrying heavy traffic. In addition, block instruments are provided on important branch lines also. Track circuiting of main run through lines at wayside stations is being provided on programmed basis on all trunk routes. Route Relay Interlocking is provided at important busy station yards, particularly in suburban sections and centralised traffic control on Gorakhpur-Chupra Section of the North Eastern Railway.

(c) Of the above, devices, Standard I Signalling and Interlocking and Block Instruments had been provided at Yalvigi Railway Station.

**Ticketless Travel Between Naupada
Parlakimidi and Parlakimidi
Gunupur Station**

9827. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no Ticket Collector is regularly on duty at Parlakimidi and Gunupur stations of the South Eastern Railway ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that passengers travel usually without tickets between Naupada to Parlakimidi and Parlakimidi to Gunupur :

(c) whether it is also a fact that some of the passengers travelling from Naupada, buy tickets at Ganguvada ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the first class bogie is occupied by the Railway employees from Naupada to Gunupur without tickets or passes ;

(e) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ; and

(f) the number of tickets issued daily to outgoing passengers of each station between Naupada to Gunupur in a month ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes. Due to the limited volume of passenger traffic, station staff such as Assistant Station Masters and Commercial Clerks have been authorised to collect tickets.

(b) to (d). No.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Daily average sale of tickets during April 1967 to March, 1968 is as follows :

1. Naupada	187
2. Tekkali	126
3. Ganguvada	70
4. Patapatnam	114
5. Parlakimidi	270
6. Hadobhangi	107
7. Kasinagar	107
8. Bansadhara	111
9. Palasingi	65
10. Gunupur	131

**Transfer of B.T.M. and Class IV Workers
in Howrah, Khurda Road and Waltair
Divisions**

9828. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for the transfer of B.T.M. and IV Class workers pending at present in Howrah, Khurda Road and Waltair Divisions on S.E. Railway in 1967-68 ;

(b) the number of employees working as temporary watermen and the duration of service put in by them ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to promote such employees to regular vacant 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.

Export of Shoes

9829. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the countries with which Government have concluded agreements for exporting shoes ; and

(b) the estimated foreign exchange earned during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 from such exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) S.T.C. are having contracts for export of footwear to U.S.S.R., Poland and U.S.A. under execution.

(b) The value of S.T.C.'s exports for 1966-67 was Rs. 5.48 crores and estimates of exports for 1967-68 are Rs. 5.08 crores.

Requirement of Graphite

9830. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of graphite at present in the country and the quantity of graphite for which indents have been placed with foreign countries ;

(b) the quantity of graphite imported during the years 1966 to 1967 ; and

(c) the steps taken to stop the import of graphite ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) The total requirement of graphite for the graphite crucibles, pencils, midget, electrodes, lubricants and asbestos packings industries is estimated at 2,500 tonnes per annum. The quantity of graphite for which indents have been placed with foreign countries, is not known. However, the total allocation of

foreign exchange for the import of all raw materials, including graphite for the above industries was Rs. 6.30 lakhs during the year 1967-68.

(b) The quantity of graphite imported during the years 1966 to 1967 is as under :-

Year	Quantity
1966-67	1,813 Tonnes
1967-68 (up to Jan'68)	2,219 "

(c) The Indian graphite is of low quality having average graphite carbon content of 35-40% against a purity of 90% required by the industry. The National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, are at present engaged in the task of developing a suitable process for upgrading Indian graphite.

सदाई माधोपुर में पाये गये खनिज वसाई

9831. श्री भोठा लाल भीना : क्या इस्पात, लाल तथा थालु भन्नी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्वान में सदाई माधोपुर तथा जयपुर के अनेक पहाड़ी दोओं में खनिज प्रकार के खनिज पदार्थों के बड़े भंडार पाये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कहाँ कहाँ पर और कौन-कौन से खनिज पदार्थ पाये गये हैं और उनकी अनुमानित मात्रा कितनी है ; और

(ग) उन खनिज पदार्थों का खनन करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजनायें बनाई हैं ?

इस्पात लाल तथा थालु भन्नालय में राज्य भन्नी (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Ministerial Staff

9832. SHRI M. S. MURTI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Ministerial Staff (Clerks, Typists, Stenographers and others) category-wise both in the executive as well as in Accounts Branches, Division-wise and Zone-wise, on the Railways and

at the Headquarters Offices as on the 1st April, 1959 and 1st April, 1968;

(b) the number of sanctioned posts lying vacant during this period;

(c) the number of posts surrendered during this period; and

(d) the number of posts filled up during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.M. POONACHA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

खादी ग्राम उद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली
की कर्मचारी कल्याण निधि

9833. श्री भा० सुन्दरलाल : क्या वारिंग्य
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन; नई दिल्ली
द्वारा कर्मचारी कल्याण निधि में प्रति वर्ष
कितनी राशि जमा की जाती है;

(ख) कर्मचारियों के हितार्थ इस राशि का
किस-किस मद पर व्यय किया गया;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं;

(घ) कर्मचारियों के लाभ के लिये इसका
समुचित लाभ सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या
कायंवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ङ) क्या कर्मचारियों की आवास की
समस्यां को हल करने के लिए राशि का लाभ
उठाने की कोई योजना है?

वारिंग्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री
मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ङ) : जान-
कारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर
रख दी जायेगी।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन में मिलावटी शहद की
विक्री

9834. श्री भा० सुन्दरलाल : क्या वारिंग्य
मन्त्री 2 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न
संख्या 6012 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग

भवन में मिलावटी शहद के क्रय तथा विक्रय के
लिये जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय
जांच करने के बारे में कब तक निरांय किये
जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या शीघ्र जांच करने के उद्देश्य से
खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली के प्रबन्धक
की किसी अन्य स्थान में तबदीली करने का
सरकार का विचार है?

वारिंग्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री
मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग) : सम्पूर्ण
मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन में
अंशदायी भविष्य निधि की सुविधाएं

9835. श्री भा० सुन्दरलाल क्या वारिंग्य
मन्त्री खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन में अंशदायी भविष्य
निधि की सुविधाओं के बारे में 12 मार्च,
1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3623 के
उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई
दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों ने भविष्य निधि आयोग
से 1958 से अंशदायी भविष्य निधि की सुवि-
धाएं दी जाने की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की
क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

वारिंग्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री
मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां; खादी
ग्रामोद्योग भवन में कर्मचारियों ने, खादी तथा
ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (अंशदायी भविष्य निधि)
संशोधन विनियम, 1964 के उपबन्धों के अनु-
सार, 1 अप्रैल; 1957 से अंशदायी भविष्य
निधि की सुविधाएं मांगी हैं।

(ख) मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन
है।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के कर्मचारियों को
बोनस

9836. श्री भा० सुन्दरलाल क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान बोनस अधिनियम खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन; दई दिल्ली पर लागू होता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या बोनस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उक्त ग्रामोद्योग भवन के कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिये कौन व्यक्ति उत्तरदायी हैं ; और

(घ) इन कर्मचारियों की उस तारीख से, जबसे बोनस पाने के अधिकारी हुए हैं, बोनस दिलाने लिए सरकार अथवा खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) ; (क) से (घ) : सम्पूर्ण मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

Import Licences

9837. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of import licences, export entitlement and total amount of export assistances given to the following companies (i) Orient Paper Mills Ltd., (ii) Eastern Services and Marketing Co. Ltd., (iii) Bharat Barrel and Drum, manufacturing company (P) Ltd., (iv) Golden Tobacco Co. of India Ltd., (v) Bengal Coal Co. Ltd., (vi) Metal Distributors Ltd., Calcutta, (vii) Modi Steel Ltd., Modi Nagar, (viii) Modi Industries Ltd., Modi Nagar and (ix) Aluminium Industries Ltd., Kerala during the five years ;

(b) the purpose of issuing these licences export entitlement and giving assistances to them ;

(c) whether Government have verified that they have not been misused :

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(e) the action taken against the companies for breach of regulations, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Details of import licences issued to the firms are published in the weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library. The information regarding export assistance is not maintained firm-wise.

(b) The purpose of issue of licences under Replenishment and Assistance Scheme was to enable the exporters to sell their products in the foreign markets at competitive rates to boost up India's exports.

(c) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

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

Issue of Import Licences

9838. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of the import licences, export assistance, amount of export entitlement given to the following companies during the last seven years (i) Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co., (ii) Thackersey and Moolji and company, (iii) Crompton and Parkinson works (P) Ltd., (iv) Shaw Wallace and company, (v) Utkal Machinery Co. Ltd., Rourkela (vi) International Combustion Company (I) Ltd., Calcutta, (vii) Hindustan Construction Company Ltd., Bombay, (viii) Jay Engineering Works, Calcutta, (ix) Southern Roadways Ltd., Madras (x) Sirsilk Ltd., Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) the purpose of issuing these licences, export entitlement and giving assistance to them ;

(c) whether Government have verified that they have not been misused ; and

(d) the action taken against the firms for breach of regulations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Details of import licences issued to the firms are published in the Weekly Bulletin of

Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library. The information regarding export assistance is not maintained firm-wise.

(b) The purpose of issue of licences under Replenishment and Assistance Scheme was to enable the exporters to sell their products in foreign markets at competitive rates to boost up India's exports.

(c) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Import Licences

9839. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of the import licences, export entitlement and total amount of export assistance given to (i) Jay Engineering Works Ltd., (ii) Britannia Biscuits Ltd., (iii) Larsen and Töybro Ltd., Bombay (iv) Bombay Gas Company (v) Union Carbide Ltd., (vi) Phillips India Ltd., (vii) Johnson and Johnson India Ltd., (viii) Martin and Harris Ltd., Calcutta during the last six years ;

(b) the purpose of issuing these licences export entitlement and giving assistance to them ;

(c) whether Government have verified that have not been misused ;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(e) the action taken against the companies for breach or regulations if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Details of import licences issued to the firms are published in the weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library. The information regarding export assistance is not maintained firm-wise.

(b) The purpose of issue of import licences under the replenishment scheme is to enable the industries to import raw material, components etc. not available locally ; cash assistance is given in order to enable the exporters to sell their pro-

ducts in foreign markets at competitive rates.

(c) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

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

Survey of Khamgaon-Jalna Rail Link

9840. SHRI A. S. KASTURE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey for Khamgaon-Jalna link railway was undertaken sometime back ; and

(b) if so, when the actual work of construction of this link railway is likely to be taken in hand ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Engineering and Traffic surveys for a B. G. line for Khamgaon to Chikli were undertaken in 1912-13 and 1933-34 respectively. The extension of the line beyond Chikli to Jalna has not been investigated.

(b) In the present difficult ways and means position, it is not possible to consider construction of this line. The proposals were found to be unremunerative.

देहरादून एक्सप्रेस

9841. श्री मीठालाल भीना : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी रेलवे की देहरादून एक्सप्रेस के प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों में कन्डकटर नहीं होते जबकि इस डिब्बे में काफी सीटें होती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि अन्य गाड़ियों में पहले दर्जे की कम सीटें होते हुए भी कन्डकटर होता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त गाड़ी के पहले दर्जे में कब तक कन्डकटर की व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री च० मु० चुनावा) : (क) जी हां, लेकिन गाड़ियों के गाड़ और पहले दर्जे के गलियारेदार सवारी डिब्बों में नियुक्त परिचर यात्रियों की जरूरतों और सुविधाओं का ध्यान रखते हैं ।

(ख) केवल कुछ महत्वपूर्ण डाक और एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में, जहां आवश्यक समझा गया, कन्डकटरों की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

(ग) और (घ). इन गाड़ियों पर कंडकटरों की व्यवस्था आवश्यक नहीं समझी गयी है, क्योंकि इन गाड़ियों के गाड़, तीसरे दर्जे के शयनयात्रों के चल टिकट परीक्षक और पहले दर्जे के गलियारेदार सवारी डिब्बों में नियुक्त परिचर इन गाड़ियों द्वारा यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की जरूरतों और सुविधाओं का ध्यान रख सकते हैं ।

Supply of Railway Wagons to U.S.S.R.

9842. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : SHRI RAM AVtar SHARMA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a protocol has recently been signed between the Governments of India and the U. S. S. R. with regard to the sale of Railway Wagons and other components by the Indian manufactures to the U. S. S. R. ;

(b) whether the quantity of wagons mentioned in the protocol falls considerably short of the original estimate of 10,000 wagons per year in terms of four wheelers indicated by the U. S. S. R. ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government propose to place a copy of the protocol on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) A Protocol has been signed on 13.3.68 between the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., and V/O Machinoimport, a Purchasing Organisation of U. S. S. R., for export

according to an agreed schedule, of Railway Wagons of specifications supplied by the Railway authorities of U. S. S. R.

(b) The supply of wagons, as agreed to in the Protocol is expected to follow the following schedule :—

Year	Quantity
By 31st March, 1969	10-12 Prototypes.
1969-70	2000
1970-71	4000
1971-72	8000
1972-73	10000
1973-74	10000
1974-75	10000
1975-76	10000

(c) Does not arise, because no estimate other than what is reflected in the aforesaid schedule has so far been worked out.

(d) The Protocol has been signed between Trading Organisations of the two countries and not at the Government level. It cannot, therefore, be laid on the Table of the House without the specific permission of the participants to the Protocol. The State Trading Corporation has however, published material information contained in the Protocol by issue of a Press Note on 13.3.68. A copy of this Press Note is given as an annexe and is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1209/68].

Small Scale Industries in Kerala

9843. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have submitted, for approval of the Central Government any scheme for the development of small scale industries during 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ;

(c) whether it has been approved by Government and if so, with what modifications ; and

(d) the present employment potential of small scale industries in the State and what additional job opportunities will be created during 1968-69 ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1210/68].

(c) The Government of Kerala asked for a provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs for Small Scale Industries for the year 1968-69 and the same provision was agreed to by the working Group on Village and Small Industries as well as the Planning Commission. However, the actual outlay budgeted by the State Government for the development of these industries is not known.

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

Meeting of Trade and Development Board in Geneva

9844. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian delegation to the last Trade and Development Board's meeting in Geneva held on the 2nd and 3rd May, 1960 pressed a resolution for setting up a Special Committee on Preferences ; and

(b) if so, what was the response of the meeting to this proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The meeting of the Trade and Development Board was scheduled to take place only on the 6th and 7th of May, 1968. The decision to establish a Special Committee on Preferences, as a subsidiary organ of the Trade and Development Board, has been taken already at the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in New Delhi during February/March 1968. The question of its composition and its terms of reference is, however, expected to be considered by the Board at its current session.

High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruverumbur

9845. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in the erection of the High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruverumbur (Tiruchirapalli) with Czech assistance;

(b) the expenditure so far incurred on it and the Czech assistance which has already been received for this project;

(c) when it is likely to be completed; and

(d) whether the manufacture of boilers has already been taken up at the partly erected plant and if so, the extent and details of the production thereof so far ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) All construction activities in regard to the factory are complete.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the project upto the 31st December, 1967 was about Rs. 23 crores. Czech assistance has been in the shape of supply of machinery and equipment, components and technical cooperation and deputation of Czech experts for assistance in the erection of the plant and training of India engineers in Czechoslovakia.

(c) The project is already complete.

(d) The factory is now engaged in the erection of two boilers of 60 MW capacity for Ennore Thermal Power Station of Madras State. 86% of the supplies have been completed.

Export of Cashewnuts

9846. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the exports of Cashewnuts to each country or set of countries having common market systems during the year 1967-68 and in the first quarter of 1968-69;

(b) the total exports of cashewnuts expected to be made during the year 1968-69;

(c) the names of countries importing cashewnuts; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to increase cashew exports during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (c). A statement on exports during the period April 67—January 68 is laid on the Table of the House. [Place: in Library. See No. LT-1211/68]

(b) The total exports expected to be made during 1968-69 are estimated to be 52,000 tonnes.

(d) The following measures are being taken to increase our exports

- (i) Centrally sponsored schemes have been introduced for increasing the production of raw cashewnuts.
- (ii) Special attention is being paid to improve the methods of collection of raw nuts from the cashew growing areas.
- (iii) the import of raw cashewnuts has placed under Open General Licence and in order to provide suitable material for packing, imports of tinplates etc., are allowed to the extent of 5% of the F. O. B. realisation of exports of cashew kernels.
- (iv) A market survey on Cashew nut shell liquid in Japan and U. S. A. is proposed to be undertaken by the cashew council during 1968-69.

Rubber Plantations in Kerala

9847. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the acreage of land under rubber plantations in Kerala;

(b) the details of the scheme, if any submitted by the Kerala Government for the development of Rubber Plantation in that State during the year 1968-69;

(c) whether the scheme has been approved and if so, with what modifications; and

(d) the extent of present employment potential of this industry in that State and what additional employment opportunities are likely to be created under the 1968-69 scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) 3,98,023 acres at the end of 1966-67.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have received no proposal from the Government of Kerala for the development of rubber plantation in 1968-69, apart from a request for loan assistance towards the maintenance of the immature rubber trees already planted by the Kerala Rubber Plantation Corporation Ltd. For the latter purpose, it has been decided to render loan assistance to the extent of Rs.50 lakhs in 1968-69.

(d) Information about the extent of present employment potential of the rubber plantation Industry in kerala is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

सियालदह रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्रियों और पुलिस के बीच मुठभेड़

9848. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सियालदह स्टेशन पर पुलिस और यात्रियों के बीच हुई एक मुठभेड़ में दस व्यक्ति घायल हो गये थे और इस संबंध में बीस व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था जैसा कि 26 फरवरी, 1968 के “हिन्दुस्तान” में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे सम्पत्ति को कितनी क्षति पहुंची है?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चौ. मु. पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। सही स्थिति यह है कि 24-2-68 को बिना टिकट यात्रा के विश्व बड़े पैमाने पर की गयी जांच के दौरान सियालदह के टिकट जांच कर्मचारियों ने रेलवे पुलिस की सहायता से सियालदह में बी—8 डाउन गाड़ी पर छापा मारा था। रेलवे पुलिस ने जनाने डिब्बे में यात्रा करने के कारण कुछ यात्रियों को गिरफ्तार किया था। बाद में यह

मात्रम हुआ कि जिन धारियों को सिवालदह स्थित रेलवे पुलिस के थाने में ले जाया गया था, उनमें से एक विद्यार्थी था। उसके बाद लगभग 200 आदमियों की भीड़ ने, जिसमें अधिकतर विद्यार्थी थे, रेलवे पुलिस थाने को छेर लिया और गिरफ्तार विद्यार्थी को बिना काँत रिहा करने की मांग की। ऐसा न करने पर वे हिस्सा पर उत्तर आये। भीड़ को हटाने के लिए पुलिस को लाठी चलानी पड़ी। 15 व्यक्ति, जिनमें 3 रेलवे पुलिस के कमंचारी थे, घायल हो गये। घायलों को डाक्टरी सहायता दी गयी, 20 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और उन्हें ज्ञानत पर छोड़ दिया गया।

(ग) रेल सम्पत्ति को कुछ नुकसान नहीं हुआ।

Customs free Gifts of Agricultural implements

9849. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently allowed custom free gifts of agricultural implements including tractors to peasants in the country from their relations abroad;

(b) if so, how many applications for grant of such sanctions have been received so far for import of gift tractors and other agricultural implements in each of the States;

(c) how many tractors and power tillers are proposed to be allowed to be imported duty free under this scheme; and

(d) the steps which are being taken by Government to prevent misuse of this scheme for importing tractors and agricultural implements duty free through unscrupulous persons?

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

(b) to (d). The matter is still under consideration.

Foreign exchange Earnings from UNCTAD-II

9850. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total foreign exchange earned from the recent session of the UNCTAD Conference in India; and

(b) the India's share of total expenditure for the UNCTAD?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) It is not possible to make an accurate assessment of the foreign exchange earnings on account of the visitors in connection with UNCTAD II.

(b) In terms of the Agreement between the Government of India and the United Nations, the Government of India has to reimburse to the United Nations the extra expenditure resulting from the convening of the Conference at New Delhi rather than at Geneva. Tentative accounts submitted by United Nations are under scrutiny and the share of the Government of India can be determined only after the examination is complete and further discussions take place.

सहकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योग

9851. श्री औंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या श्रीद्वारिगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सहकारी क्षेत्र में संगठित छोटे और बड़े उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं और वर्ष 1966-67 और 1967-68 में इन उद्योगों को केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार ने उद्योग-बार कितनी कितनी सहायता दी;

(ख) भागमी वर्ष सहकारी क्षेत्र में छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के उद्योगों के लिये कितनी वनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ग) सहकारी क्षेत्र में किन-किन बड़े उद्योगों को सीधे केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई है और किस तरीके से ?

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

कलकत्ता की एक रासायनिक फैक्टरी में आग लगने की घटना

9852. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ओद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता में एक रासायनिक कास्खाने में आग लग गयी थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके फलस्वरूप जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई थी;

(ग) उस कारखाने में कौन-कौन से रसायन बनाये जाते हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस कारखाने को कितनी सहायता दी जाती है?

ओद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फलरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Foundry Forge Plant

9853. SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN :

SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Crane Operators of the Foundry Forge Plant at Ranchi are on tool down strike since the 26th March, 1968;

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

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

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

The Crane Operators of Foundry Forge Plant of Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi were on tool down strike from the 27th March, to the 20th April, 1968.

(b) Their demands were :—

(i) fixation in production pay scales involving jumps of intermediate scales;

(ii) promotion after every three years and promotion after six months in production from the date of joining;

(iii) Fifteen minutes rest after every two hours work;

(iv) no trade test for next higher pay scale;

(v) provision of goggles, Gloves, drinking water and fans for hot metal crane operators;

(vi) grant of heat allowance;

(vii) transport facilities at the end of shift work.

(c) The strike was illegal. The Operators called off their strike unconditionally on the 20th April, 1968. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., are considering their demands on merits.

Indo-Afghan Trade

9854. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the absence of proper banking facilities in Indo-Afghan trade, the Reserve Bank of India allows the various individual traders to balance their exports with imports frequently;

(b) whether an importer importing goods from Afghanistan either on consignment basis or on outright purchase basis can balance his imports against the exports of any other person or persons;

(c) if so, since when the Reserve Bank of India has allowed the balancing of imports and exports in this way between India and Afghanistan;

(d) whether there are any specific restrictions on the balancing of these imports and exports also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Under the Indo-Afghan Trade Arrangement India's imports from Afghanistan—with a few exceptions, are required to be counterbalanced by export of permissible Indian goods of equivalent value. The matching of imports and exports is not a new procedure, but is merely a recognition and continuance of a long-established better trade between India and Afghansitan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Since the inception of the Trade Arrangement between the two countries in 1957 ;

(d) and (e). The main restrictions are that balancing to imports of and exports from Afghanistan is allowed only in respect of items specified for the purpose in the Indo-Afghan Trade Arrangement, and the Reserve Bank of India permits exports to Afghanistan only when the exporters has matching credit balance in his account representing imports already effected.

मैसर्स भारत फ्रीट्र वारनर लिमिटेड

9855. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या श्रौद्धोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान मशीन द्रूत्स लिमिटेड के भूतपूर्व प्रधान, श्री मधुला द्वारा भारम्भ किया गया सार्थक मैसर्स भारत फ्रीट्र वारनर लिमिटेड अन्य व्यक्तियों के हाथों में चला गया है ;

(ख) क्या श्री मधुला द्वारा भारत फ्रीट्र वारनर कम्पनी के भागीदार की हैसियत से अपने आयात लाइसेंस तथा सहयोग करार के अन्तर्गत विदेशों को विदेशी मुद्रा प्रेषित किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई जांच की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

श्रौद्धोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री कल्पना न भली भारम्भ) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). जांच से पता चला है कि कम्पनी को विदेशी विनियोजन के रूप में पूंजीगत उपकरणों के आयात के लिए जो लाइसेंस जारी किए गए थे उनसे मशीनों आदि का आयात तो किया गया किन्तु उनके बराबर विदेशी विनियोजन नहीं किया गया था । इस-लिए लाइसेंस की शर्तों का पालन नहीं किया गया है । अब इन मशीनों का भुगतान आंशिक रूप में कम्पनी के हिस्से विदेशी सहयोगी को जारी करके और आंशिक रूप में सम्भरण करतार्थी से छह के रूप में किये जाने का विचार है । इसमें विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर भेजने का कोई भी तथाकथित कदाचार नहीं हुआ है ।

कोम्प एपरेटिव काटन मिल, बुलन्दशहर

9856. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या वारिएज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बुलन्दशहर में कोम्पापरेटिव काटन मिल को अलाट की गई जमीन को समतल बनाने के काम पर लगभग 2 लाख रुपये व्यय किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी जमीन को छांटने के क्या कारण हैं जिसके समतल करने पर 2 लाख रुपये खर्च करने पड़े ?

वारिएज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) तथा (ख). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पठानकोट से जवानवालानगर तक बड़ी रेलवे लाइन

9857. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पठानकोट से जवानवालानगर तक बड़ी रेलवे लाइन बिछाने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक काम शारम्भ हो जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) इसके लिए कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

सहरसा जिला में पुरानी रेलवे लाइनों को पुनः चालू करना

9858. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर विहार के लोगों की कठिनाइयों को व्यान में रखते हुए नैपाल राज्यक्षेत्र से लगते हुए सहरसा जिला में सुपौल और भाप तिहाई, भापतिहाई तथा प्रतापगंज और प्रतापगंज और कर्विसगंज को मिलाने वाली पुरानी लाइनों को पुनः चालू करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

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

(ग) इन लाइनों को पुनः चालू करने में कितना खर्च आयेगा ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ग). सुपौल से बुरामिटा तक (12.78 कि० मी०) बन्द की गयी पुरानी लाइन के एक भाग में 21.73 लाख रुपये की लागत से फिर से लाइन बिछायी जा चुकी है और अक्टूबर, 1987 में इसे यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है । अब इस लाइन को बुरामिटा से भपतिहाई तक और उससे आगे बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने से पहले, इस लाइन के फिर से बिछाये गये भाग के संचालन कार्य पर नियाह रखने और उसका अध्ययन करने का विचार है ।

गुजरात में फ्लूराइट के नियंत्रण

9859. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा बातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात में भडोच जिले में फ्लूराइट के नियंत्रण पाये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां कितनी मात्रा में फ्लूराइट मिलने का अनुमान है ;

(ग) इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होने की सम्भावना है और इस परियोजना में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा ; और

(घ) कब तक यह काम आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

इस्पात, खान तथा बातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) (क), (ख) और (घ). यह सूचना दी गई है कि बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय के वैज्ञानिक कर्मचारियों ने हिंगोड़िया के निकट चार सौ फुट के क्षेत्र में फ्लूराइट के पाये जाने के स्थान का पता लगाया है । इस नियंत्रण की राशि और गुणावस्था का निर्धारण करने के लिए भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा शीघ्र ही इस क्षेत्र में अन्वेषण किया जाना प्रस्तावित है ।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अभी कुछ कहने का समय नहीं आया ।

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन हूल्स द्वारा नियमित छड़ियों की विक्री के लिए एजेंसी

9860. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान मशीन हूल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा नियमित छड़ियों को बेचने के लिये सरकार गैर-सरकारी दुकान-दारों से समुचित कमीशन पर एजेंसियां देने की योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो एजेंसियां देने के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फलशहीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**Commercial Clerks of Shalimar Station
(S. E. Rly)**

9861. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount debited against the Commercial Clerks of Shalimar Station in South Eastern Railway as cost debits upto the 31st December, 1967 :

(b) the total number of Commercial Clerks who have been debited the cost ;

(c) whether these Commercial Clerks were given the full opportunity to represent their case to the Divisional Superintendent, Chief Commercial Superintendent and General Manager ;

(d) if so, the number of representations received by the General Manager or Chief Commercial Superintendent upto now with full details therein ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) :** (a) It is presumed that the reference is to the amounts debited against Commercial Clerks for lapses on accounts of which the Railways have to pay compensation claims.

Such debits raised against Commercial Clerks of Shalimar station during two years 1966-1967 amounted to Rs. 34,040.52.

(b) The number of Commercial Clerks against whom these debits were raised was eleven.

(c) Before recovery of the amount debited is decided upon, the employee is issued a charge sheet by the competent authority and allowed an opportunity to show cause against the action proposed to be taken. The punishment notice served on him advises him that he may, within a stipulated period, prefer an appeal to the appropriate appellate authority. In the above cases, the Divisional Superintendent was the appellate authority in only one of these cases and the Chief Commercial Superintendent and the General Manager, in none of them.

The employee concerned did not prefer an appeal to the Divisional Superintendent.

(d) In view of what is stated in answer to part (c) of the Question, no appeals were received by the General Manager or the Chief Commercial Superintendent.

Four Commercial Clerks instituted court cases against the Union of India, represented by the General Manager, S. E. Railways, and the matter is *sub-judice*.

A notice on behalf of three Commercial Clerks has been received from and Advocate and the matter is under examination.

(e) In view of what is stated in answer to part (d) the question does not arise.

Price structure of Iron Ore

9862. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a tripartite conference of the Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation, Hindustan Steel Ltd. and the Private Sector iron ore mining interests was held recently in Calcutta on the prices of iron ore ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) the main factors necessitating a revision in the price structures of iron ore ?

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

(b) and (c). The main owners sought increase in price from both H. S. L. and M. M. T. C. mainly on the ground of the Final Award of the Central Wage Board for the iron ore mining labour. The alleged failure by the mine owners to implement the Wage Board Award having meanwhile been referred to a Tribunal by the Ministry of Labour as a result of representations made by labour unions of some of the mines the mine owner have requested that discussions on increase in price of iron ore be deferred as the connected matters are now *sub-judice* before the Tribunal.

Consultancy Organisation

9863. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that consultancy organisations in large industrial groups have emerged in place of managing agents ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and
 (c) how many Managing Agents in one form or another there are at present and what are their total earnings per year ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). It has come to the notice of the Government that some consultancy organisations promoted by large business groups are coming up. It is not clear at present whether these consultancy organisations are taking the place of managing agents indirectly. However, the Research and Statistics Division of the Department of Company Affairs has undertaken a comprehensive study to find out the relationship of the consultancy organisations with the erstwhile managing agents.

(c) At present there are 430 managing agents managing 672 companies. Of the 430 managing agents, 194 are proprietary concerns or partnership firms, 180 private limited and the remaining 56 are public limited companies. According to the studies conducted by the Reserve Bank of India in respect of the finances of public limited companies the commission received by the Managing Agents from the public limited companies managed by them ranged between Rs. 12.95 crores to Rs. 12.97 crores per year during the period between 1960-61 to 1965-66, the latest year for which the information has been published (RBI Bulletin, December, 1967). In terms of paid up capital the RBI study covers approximately 69% of the aggregate.

Industrial Licensing Policy

9864. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Mysore's Industry Minister, Shri R. K. Hegde while inaugurating the reconstituted Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals in Bangalore on the 8th April, 1968 ;

(b) whether any specific proposals have been made by the Mysore Government for liberalising the import policy which may be

in tune with the said statement of the Industry Minister of that state ; and

(c) Government's reaction to the demand for reviewing the licensing policy as voiced by the said Minister ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). While no formal request has been received from the Government of Mysore for liberalisation of industrial licensing policy etc., the statement made by the Finance and Industries Minister of the Government of Mysore while inaugurating the reconstituted Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals in Bangalore on the 8th April, 1968 and Press Reports thereof have come to Government's notice.

(c) Government have been reviewing the Industrial Licensing procedures from time to time and the licensing procedures have already been streamlined and liberalised in various directions. All Industrial units except those engaged in a few specified industries, involving fixed assets upto Rs. 25 lakhs have been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Certain industries which do not involve substantial import of components or raw materials have been exempted altogether from the licensing provisions of the Act. Government have also allowed the existing industrial undertakings to diversify their production without a licence upto 25 per cent of their total production and also to increase their production upto 25% of their registered/licensed capacity if certain conditions are satisfied. The Licensing policy and procedures are presently being reviewed by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. Decision regarding further changes, if any, in the industrial Licensing procedure will be taken after the report of this Committee becomes available.

Bookstalls on Indian Railways

9865. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Wheeler/Higginbothams and other bookstalls on the Indian Railways ;

(b) the terms and conditions on which

these stalls have been permitted to be opened and run ;

(c) the number of bookstall agents to whom these stalls have been leased out by the Wheeler/Higginbothams ;

(d) whether any complaints have been received from the bookstall agents about the exploitation by the Chief lessees ; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The total number of bookstalls held by M/s. Wheeler & Co., Higginbothams and others on the Indian Railways is given below :

(i) M/s. A. S. Wheeler & Co. (P) Ltd.	— 375
(ii) M/s. Higginbothams	— 55
(iii) Others	— 185

(b) The terms and conditions on which the stalls have been permitted are contained in lengthy agreements entered into between Bookstall Contractors and the Railway administrations concerned. The most important terms and conditions of such contracts are, however, indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1212/68].

(c) Bookstalls have not been leased out by the Bookstall Contractors to Agents but are worked by the latter mainly on commission basis.

(d) Yes, certain representations have been received.

(e) The terms and conditions on which agents are appointed by the Bookstall Contractors is a matter to be settled between them and the Railway administrations do not interfere in such matters. Under the terms of the agreements executed by them, the licencees are responsible for compliance with the provisions of all legal enactments governing their employees which are in force from time to time, such as the Payment of Wages Act (Act IV of 1936), Minimum Wages Act (Act XI of 1948) and Employment of Children Act (Act XXVI of 1938) etc. and suitable notice is taken by the Railway administrations of any violation in this regard. Other disputes arising between the Bookstall Contractors and their agents are to be settled between themselves.

Publications entitled 'Die Rourkela Dentchen'

9866. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the publication, "Die Rourkela Dentchen", Dentch Verlage—Austalt, by Bodo Sperling, Stuttgart, 1965 ;

(b) whether a copy/summary of the book is available in the Indian Languages/English ;

(c) what are the main conclusions of the study ;

(d) Government's and Hindustan Steel's reaction thereto ; and

(e) whether Government propose to take note of the suggestions in preparing future projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not known whether the publication in question is available in any Indian languages or in English.

(c) to (e). The book entitled "Die Rourkela Dentchen" (The Germans of Rourkela) by Mr. Bodo Sperling who was the Resident Administrator of the German Social Centre in Rourkela in 1963 and earlier, mostly contains a survey of social-gical aspects of the life of German nationals who came to Rourkela in connection with the creation/commissioning of the Plant at the one million stage. It contains the personal views of the author.

Ghost Factories at Durgapur

9867. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about the ghost factories at Durgapur set up by Asbestos Graphite & Allied Products at 12D, Lansdowne Place, Calcutta—29 ;

(b) if so, whether they have received any orders from the Naval Establishment, Ministry of Defence (Production), New Delhi ;

(c) whether these orders were fulfilled and if not, whether any enquiry has been ordered into this affairs ; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Some of the orders have not been fulfilled. The C. B. I. has registered a case on 2.5.1968. The result will be known only after the completion of the inquiry.

Preliminary and Final Report of Commissioner of Railway Safety on Luckeesarai Accident

9868. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to his reply to the discussion on the second accident in Luckeesarai in the Lok Sabha on the 22nd February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the paragraphs published in the Railway Administration Report represent the full text of the preliminary and Final Report of the Commissioner of Railway Safety on the Luckeesarai accident in October, 1966 ;

(b) if not, whether Government are not supposed/required to lay on the Table the full text of both preliminary and final report ;

(c) if not, the reasons for not laying on the Table these reports ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the final report suggested re-modelling of the Railway station ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The paragraph on the Luckeesarai incident of October 1966 published in the Report by the Railways Board on Indian Railways for 1966-67 represents only the provisional finding of the Commissioner of Railway Safety.

(b) and (c). As the name itself implies, the preliminary report is only a preliminary one containing a brief narrative report with a provisional finding.

The Goverment will lay the final report

of the Commissioner of Railway Safety, on the Table when it is received and the Government have satisfied themselves that there is no likelihood of the matter becoming subjudice as a result of police prosecution.

(d) The final report has not yet been received.

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन फ्लूट्स लिमिटेड की घटिया

9869. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या ओरोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान मशीन फ्लूट्स लिमिटेड द्वारा बनाई जाने वाली घटियों पर शब्दों तथा अंकों को हिन्दी में अंकित करने की किसी योजना पर सरकार विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार प्रत्येक घड़ी पर 50 रुपये का शुद्ध लाभ ले रही है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो प्रत्येक घड़ी का लागत मूल्य क्या है ?

ओरोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलश्वरीन मली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन फ्लूट्स लिमिटेड के पास घटियों पर देवनागरी लिपि में अंकित करने का साज-सामान नहीं है।

(ग) तथा (घ). विभिन्न प्रकार की निर्मित वस्तुओं पर हुए लाभ और हानि तथा उत्पादन लागत बताना कम्पनी के हित में नहीं है ?

Standard Vacuum Oil Refinery

9870. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6039 on the 2nd April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Standard Vacuum Oil Refinery paid Rs. one lakh to Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co. for re-locating their barrel plant from Sewri to Tramboy for manufacturing bitumen drums ;

(b) whether this firm manufactured and supplied 14,66,799 bitumen drums to the Standard Vacuum Oil Refinery between May, 1959 and July, 1961 ;

(c) whether they continued to receive quota of steel sheets for manufacturing oil barrels from the Development Wing although their plant was fully engaged in manufacturing bitumen drums for which sheets were being supplied by the Refinery ;

(d) whether on this ground their supplies of sheets had been suspended at any time by the Iron and Steel Controller ; and

(e) whether it is a fact that they utilised their barrel plant entirely for bitumen drums and later on claimed a new line for Barrels capacity of which was assessed at 6,100 tons in 1961 ?

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

Allotment of Raw Materials

9871. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recommendations for the allotment of raw materials for use in their own plants are made to the manufacturing units immediately after the issuance of Industrial licences to them or it is necessary to asses their capacities before making allotment of raw materials; and

(b) if so, how much time Government generally takes to asses the capacities of such units and intimate the results thereof on the basis of which raw materials have to be made available to them ?

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

for allotment of raw materials are not made to manufacturing units immediately after issuance of Industrial licences to them. Such recommendations are made when the unit, to whom Industrial licences have been issued, have either got the requisite machinery installed or have made firm arrangements for machinery and premises and power supply where necessary.

The initial recommendation for allotment of raw materials is made to a new unit, borne on the list of the D.G.T.D., covering its estimated requirements for six months, on the basis of the phased manufacturing programme of the unit or its schedule of production according to the licensed capacity.

Subsequent recommendations are made after the unit has gone into production and on the basis of its actual consumption, if it is engaged in priority industries or if it is engaged in non-priority industries on the basis of unit's utilising the previous set of licences issued to it to the extent of 90% by way of opening letter of credit or 60% by way of actual importation or 70% by shipment of goods.

Manufacture of Oil Barrels and Bitumen Drums

9872. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1231 on the 20th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the requisite information regarding the manufacture of Oil Barrel and Bitumen Drums has since been collected ;

(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). A statement answering the points raised through Unstarred Question No. 1231 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1213/58]

Signal Interlocking Maintenance

9873. SHRI B.K. MADOK;
SHRI NAMBIAR;

SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the terms and conditions of service of Signal Interlocking Maintainers and other connected staff such as Khalasis of Signal and Tele-communication Department of Eastern Railway ;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are required to stay in their quarters after the duty hours for any call of duty ;

(c) whether Government have received representations from them for removing the anomalies; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) These staff are to conform to all general rules and regulations of Government Service and orders that may from time to time be in force.

(b) No. The staff can leave their quarters outside duty hours after leaving information about their whereabouts so that they can be contacted in case of emergency.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

उज्जैन में सिहस्य भेले जाने वाले दर्शकों की रेल की रियायत

9874. श्री यशवंत तिह चूशावाह : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे ने उज्जैन में ही रहे सिहस्य भेले में जाने वाले दर्शकों की सुविधा के लिये रियायत देने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री शे. मु. पूनाचा) : (क) यात्री किराये में कोई रियायत नहीं दी यदी है।

(ल) भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखने हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

Accident at Luckeesarai Station

9875. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons killed and injured on the 14th February, 1968 when the 12 Down Delhi-Howrah Express ran into a pilgrim crowd at Luckeesarai 120 Km. from Patna, on the main line of the Eastern Railway ;

(b) whether the commission which inquired into a similar accident which occurred on the 24th October, 1966, killing 32 at the same spot had recommended specific preventive measures to prevent a repetition of this tragedy and if so, the nature of the recommendations and the reasons for not implementing them so far; and

(c) the reasons why a cement concrete railing between two railways tracks was not constructed after the serious accident of last year ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) In this accident, 18 persons were killed and 11 sustained injuries.

(b) and (c). The Commissioner of Railway Safety who enquired into the incident of 24.10.1966, had made the following recommendations :

(i) Announcement at Luckeesarai through a microphone about destinations of incoming trains ;

(ii) Improvement in checking the power of electric headlights of locomotives and their focussing.

These have been accepted and action taken to implement them.

(iii) Provision of a suitable type of fencing barrier between the lines at stations with foot-over bridge, where there is incidence of passengers crossing the lines to prevent such unauthorised action.

This was not accepted. Reasons are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Recommendation

The recommendation made by the

Commissioner of Railway Safety was as follows :

"In stations, provided with foot over-bridge where there is incidence of passengers crossing the railway line, as in the present case, a suitable type of fencing barrier may be provided between the lines to prevent such unauthorised action."

Action taken

This recommendation was carefully examined and it was considered that fencing would not serve much useful purpose as invariably gaps would be created in the fencing by removing the pales to make a passage through the fencing. This restricted could, in fact, act as a dangerous trap, having running lines on either side. At a wayside station like Lukeesara where trains run through, the fencing between the main lines would have proved dangerous and would have been a permanent hazard for the public, particularly in view of the prevalence of large scale foot-board travelling in this section. This recommendation was, therefore, not accepted.

Textile Industry

9876. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking measures to ensure that the Textile Industry invests a portion, necessary for the development of the industry, from the profits earned ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No such measures are under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Mehsi Button Industry

9877. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had deputed Shri S. Dev of Small Scale Service Institute of Calcutta Branch during 1955-56 to probe into the affairs of

Mehsi Button Industry, (situated in Champaran) and suggest means for its development ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as a result of his recommendations, a Common Service Organisation for mother of pearl's button industry was set up with the assistance of Central Government in 1956 for the development of Button Industry at Mehsi in Champaran, district Bihar ; and

(c) if so, the results of the activities of common service organisation since then ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The conditions of Mehsi Button Industry in the district of Champaran were surveyed by the Small Industries Service Institute in 1959. In the absence of specific information, it is not possible to say whether Shri S. Dev had also undertaken a survey during 1955-56.

(b) The Common Service Organisation for mother of pearl's button industry was set up by the State Government to supply the needed raw materials to the manufacturing units and also to take over the production of the affiliated units for proper marketing. It is not possible to say whether the setting up of this organisation was actually based on the recommendation of Shri S. Dev ; and

(c) The Common Service Organisation has rendered useful service to the affiliated units both in regard to supply of basic raw materials (*i.e.* mother of pearl's shells) and the marketing of their product.

समस्तीपुर से नरकटियांगंज को बड़ी लाइन

9878. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने समस्तीपुर से नरकटियांगंज तक अथवा समस्तीपुर से बरास्ता दरभंगा, रक्सील तक बड़ी लाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में कभी कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है, यदि हाँ, तो सीमा की सुरक्षा तथा व्यापार की हाँस्त्र से इन दोनों में से कौन-सी लाइन अधिक लाभ-प्रद तथा कम खर्च वाली है;

(स) क्या यह सच है कि समस्तीपुर से प्रस्ताव पर, फिलहाल, विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। अधिक आवश्यक है; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री शे. मु. पुनाज्ञा) : (क) से (ग). समस्तीपुर से नरकटियांगंज तक मीटर लाइन के दो मार्ग हैं, एक दरभंगा और रक्सील होकर और दूसरा मुजफ्फरपुर और सगौली होकर। उपरोक्त किसी भी मार्ग से बड़ी लाइन को समस्तीपुर से नरकटियांगंज तक बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में पहले कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। केवल प्रारम्भिक जांच की गयी थी, जिससे पता चला है कि विस्तीर्ण हैट्टि से इस खण्ड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का औचित्य नहीं है। इसलिए इस

Allocations of Imported Wool

9879. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 29 on the 13th February, 1968 and state :

(a) the names of the firms to whom the highest quota of Imported wools during the last three years was allotted and the quantities thereof ; and

(b) the reasons for allotting the highest quota to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The names of first four woollen mills which received the highest quota of imported wools during the last three years and their installed capacity were as below :

Name of the Mill	No. of spindles	Oct./Sept. 1964/65	Oct./Sept. 65/66	Oct./Sept. 66/67
(Rs. in lakh)				
1. British India Corpn. (Cawnpore & New Egerton Mills)	32,268	53.44	6.16	108.78
2. Bombay Fine Worsted Mfg. (Castle Mills, Bombay)	16,112	25.67	3.52	67.17
3. Raymond Woollen Mill, Bombay	15,080	33.02	3.80	64.32
4. Digvijay Woollen Mills, Jamnagar	9,162	16.19	1.86	35.54

(b) The allocation was made in terms of the general policy for distribution of raw materials which takes into account the past consumption of these mills as also their installed capacity during the basic period.

Bookings for Cars and Scooters

9881. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of orders booked for Fiat, Ambassador and Standard Cars as on 1st April, 1968 ;

(b) the number of bookings for Lambretta, Vespa and Fantabulas as on 1st April, 1968 ;

(c) the number of orders booked for Royal Enfield and Rajdoot Motor Cycles as on 1st April, 1968 ; and

(d) whether the present method of booking these orders is proposed to be amended ?

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

(d) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to amend the present procedure of booking orders so far as passenger cars and scooters are concerned. However, Government have decided to remove the statutory control even the sale and distribution of Motor cycles with effect from the 22nd April, 1968. While conveying this decision to the Motor cycle manufacturers, they have been told that, even after decontrol, their dealers should continue to follow the priority lists of bookings at present maintained by them and to sell Motor cycles to the customers on the principle of "first-come-first-served."

क्रोम सेंदर का उत्पादन

9882. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलकत्ता में लंबु उचोग के रूप में छोटी मशीनों से चीनियों द्वारा बनाया जा रहा बहिर्भास किस्म का चमड़ा (क्रोम) देश के किन्हीं अन्य भागों में गैर-चीनियां द्वारा भी बनाया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

श्री औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लुदीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हाँ। बढ़िया क्रोम चमड़ा कलकत्ता में चमड़ा कमाने वाले चीनियों तथा अन्य लोगों द्वारा मशीन का इस्तेमाल करके बनाया जा रहा है। ऐसा चमड़ा बम्बई, कानपुर, मद्रास, बंगलौर, विनयमंगलम (मद्रास राज्य), व्यालियर कोयम्बटूर तथा विहार राज्य के प्रदेश बड़े और छोटे कारखानों द्वारा भी तैयार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

जूतों का निर्यात

9883. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वासिन्दा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जूते के ग्रस्येक

जोड़े पर जूते बनाने वाले को जितमी मजबूरी मिली है, राज्य व्यापार निगम और ठेकेदारी ने प्रत्येक जोड़े पर उससे अधिक लाभ प्राप्ति किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

वासिन्दा व्यापार निगम में उप-मन्त्री (श्री शोहमद शही जुरेसी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम अपने परिवाल अवधि को पूरा करने के लिये केवल नाम मात्र का सेवा प्रभार लेता है।

Drive to Increase Railway Activities in Commercial Field

9884. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have launched an all-out drive to increase their activities in the commercial field;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that they have set up special contact cells for liaison with leading exporters and importers; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). While no special contact cells as such have been set up, the Marketing and Sales Organisation on each Zonal Railway keeping close touch with the trade and industry in order to secure as much of traffic as possible to rail. In this process, liaison is also maintained with leading exporters and importers so that special arrangements can be made for expeditious despatch of export and import traffic.

All India Station Masters' Association

9885. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 30,000

Stations Masters and Asstt. Station Masters in the country have decided to resort to "work to rule" campaign if the All India Station Masters' Association was not taken into confidence in the anti-accident drive ;

(b) if so, in view of the fact that the Kunzru Committee on accidents had not taken the Association into confidence, whether Government propose to accept the demands of the said Association ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Government have no official information to this effect.

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

National Coal Development Corporation

9886. **SHRI RABI RAY :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Coal Development Corporation and Singareni collieries would be able to meet the coal requirements of steel plants ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Steel plants primarily use metallurgical coals, which are not available in the Singareni collieries.

The N.C.D.C. are developing capacity for metallurgical coals, but in the foreseeable future this capacity will fall far short of the requirements of the steel plants. Besides, sufficient capacity has also been developed in the coking coal in Private Sector. Both the Sectors are able to meet the requirements of the Steel Plants for the present.

National Coal Development Corporation

9887. **SHRI RABI RAY :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government appointed a three-men Committee headed by the for-

mer Secretary of Planning Commission Shri Kamat to investigate into the affairs of the National Coal Development Corporation ;

(b) if so, whether the Committee have submitted an interim report to Government ; and

(c) the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has submitted its First Report to the Government.

(c) The main recommendations/conclusions of the Committee are under examination.

Export of Tool and Alloy Steel Scrap

9888. **SHRI NAR DEO SNATAK :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of tool and alloy steel scrap was banned from the 1st April, 1967 at the request of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. (Alloy Steels Project), Durgapur ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Project when offered scrap by the scrap merchants declined to take it on ground that they have no use for tool and alloy steel scrap and stainless steel scrap in the form of millings, drilling turnings and borings ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that subsequently Government advised scrap merchants that the said scrap may be permitted for export till June, 1968 ; and

(d) if so, the reasons, for delay in permitting export and why Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. has not issued Letters of Authority to exporters so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Export Policy for ferrous scrap for the period April, 1967—March, 1968 announced on the 18th May, permitted export of Tool and Alloy Steel scrap without quantitative restriction, subject to certain conditions. The policy however, did not permit the export of alloy steel scrap com-

taining alloying elements e.g., Tungsten, Molybdenum, Vanadium, Chromium and Nickel. The export of alloy steel scrap containing alloying elements was banned as the same was required for use by the indigenous Tool and Alloy Steel manufacturers generally and not only by the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur.

(b) It has been ascertained from the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur that an offer made by one party for supply of turnings, borings and millings type of scrap of tool steel grades was not acceptable to the Plant as the same was not found to be suitable. The Plant has, however, received some quantities of turnings and borings of high speed steel and stainless steel scrap. Offers of similar scrap made by a few other parties are being processed by the Plant.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Issue of Import Licences to Scrap Exporters

9889. SHRI NAR DEO SNATAK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the scrap exporters have not been granted import licences by the Iron and Steel Controller against entitlements earned by exporter of scrap prior to the devaluation of Rupee ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when these licences are likely to be issued to the scrap exporters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Import licences against export of scrap were issued by the Iron and Steel Controller in all cases where import applications were made in time by the scrap exporters. In case of time barred applications, the claims have been rejected by the Controller.

(c) The question does not arise.

बाटा शू कम्पनी द्वारा जूतों का नियंत्रित

9890 श्री रामाबद्दर शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बाटा शू कम्पनी द्वारा बनाये गये जूते किन-

किन देशों को नियंत्रित किये जाते हैं और प्रतिवर्ष कितने जोड़े जूतों का नियंत्रित किया जाता है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : वाणिज्यक आसूचना तथा सांस्थिकी महानिदेशालय, कलकत्ता, जो नियंत्रित आंकड़ों का मुख्य स्रोत है, कर्मवार नियंत्रित आंकड़े न रखता है और न ही प्रकाशित करता है।

बिहार में रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम लिखना

9891. श्री रामाबद्दर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम पट्टों पर अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के साथ-साथ उद्दूँ में भी लिखने की सरकार की नीति है;

(ख) क्या सभी सम्बन्धित रेलवे अधिकारियों को इस आशय का कोई परिपत्र भेजा गया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में संधार परगना जिला में सकरीगली-घाट जंक्शन, कोटल पुकुर, तिलमीटा, बड़हरवा और पकैरिन जैसे महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम पट्टों पर रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम या तो उद्दूँ में लिखे ही नहीं गये हैं अथवा मिठा दिये गये हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार अपने आदेशों का उल्लंघन करने वालों के विरुद्ध समुचित कार्यवाही करने तथा उन स्टेशनों के नाम उद्दूँ में लिखावाने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री शे० मु० मुनाबाहा) :

(क) और (ख). स्टेशन-नाम पट्टों पर रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम लिखने के लिए प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली लिपि के बारे में रेल प्रशासनों को निम्न-लिखित नीति अपनाने की हिदायत हैं :—

(।) जहाँ प्रादेशिक अंग्रेजी और देवनागरी भाषा हिन्दी है } लिपि में हिन्दी का } प्रयोग किया जाये ।

(ii) जहां प्रादेशिक अंग्रेजी, देवनागरी भाषा हिन्दी] लिपि में हिन्दी और नहीं है प्रादेशिक भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाये ।

स्टेशनों के नाम लिखने के लिए उद्दू लिपि का प्रयोग ऊपर मद (ii) में उल्लिखित नीति के अनुसार किया जाता है ।

(ग) संकरीगली जंक्शन, संकरीगलीघाट, कोटालपोखर, तिलमीटा, बड़हरवा और पकोड़ स्टेशनों पर स्टेशन-नाम-पट्टे देवनागरी लिपि हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी और बंगला में लिखे गये हैं । इन स्टेशनों पर ये लिपियां लम्बे अरसे से मौजूद हैं और अभी तक इन लिपियों के प्रयोग के बारे में न कोई शिकायत मिली है और न इन स्टेशनों पर उद्दू में लिखे गये नाम मिटाये गये हैं ।

(घ) और (ड) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Purchase of Coal by Public Undertaking

9892. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the public sector undertakings during the last nine months have purchased more coal from the private mill-owners than the National Coal Development Corporation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways alone; during the last two months have cut down the order by 30 per cent with the National Coal Development Corporation for the supply of coal ;

(c) the reasons which have compelled Government to go to private mill-owners and why the orders with the National Coal Development Corporation was slashed ; and

(d) the shortcomings in the working of the National Coal Development Corporation which have compelled Government to take the above decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) As against a production of about 10.35 million

tonnes in 1967-68 N.C.D.C. supplied about 9.10 m. tonnes to the public sector undertakings. The precise information regarding the quantity of coal purchased by the public sector undertakings from private collieries is not available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The total production of the National Coal Development Corporation collieries is less than one third of the requirements of coal by the public sector undertakings. As such there is no alternative for the public sector undertakings but to meet a large part of their requirements from private collieries. Further there are restrictions on the movement of coal under the Railways' Rationa-lisation Scheme, which comes in the way of NCDC coal moving to various public sector units.

Price of Coal

9893. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have constituted a Committee to examine the proposals of the Coal Mine Owners for an increase in the cost of Coal supplied to bulk consumers ;

(b) if so, the composition and the terms of reference of the Committee ; and

(c) when a decision will be taken by the Committee in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A small Committee of officials has been set up to look into and recommend a reasonable and fair price that should be payable by the Railways and the Steel Plants, having regard to all available material on the subject. This Committee comprises of representatives of the Ministries of Railways, Steel, Mines and Metals, Irrigation and Power, Finance and Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.

(c) The Committee is expected to submit its report very shortly.

Spinning Mill in Public Sector

9894. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

**SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up spinning mills in the public sector ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what would be the location and the production capacity of these spinning mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Members are referring to the proposal to set up three Centrally-sponsored export-oriented spinning mills during the Fourth Plan period. Final decision in this matter has yet to be taken.

Steel Re-rolling Mills Association

9895. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steel Re-rolling Mills Association has been urging Government for putting up zonal continuous casting plants to enable the re-rollers to keep their foreign commitments without in any way affecting the supply to the main producers in the country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the industry has appealed to Government to raise the rate of subsidy on their products for export ;

(c) whether the request of the industry has been considered ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES & METALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) : A freight differential of Rs. 44.86 per tonne has been sanctioned to the re-rollers with effect from 1.2.1968 on exports of bars, rods, flats, structurals, wire-rods, etc. rolled by them out of billets supplied by the main producers. Further, all exporters including rerollers can claim

an additional cash assistance of 2½% of f.o.b. value of bars and rods exported during the period 1.3.68 to 28.2.69 provided the f.o.b. value of their exports of bars/ rods during this period is higher than the exports of the same, during the preceding 12 months by 10%.

**India Belting and Cotton Mills. Ltd.
Serampore**

9896. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has filed a case as early as 1959, or so, against the then management of the India Belting and Cotton Mills Ltd., Serampore (West Bengal) for forged use of an import licence ;

(b) whether the Special Police Establishment had seized possession of certain documents and papers from the said Company and still is in possession of them ;

(c) if so, whether the final action has been taken in the matter ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The case was filed against M/s. India Belting and Cotton Mills Ltd., Serampore on 28.12.1961 in the Court of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta under Section 5 of the Import & Export (Control) Act, 1967.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) : On the revision petition filed by the accused, the Calcutta High Court quashed the proceedings on 4.9.1963. Leave to appeal to the Supreme Court was refused on 19.10.1964. The firm later went into liquidation. The Receiver however refused to accept the documents which were returned to him. A registered letter has now been sent to the Receiver to ascertain the name and address of the party to whom the documents are to be returned.

Microwave Radio Telephone Link In Madras

9897. SHRI C. CHITTYABABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Microwave

radio telephone link is proposed to be set up in Madras;

(b) if so, when it is going to be implemented; and

(c) what will be the total expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.M. POONACHA) (a) and (b). Yes. A Multichannel Microwave communication network is under installation between the Southern Railway Headquarters at Madras and Divisional Headquarters at Madurai, Tiruchhirapalli, Olvakkot, Mysore and Guntakal on the Southern Railway and Vijayawada and Hubli on the South Central Railway.

The work is being implemented in phases and is in progress. The likely date of completion is by March, 1969.

(c) The work was sanctioned by Railway Board at a cost of Rs. 87.48 lakhs in March, 1965. Mainly due to devaluation and higher rate of customs duty, the estimated cost of the work has gone up, and the Railway administration has recently submitted a revised estimate for Rs. 1.575 crores, which is under examination by Railway Board.

गाय बैल की चर्बी का नियंत्रण

9798. श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रति वर्ष विदेशों को कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितने मूल्य की गाय बैल की चर्बी का नियंत्रण किया जाता है;

(ख) इसमें से कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितने मूल्य की चर्बी बेकार गाय-बैलों की थी; और

(ग) गाय-बैल की यह चर्बी किन-किन बूचड़खानों से प्राप्त की जाती है और प्रत्येक से प्रति वर्ष कितनी चर्बी प्राप्त की जाती है?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) संशोधित भारतीय ग्यापार वर्गिकरण में गाय-बैल की

चर्बी जैसी कोई मद नहीं है और इस लिए वाणिज्यिक आमूचना तथा सांस्थिकी के महानिदेशक, कलकत्ता द्वारा इस प्रकार का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं दिखाया गया है।

(ख) तथा (ग). जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं है।

खालों और चमड़े का नियंत्रण

9899. श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों को प्रति वर्ष गायों, भैंसों और बछड़ों की कितने मूल्य की खालों और चमड़े का नियंत्रण किया जाता है;

(ख) वर्ष किये गये पशुओं और मूत्र पशुओं की कितने-कितने मूल्य की खालें और चमड़ियां प्राप्त हुईं; और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितनी तथा कितने मूल्य की गायों, भैंसों और बछड़ों का नियंत्रण किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) वर्ष 1965-66, 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 (जनवरी 1968 तक) में गो-जातीय एवं अश्व-जातीय पशुओं के चमड़े और कच्ची खालों और चमड़ियों के नियंत्रणों का मूल्य क्रमशः 6.82 करोड़ रु., 11.20 करोड़ रु तथा 8.77 करोड़ रु था।

(ख) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है; और

(ग) चूंकि वर्ष 1965-66, 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 (जनवरी 1968 तक) में बैलों और गायों का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं किया गया अप्रैल '67 से जनवरी '68 तक गो-जातीय पशुओं (भैंसों सहित) का नियंत्रण किया गया जिन का मूल्य 12.86 लाख रु था।

Import of Steel from Japan

9900. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K.M. ABRAHAM :

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5223 on the 26th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the contract for the import of rolled steel with Japanese Steel Mill has been finalised ; and

(b) If so, the quantities and categories of imports and the total amount needed for the import of each category ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Not, yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की सेवीय रेलवे प्रबोधका सलाहकार समिति

9901. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की छूटा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की सेवीय रेलवे प्रबोधका सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों के प्रदेशवार नाम, पद और पते क्या हैं;

(ख) मार्च, 1967 से मार्च, 1968 के बीच उक्त समिति की कितनी बैठकें हुई और वे किन-किन तारीखों को हुईं;

(ग) प्रस्त्येक बैठक में उपस्थित सदस्यों के नाम क्या थे; और

(घ) समिति द्वारा किन प्रस्तावों पर ठोस सुझाव दिये गये थे और उनमें से कितने प्रस्तावों को क्रियान्वित किया गया है या क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री ले० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है। सथा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संस्कृत LT-1214/68]

Export of Scrap.

9902. SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be please to state :

(a) the quantity of scrap exported from the country during 1967 and the f.o.b. value thereof;

(b) the quantity of scrap likely to be exported during this year ;

(c) whether Government are anticipating any decline in scrap exports ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to minimise the decline in exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Quantity of scrap exported during 1967 amounted to 5.8 lakh metric tonnes valued at Rs. 12.25 crores.

(b) 4 lakh tonnes of scrap is expected to be exported during this year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Efforts are being made to diversify exports to new markets— at present Japan being the major buyer. Recently a delegation has been sponsored to explore new markets in Formosa, Japan and South Korea.

Manufacture of Barrels

9903. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1009 on the 2nd April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the statement appended to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2848 on the 5th March, 1968 revealed that Government could not allocate material to original fabricators on 100 per cent basis of their licensed capacities before undertaking assessment in 1964, capacities of some fabricators were obviously recognised and increased by undertaking unwanted assessments only at the cost of other units who started receiving lesser allocations than before and thus forcing their capacities to remain idle ;

(b) whether the installed capacity which was found to be higher on another inspec-

tion in 1965 was as a result of unauthorised expansions by some original fabricators; and

(c) the reasons for not realising the continuing problem of shortage of steel sheets while undertaking assessment during 1963-64 and realising it only after undertaking another assessment in 1965?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). While available steel sheets have to be allocated on the basis of fabricating capacity of the units, the need for revising the capacities arose as a result of increased requirements of barrels. Despite the shortage of steel sheets, there was a felt need for optimising production by fuller utilization of the installed capacity. It was also considered necessary to assess the installed capacities with a view to securing equitable distribution of raw materials. The capacities inspected during 1965, observed to be higher, were not considered further by the Government for acceptance and in view of this, the position in regard to the expansion of the units concerned has not been examined.

Coal wagons

9904. **SHRI SANJI RUPJI:**
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coal wagons despatched from various collieries to stations falling on the Central Railway in Haryana during the last three months;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to the non-availability of wagons for the last three months, some towns on Delhi-Mathura section are facing acute shortage of soft coke;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the steps which Government propose to take to remove this difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) 1452 wagons of coal were delivered at these stations during February, March and April 1968.

(b) No report has come to the notice of the Railways.

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

कीमती पत्थरों की भारामदारी

9905. **श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :** क्या इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में प्रति वर्ष ग्रौस्टन कितनी मात्रा में होता तथा पन्ना आदि कीमती पत्थर खानों से निकाले जाते हैं वर्ष 1960, वर्ष से 1967 तक उनके उत्पादन के क्या आंकड़े हैं?

इस्पात, ज्ञान, तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1215/68]

भारत-संस्कार

9906. **श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :** क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वस्तु विनियम प्रणाली पर रूस द्वारा सख्ताई की गई वस्तुओं के मूल्य यूरोपीय देशों द्वारा दिये गये मूल्यों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक हैं;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने रूसी सरकार को यह बात बताई है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहनमद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ल) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

New Items of Exports

9907. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the new items which Government

are contemplating to export during the Current year ; and

(b) the estimated amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned as a result of export of these commodities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Government do not directly undertake exports; the bulk of exports is done by private exporters; a small proportion of the exports is done by Government Undertakings like the S. T. C. & M. M. T. C. With a view to augmenting the foreign exchange earnings, Government have been giving assistance in various forms to the exporters of non-traditional items. Considerable success has been achieved in the recent years in the export of non-traditional items like engineering goods, iron and steel, chemical and allied products etc. Exporters, as also Government, are constantly on the look-out for avenues for the export of new items, and exports of such items take place as and when opportunities for such exports arise. It is, however, not possible to say in respect of what new items, opportunities will present themselves during the current year. In view of this the foreign exchange earning cannot be estimated.

दिल्ली में भूमिगत रेलवे

9908. श्री राधावतार शर्मा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान परिवहन तथा नौवन मंत्री के इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने दिल्ली की परिवहन समस्या को हल करने के लिए भूमिगत रेलवे बनाने का सुझाव दिया है; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चौ. मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ल). सूचना मंगाई जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Console operators in machine section of Northern Railway Headquarters.

9909. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Console Operators in the Machine Section of the Northern Railway, Baroda House, New Delhi ;

(b) whether any selection was held for the said posts, if so, the minimum qualifications prescribed for the eligibility for selection by the Board ;

(c) whether any exemption or deviation from the requisite qualifications was made in some cases ; and

(d) whether representations were received from the staff on that account; and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The selection is in progress. The orders issued prescribe the following qualifications for selection to the posts of Console Operators :—

(i) A first class or a good second class graduate with a good academic career.

(ii) Age should not be above 40 years.

(iii) A high grade of aptitude for working on the Computer.

(c) Yes.

(d) Some representations have been received and are receiving consideration of the appropriate authorities.

10 डाउन एक्सप्रेस पैसेंजर गाड़ी

9910. श्री घटल विहारी बाबूपेयी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे की नवी समय सारिएं के अनुसार पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की 10 डाउन एक्सप्रेस पैसेंजर गाड़ी गोंडा से चार बजकर पांच मिनट पर चलेगी ;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो समय सारिएं में परिवर्तन किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि गोंडा

जिला न्यायालय में कार्य करने के पश्चात मसकनवां, मनकापुर, भावनान स्टेशनों को जाने वाले यात्रियों को इस परिवर्तन के फल-स्वरूप कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे अधिकारियों को उस क्षेत्र के नागरिकों से 10 डाउन एक्सप्रेस को शाम को 5 बजे के बाद चलाने और 34 डाउन जनता एक्सप्रेस को शाम के 8 बजे के बाद चलाने के बारे में सुभाव प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु. पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). जाहिर है, 1.10.67 से 10, डाउन कानपुर-बरोनी एक्सप्रेस को निर्धारित समय से लगभग 1 घण्टा पहले चलाने से है जो अब भी चालू है। यह परिवर्तन बरोनी से डिब्रगढ़ टाउन तक चलने वाली 3 डाउन असम डाक-गाड़ी से मेल बनाये रखने के लिए किया गया था जिसका समय संरक्षा सम्बन्धी कारणों से 1 घण्टा 15 मिनट आगे कर दिया गया था। बरोनी में इन गाड़ियों के बीच मेल लेने की व्यवस्था कानपुर/लखनऊ आदि से या यहां होकर पश्चिम बंगाल और असम के दूरस्थ स्टेशनों को यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) जी हां।

(ङ) बरोनी में 3 डाउन डाक गाड़ी से मेल बनाये रखने की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए 10 डाउन एक्सप्रेस का समय बदलना सम्भव नहीं है। 34 डाउन जनता तेज सवारी गाड़ी का समय फिर से निश्चित करना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि इससे परिचालन सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों के ग्रलावा अन्य क्षेत्रों और उनके बहुसंस्कृत उपभोक्ताओं पर प्रतिकूल प्रतिक्रिया होगी।

Railway line connecting Khetri Copper Project with main line at Dabla

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

(a) whether it has been decided to construct a Railway line to connect Khetri Project with the main line at Dabla on the Rewari-Reengus section;

(b) if so, whether the work on this line has been taken up; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). The revised traffic appreciation report of the Chirawa/Dabla-Khetri Rail link project, submitted by the Western Railway, is under examination. A decision on the construction or otherwise of this rail link will be taken after this examination is completed.

Khariar Road Station

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

(a) whether the Khariar Road General Traders Association has submitted a memorandum demanding (i) extension of the run of the Rourkela train via Titlagarh Khariar Road to Raipur instead of terminating at Titlagarh, (ii) drinking water facilities at the Goods shed of the Khariar Road Station, (iii) diversion of one of the four trains running between Delhi and Madras via Waltair, Raipur and Katni, and (iv) improvement of stacking arrangement of goods going as well as coming in;

(b) whether the above demands have been looked into; and

(c) if so, with what results and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) (i) & (iii) The request for extension of Nos. 457/458 Rourkela-Titlagarh Passenger trains to and from Raipur via Khariar Road and for diversion of one of the existing Madras-Delhi through trains via

Waltair, Raipur and Katni has not been found either feasible or justified.

(ii) Five water taps have been provided on the platform at the station and there is also a permanent waterman for supplying water. During summer an additional waterman is also appointed. As the Goods shed is situated at the end of the platform of Khariar Road Station, members of the public visiting the Goods shed are freely making use of the facilities at the station platform. Further earthen pots have also been provided inside the Goods shed itself for the use of the public. The question of providing a separate water tap in the Goods shed is being examined.

(iv) Requisite accommodation exists in the Goods shed for stacking goods, both inward and outward. For the volume of traffic dealt with at this station at present, the existing arrangements are considered adequate.

Durgapur Project Limited

9913. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Durgapur Project Limited has decided to declare the entire staff of the Civil Eng. neering Department as surplus ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Import Substitution

9914. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any encouragement is given or likely to be given to the entrepreneurs and industrialists for producing goods which will substitute imports; and

(b) the extent to which self-sufficiency has already been achieved in this direction

till the end of 1967-68 and what are the prospects for the future?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A scheme is already in operation to give awards to persons and institutions bringing forth practical suggestions and schemes for replacing imported material by indigenous substitutes.

(b) The drive for the import substitution is a continuous process and covers almost the entire gamut of industry. As a result of the organised measures taken it has been possible to achieve a sizeable reduction in the imports of components and raw materials etc. The extent of savings in foreign exchange during the year 1967 on this account have been estimated as Rs. 32 crores. It is expected that savings in foreign exchange as a result of import substitution measures will progressively increase from year to year.

Small Scale Industries

9915. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received by Government in connection with the demand of imported raw materials by small scale industries for producing goods required for indigenous markets; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. This problem is being faced only by units in the non-priority sector who are at present given Foreign Exchange at 20% of the cost of the installed machinery. There is no demand from the priority sector as their full requirement is being met.

(b) Due to overall foreign exchange shortage it has not been possible to meet in full the requirements of the non-priority small-scale sector.

आयात की नई नीति का हीरे जबाहरात के व्यवहार पर प्रभाव

9916. श्री रघुनाथ शिंह जात्री : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जौहरी संघ जयपुर से कोई अस्थावेदन विला है जिसमें आयात की नई नीति के कारण हीरा उद्योग पर पड़ने वाले प्रतिकूल प्रभाव की ओर ध्यान दिलाया गया है ;

(ल) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इस उद्योग का विकास करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मौहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ल) तथा (ग). हीरा उद्योग नियंत्र-प्रभिमुख उद्योग है और इसका प्रस्तीत्व नियांतों पर ही निर्भर है। इसके नियांतों का विकास करने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं:-

(1) पंजीकृत नियांतों के लिए आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत पुनर्भरण के आधार पर बिना तराशे हीरे तथा बिना तराशे रत्न। अर्थ-रत्न जैसे कच्चे माल के आयात की अनुमति दी जाती है ;

(2) आयातित बिना तराशे हीरे, रत्न आदि के, जो उद्योग के लिये कच्चा माल है, निरन्तर संभरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ;

(3) किस्म तथा मूल्य का समुचित आकलन करने के लिये एक परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(4) रत्नाभूषण नियंति संबंधि परिषद ने नियंति संबंधि उपायों का प्रस्ताव किया है, जैसे बाजार सर्वेक्षण करना, विदेश में आयात प्रतिनिधिमण्डलों को प्रायोजित करना, आपारिक वैद्यों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेना, आपारिक हित

की सांख्यिकीय तथा अस्य जानकारी का निर्वातकों में व्यापक वितरण ।

बिना तराशे रत्न प्राप्त करने में विवरितिकों को कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी क्योंकि नियांतों को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से हीरों के नियंति पर आयात पुनर्भरण अब भी पहले के समान 70 प्रतिशत ही रखा गया है ।

Ploughing Back of Profits by Private Sector Industries

9917. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that industries in the private sector are not ploughing back enough profits for their further development ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) how much they have ploughed back since the First Plan period up till now and what is the estimated target for the same for the Fourth Plan ?

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

Extension of Railway Lines in Samastipur District

9918. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend new Railway lines in the Samastipur District ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). The proposals of new railway lines to be taken up for construction during the Fourth Five Year Plan have not been finalised so far. It is therefore difficult to say at this stage whether any new lines will be taken

up for construction in the Samastipur district or not, in the near future.

Burning of a Bogie of Sealdah-Pathankot Express

9919. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a third class bogie of Sealdah-Pathankot Express caught fire and a number of casualties occurred ;

(b) if so, the reasons for stopping the train after 20 minutes of the fire and why the alarm chains were not provided for in the compartments ; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to avoid recurrence of such incidents and ensuring that alarm chains are provided in every train ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) On 13-4-1968, a third class coach of 17 Up Sealdah-Pathankot Express caught fire before the train reached Hazaribagh. 7 persons were killed as a result of their jumping out of the carriage which had caught fire. 20 persons were injured, including nine cases of grievous injuries.

(b) The fire was noticed by the Assistant Driver of the train when he looked back after 5 Kms. beyond Chichaki station where the fire had been noticed by the station staff, i.e. after 3 to 4 minutes from the time the fire was noticed at Chichaki. He informed the Driver who immediately applied the emergency brakes and brought the train to a stop.

The alarm chains were provided on the train but had been blanked off in this and some other compartments in view of the heavy incidence of alarm chain pulling.

(c) The cause of the accident is being inquired into by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety. Necessary action will be taken on receipt of his report.

All passenger coaches are provided with alarm chains and instructions have also been issued to the Railways to restore the alarm chains in all non-suburban trains wherever they were blanked off.

Small Scale Industries

9920. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small scale industries registered under the Factory Act throughout India and how many of such industries are at present working ;

(b) how many of such industries are located in different States and Union territories from 1958 onwards ;

(c) the total capital invested on such industries, State-wise ; and

(d) the measures taken to promote exports from such small scale industries and the main items of export ?

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

H.E.C., Ranchi

9921. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi obtained a contract to supply fabricated material to a Steel Mill in Syria or some of the Middle East countries sometime back ;

(b) if so, the amount of the tender money and whether the Government concerned in the Middle East have accepted it being the lowest ;

(c) if so, whether the tender was worked out ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

मध्य प्रदेश को अल्यूमिनियम की सप्लाई

9922. श्री गं. चं. दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात लान तथा बातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश को अल्यूमिनियम की सप्लाई मैसर्स मद्रास अल्यूमिनियम कारपोरेशन, कोयम्बटूर और मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान अल्यूमिनियम कारपोरेशन, मिर्जापुर के द्वारा की जाती है जबकि आसाम, बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश और तिपुरा ने अल्यूमिनियम की सारी मात्रा इंडियन अल्यूमिनियम कलकत्ता से प्राप्त की है जो सब से सस्ता है ; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात, लान तथा बातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं. सेठी) : (क) और (ल) . इस समय एल्यूमिनियम के वितरण पर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है और औद्योगिक एकक बातु सम्बन्धी अपनी आवश्यकताएं किसी भी उत्पादक से खरीदने में स्वतन्त्र है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये अल्यूमिनियम का कोटा

9923. श्री गं. चं. दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात, लान तथा बातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश का बेशी अल्यूमिनियम का कोटा 392 मीट्रिक टन से बढ़ा कर 135 मीट्रिक टन करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, गुजरात और अन्य राज्यों का कोटा बढ़ा दिया गया है ; और

(ल) मध्य प्रदेश के इस कोटे को बढ़ाने का बिचार है ?

इस्पात, लान तथा बातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं. सेठी) : (क) लघु उद्योगों को इलेक्ट्रीकल ग्रेड के एल्यूमिनियम बातु के नियतन के लिये अपनाये गये आधारों के संबंध में कई राज्यों से प्रतिवेदन मिलने के उपरान्त, लघु उद्योगों के विकाय आयुक्त द्वारा

इस विषय में पुनर्विलोकन किया गया था । इस पुनर्विलोकन के परिणाम स्वरूप कुछ राज्यों को 1967-68 के वर्ष के लिये बढ़ाया कोटा मिला । मध्य प्रदेश के लिये आरंभिक नियतन 135 मीट्रिक टन था, जबकि पिछले वर्ष यह नियतन 362 मीट्रिक टन था (न कि 392 मीट्रिक टन जैसा कि प्रश्न में कहा गया है) । तथापि यह बर्णनीय है कि तत्वाचात् लघु उद्योगों के विकास आयुक्त द्वारा इस राज्य के पक्ष में अतिरिक्त नियतन के आदेश जारी किये गये थे और इस प्रकार 1967-1968 के वर्ष के लिये अन्तिम नियतन 292 मीट्रिक टन था । यह सूचना मिली है कि 292 मीट्रिक टन का यह नियत कोटा भी पूर्णतया उठाया नहीं गया है ।

(ल) इलेक्ट्रीकल ग्रेड एल्यूमिनियम के वितरण पर से अनौपचारिक नियन्त्रण अभी हाल ही में हटा लिया गया है और अब राज्यों के लिये कोटा नियतन करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये स्टेनलैस स्टील का कोटा

9924. श्री गं. चं. दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात, लान तथा बातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस बात के बाबूदू कि बतानों के निमित्त के लिये लघु उद्योगों को 1500 मीट्रिक टन स्टेनलैस स्टील की आवश्यकता है, मध्य प्रदेश को पिछले कुछ वर्षों से स्टेनलैस स्टील नहीं दिया गया है और क्या मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने इसकी मांग की है;

(ल) क्या सरकार का बिचार मध्य प्रदेश को स्टेनलैस स्टील सप्लाई करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ?

इस्पात, लान तथा बातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं. सेठी) : (क) कुछ वर्ष पूर्व लोहा और इस्पात नियन्त्रक ने विभिन्न

राज्यों के उद्योग निदेशकों से अकलुष इस्पात की मांगों के इन्हें न मांगे थे। मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने 114 टन की मांग का प्रायोजन किया था। जूंकि बर्तनों के निर्माण के लिए अकलुष इस्पात के आयात पर काफी प्रतिबन्ध थे इस लिए राज्यों को इसका आवंटन मांग की अनुपात से किया गया था। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटन इस प्रकार हुए:—

1961-66. 13 टन

अप्रैल-सितम्बर 1964. 13 टन

(ख) और (ग) यद्यपि आयात किये गये माल के उपलब्ध होने पर मध्य प्रदेश को इसका यथा संभव वितरण किया जायेगा लेकिन दूसरे राज्यों की मांग को भी ध्यान में रखना पड़ेगा।

भूमिगत जल संसाधन

9925. श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में किया जाने वाला "आपरेशन हार्ड राक" में भूमिगत जल संसाधनों को शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के लिये कौन-कौन से क्षेत्र चुने गये हैं?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख) "आपरेशन हार्ड राक" प्रायोजन का मुख्य लक्ष्य देश के तीन चुने हुये आशाजनक क्षेत्रों, अर्थात्—आंध्र प्रदेश, राजस्थान और बिहार, में आधार धातुओं के नये स्रोतों का पता लगाना है। हवाई सर्वेक्षणों के परिणाम स्वरूप प्राप्त हुए भूभौतिक व्रत, उचित निर्वन्धन के पश्चात् भूमिगत पानी के स्रोतों की खोज में थी, परोक्ष रूप से, प्रयुक्त किये जा सकते हैं। तथापि, "आपरेशन हार्ड राक" प्रायोजन के अन्तर्गत किये जा रहे हवाई सर्वेक्षण के बत्तमान कार्यक्रम में मध्य प्रदेश समाविष्ट नहीं है।

बेलाडिला में लौह अयस्क का उत्पादन

9926. श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बेलाडिला खानों (मध्य प्रदेश) में लौह अयस्क का उत्पादन होना आरम्भ हो गया है और आशा है कि 1970-71 तक प्रति वर्ष 60,000 लाख टन कच्चे लौह का निर्यात होने लग जायेगा और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में इस निर्यात को प्रतिवर्ष एक करोड़ टन तक बढ़ाने का आयोजन किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार 'ब्लू डस्ट लम्प' का जिसका उत्पादन लौह के उत्पादन के साथ-साथ बढ़ता जायेगा, निर्माण करने के लिये एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का है तथा यदि हां, तो कब तक?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य बेलाडिला क्षेत्र से लौह-अयस्क के निर्यात के संबंध में सूचना चाहते हैं। राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम ने जापान को निर्यात करने के उद्देश्य से प्रतिवर्ष 40 लाख मैट्रिक टन परिमाणित (साईज्ड) अयस्क के उत्पादन के लिये बेलाडिला क्षेत्र में निषेप संख्या 14 पर आधारित एक यन्त्रीकृत खान का विकास किया है। परीक्षण-उत्पादन अप्रैल 1968 में प्रारम्भ किया गया था। खान की निर्धारित क्षमता 1969-70 तक प्राप्त कर लेने की आशा है।

इस दीच में, सितम्बर 1967 में हाथों से खनन कार्यों द्वारा फ्लोट अयस्क का उत्पादन प्रारम्भ किया गया था और मार्च 1968 के अन्त तक लगभग 3.73 लाख मैट्रिक टन फ्लोट अयस्क जापान को सप्लाई की जा चुकी है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम पहली प्रावस्था में 20 लाख मैट्रिक टन परिमाणित (साईज्ड) अयस्क के उत्पादन के

उद्देश्य से, बैलाडिला क्षेत्र में निक्षेप संख्या 5 पर आधारित एक अन्य खान का विकास कर रहा है। निक्षेप संख्या 5 पर आधारित खान का अन्ततः प्रतिवर्ष 40 लाख मैट्रिक टन परिमाणित (साईज्ड) ग्रयस्क के उत्पादन के लिये विकास किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। इसके पूरे हो जाने पर, 100 लाख मैट्रिक टन लोह-ग्रयस्क के निर्यात करने की आयोजना है, जिसका व्यौरा यह है:—

निक्षेप संख्या 14...40 लाख मैट्रिक टन पिंड
10 लाख मैट्रिक टन चूर्ण
निक्षेप संख्या 5...40 लाख मैट्रिक टन पिंड
10 लाख मैट्रिक टन चूर्ण
जोड़ 100 लाख मैट्रिक टन

(ब) राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम ने 'ब्लू डस्ट' और लोहा-ग्रयस्क-चूर्ण के मुटिका बनाने (पेलेटाइजेशन) के सम्बन्ध में तकनीकी आधिक सम्भाव्यता का अध्ययन हाथ में लिया है। पेलेटाइजेशन संयंत्र का स्थापित किया जाना इन अध्ययनों के परिणाम पर होगा।

Underground Link-Up of Church-Gate and Victoria Terminus Station

9927. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a plan submitted by a Bombay Engineer, Shri R. N. Joshi for an underground link-up of the Church-gate and Victoria Terminus Stations ;

(b) if so, whether any further study of the proposal has been made at the official level ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government propose to convene a meeting of the concerned interests for a thorough appraisal of the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (d). In January, 1966, a proposal was received from Shri R. N. Joshi, a Bombay Engineer, for provision of additional transport

facilities in Bombay, including construction of an underground railway line. A Study Team on Metropolitan Transport had been formed by them, under the aegis of the Planning Commission, to examine the transport problems in the Metropolitan Cities of India, viz. Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Delhi. Shri Joshi was, therefore, informed to get in touch with this Study Team and to place his views regarding the provision of transport facilities in Bombay area, before it. Further consideration of the proposal awaits the final recommendations of the Study Team. In this connection, an interim survey report has been submitted and this is under examination by the Expert Committee of the Planning Commission.

Committee on Railway Catering and Passenger Amenities

9928. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Committee of Members of Parliament on Railway Catering and Passenger Amenities have been considered ;

(b) if so, the recommendations which have been accepted so far ; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them ?

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

(b) A statement containing the recommendations which have been accepted so far is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1216/68].

(c) Necessary instructions have been issued in some cases to Railway Administrations with a view to implementing the recommendations. In other cases, the matter is under examination and further action as necessary will be taken as soon as possible.

Institute of Company 'Secretaries

9920. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :

SHRI BEDABRATA

BARUA :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU ;

SHRI DEIVEEKAN :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are shortly setting up an Institute of Company Secretaries ;

(b) if so, when and what will be the constitutional set-up of the said Institute ;

(c) the ways in which interests of the Government Diploma holders in Company Secretaryship are sought to be safeguarded; and

(d) the steps which Government proposes contemplate to safeguard the interests of the proposed Institute and to see that foreign bodies are not allowed to conduct examinations for this profession after the Institute is set up as was done in the case of Institute of Chartered Accountants and Cost Accountants of India ?

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

(b) It is proposed to set up the Institute as a company under section 25 of the Companies Act. There shall be a Council consisting of a maximum of 15 members out of which 7 will be elected by Members of the Institute from amongst the Fellows and 8 will be nominated by the Government including atleast one representing the candidates who have been awarded the G. D. C. S. All powers of the Institute shall vest with the Council. The Council shall elect from among its members President and Vice-Presidents at the annual general meeting. It is also proposed that for such period and on such terms and remuneration as may be determined by the Government the affairs of the Institute shall be managed by one of the nominated members who shall be designated as Executive Vice-President. There shall also be a whole time Secretary.

(c) The Institute is proposed to be formed primarily to develop the profession of Company Secretaries in India and to consider all questions affecting the interests of persons engaged in or connected with the profession of Company Secretaries.

(d) The Council of the Institute will frame its own rules and regulations. It shall also consider in consultation with the Government after the formation of the proposed Institute the question whether or not the foreign bodies should be allowed to conduct examinations for this profession in India.

Transfer of Railway in Goa

9930. **SHRI D. C. SHARMA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the dispute over transfer of railway in Goa has been under study ;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Certain legal issues raised by the Marmugoa Port Trust in connection with Government of India's decision to vest the ownership of the Railway assets in Goa in the Ministry of Railways are under study.

(b) No final decision has yet been taken.

(c) The matter is still under consideration.

Land Acquired for Public Sector Projects

9931. **SHRI KARTIK ORAON :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large area of land acquired for the establishment of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi ; Bokaro Steel Plant ; Rourkela Steel Plant and Bhilai Steel Plant belonged to the members of Scheduled Tribes ; and

(b) if so, (i) the total number of acres of land acquired in respect of each project ; (ii) the total number of acres of land belonging to the members of Scheduled Tribes, (iii) the total number of families displaced on account of these projects separately, (iv) the total number of such families which belong to the members of

Scheduled Tribes. Project-wise ; and (v) whether all the displaced persons have rehabilitated ?

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

Bauxite Deposits

9932. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that bauxite deposits have been discovered in Chaitpur Police Station of Ranchi District ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that springs of Kerosene oil have been discovered in Bhikhampur area of Dumoi Block of Ranchi District ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The bauxite deposits in the area are already known to occur. The estimated reserves are of the order of about 3 million tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Assistant Engineers on Railways

9933. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Assistant Engineers with an experience of 13 to 15 years including about 8 to 10 years on the Railways have either not been confirmed or not considered for promotion ;

(b) if so, the total number of such Assistant Engineers ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to regularise their appointment and to dispel all doubts about their prospects on the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). There are 82 Temporary Assistant Engineers who have put in more than eight years

service on the Railways and have not been absorbed permanently. Of these 82, 57 have been promoted to Senior Scale in an officiating capacity.

(c) Under the Rules for Recruitment for Class I Services, temporary officers cannot be absorbed in Class I Service automatically. They are eligible for a specified quota of vacancies as laid down in the Rules. Their absorption in Class I against this quota is by a positive act of selection by the Union Public Service Commission.

Heavy Engineering Corporation Ranchi

9934. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the matters of recruitment, posting and promotion in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, the Bihar employees are discriminated against ;

(b) the total number of heads of the departments in the scales of Rs. 1,000 and above and the number of those who are Biharis ; and

(c) the number of the heads of the Departments in the said scales who are (a) from Chotanagpur (b) from Scheduled Tribes ?

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

(b) and (c). This information is not readily available. According to existing policy of Government, recruitment to posts other than those of class III and class IV or equivalent grades is made through all India advertisements.

Yeotmal-Achalpur Narrow Gauge Section

9935. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been no development of either line or rolling stock capacity including locomotives or passenger amenities available at stations during the last twenty years on Yeotmal-Achalpur narrow gauge section of the Central Railway ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether failure to renew and/or replace worn out railway equipment has resulted in making the operation of this line, dangerous to passengers and goods safety ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). This line is owned by the Central Provinces Railways Company Limited and worked by the Government through the Central Railway. Additions have been made to rolling stock during the last 20 years considering its utilisation, the stock is adequate. Minimum programme of development of line capacity and works for passenger amenities, permissible in terms of the agreement with the Company are being undertaken periodically. Large scale improvements cannot, however, be undertaken since the funds for the same have to be provided by the Company in terms of the agreement and the Company have expressed their unwillingness to do so due to paucity of funds. The line is regularly inspected by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety and no adverse remarks against safety conditions on this line have been brought to light in the recent past.

Central Assistance to Orissa

9936. **SHRI D. N. DEB :**
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) the total assistance given by the Central Government to the State of Orissa for Industrial Development in the private sector and public sector during 1966-67 and 1967-68 ; and

(b) whether the quantum was in consonance with the figures submitted by the State Government ?

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

Public Sector Undertakings

9937. **SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several public sector undertakings, which have appointed senior officers to look after thorough scrutiny of parts and components required by each assembly through importation and augmenting indigenous production, are not submitting six monthly reports on the above aspects to the Director General, Technical Development and the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries; and

(b) if so, the names of such undertakings and the reasons therefor ?

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

Filling up of Posts on the Central Railway

9938. **SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of SMs/ASMs/YMs/AYMs/TNIs/TIs in the scale of Rs. 250-380(AS) and above filled up from the staff belonging to the following categories during the last 5 years in the Various Divisions of the Central Railway ;

- (i) Traffic Apprentices.
- (ii) Traffic Apprentices promoted in the grade Rs. 205-280 (AS).
- (iii) Guards.
- (iv) Guard promoted as ASMs/SMs etc. in grade Rs. 205-280 (AS)
- (v) Staff initially recruited as Signaller/ASM ; and
- (vi) Staff initially recruited other than the above categories.

(b) in what age group, they were at the time of promotion (like 25 to 30 years, 30 to 35 years etc.) ; and

(c) at what stage their pay was fixed at the time of promotion to the grade ?

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

- (a) (i) 38.
- (ii) 5.
- (iii) 55.
- (iv) 22
- (v) 51
- (vi) 5

(b)	Age group	Number
25 to 35 Years	45	
35 to 40 Years	35	
40 to 45 Years	65	
45 to 50 Years	23	
50 to 55 Years	8	

(c) Their fixation of pay on promotion is done under the normal rules.

Import Substitution in Public Sector Undertakings

9939. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several public sector undertakings have not appointed senior officers to scrutinise thoroughly the demand for parts and components required by each assembly before they are imported so as to encourage indigenous substitutions therefore ; and

(b) if so, the names of such undertakings and the steps taken in this regard ?

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

Export Targets

9940. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total volume of India's exports at present and the proportionate values of industrial and agricultural goods comprising the same ;

(b) the total volume of export of goods of the industries affected by the recession

to the leading Western and Socialist countries respectively ;

(c) the proposed targets of exports during the next five years and steps being taken to achieve those targets ; and

(d) whether any specific plan and drive is launched to boost exports to the Arab and African countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The value of India's total exports in the first 11 months of 1967-68 was Rs. 1099.85 crores. Commodity-wise break-up is, however, available only upto January, 1968. Industrial products excluding ores, minerals, scrap and handicrafts accounted for 49% of the total exports in the first 10 months of 1967-68, while agricultural and allied products including plantation crops accounted for 37%.

(b) No survey has been made so far of the industries affected by the recession.

(c) The targets for exports for the Fourth Five Year Plan are at present under consideration.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Government have identified and are concentrating on certain 'growth points' amongst Arab and African countries which offer the best chances of rapid development of trade. The infrastructure of foreign trade, such as shipping, is also being built up and a recent example is the decision of the Shipping Corporation of India to start two new services with countries in West Asia.

Newspaper Factory Near Kottayam

9941. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finalised a programme for the setting up of a newspaper factory near Kottayam ;

(b) if so, the capacity and estimated cost thereof ; and

(c) when the work at this project is likely to be taken up ?

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

(c). A feasibility report has been prepared for setting up a newsprint mill in Kerala which is under consideration of Government. Till a decision is taken on this Report, it is not possible to indicate the capacity, cost of project or the time when work on the project is likely to be taken up.

Special Alloy Steel Plant

9942. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Industry Minister of Kerala had a talk with the Union Minister of Commerce in Delhi recently on the question of establishing special alloy steel plant utilising the iron ore deposits in Calicut District ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सूडान में हुई भारतीय व्यापार तथा ओद्योगिक प्रदर्शनी

9943. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वासिन्दा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूडान में हाल में हुई भारतीय व्यापार तथा ओद्योगिक प्रदर्शनी के परिणाम-स्वरूप विदेशों को भारतीय माल के निर्यात के लिये सरकार को कोई क्रयादेश मिले हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

वासिन्दा मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद शकी कुरेजी) : (क) जी, नहीं। प्रदर्शनी में भाग लेने वाले गैर-सरकारी पक्षों द्वारा क्रयादेश देते हैं।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रखा जाता है जिस में दुक किये गये क्रयादेशों के व्यौरे दिये गये हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया द्वितीय संस्करण LT—1217/68]

Import of Cloves

9944. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. United Spices Importers Ltd. are being allotted the quota of cloves by the State Trading Corporation ;

(b) if so, whether all the 748 established importers are the members of this company ;

(c) if not, how many of them are members of this company ;

(d) what was the total value of imports of cloves during 1966-67 and how much was allotted to this Company ; and

(e) the margin of profit on the sales of cloves earned by the company ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No quotas of cloves are being allotted by the State Trading Corporation to M/s. United Spices Importers' Ltd., Bombay. The quota of cloves allotted by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for release to the established importer, however, is being routed by the STC through M/S United Spices Importers Ltd., Bombay for distribution among the established importers.

(b) There are at present 782 established importers of cloves and all of them are members of the Company.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No import of cloves was effected by the STC during 1966-67.

(e) No profit is allowed to the Company. They are paid a remuneration at a fixed rate of Rs. 5.00 per 10 kgs. to meet their overheads towards capital investment, clearance, storage and distribution of cloves to their members.

पश्चिम रेलवे के सजांची

9945. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी रेलवे के जो सजांची पहले ढेढ़ लाल रूपये का बित-

रण करते थे अब उनको 2 से 3 लाख रुपये का वितरण करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सच है कि अन्य रेलों में खजांचियों को जहाँ 2 से 3 लाख तक रुपयों का वितरण करना होता है उन्हें समयोपरि भत्ता दिया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो पश्चिमी रेलवे के खजांचियों को समयोपरि भत्ता न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि वे 6 से 7 लाख रुपये का वितरण करते हैं?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री श्र० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हाँ। 60-150 रुपये और 100-185 रुपये के अधिकृत बेतनमान में प्रत्येक वितरक बेतन कलंक के लिए क्रमशः $1\frac{1}{2}$ लाख और $2\frac{1}{2}$ लाख रोकड़ का मानदण्ड निर्धारित था। इन पदों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उन्हें 100-185 रुपये और 160-250 रुपये के अधिकृत बेतनमान में किये जाने के बाद प्रत्येक का मानदण्ड क्रमशः $2\frac{1}{2}$ लाख और $3\frac{1}{2}$ लाख रुपये कर दिया गया।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता नहीं दिया गया क्योंकि उन्होंने काम के घन्टे बिनि-

यमों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित घन्टों से अधिक समय काम नहीं किया।

टायर तथा ट्यूबों का निर्धारण

9946. श्री दुकम बन्द कल्पवाय : क्या श्रीदेविगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966 तथा 1967 में विभिन्न श्रीदेविगिक संस्थानों ने मोटर कारों तथा स्कूटरों के कितने टायर तथा ट्यूब तैयार किये;

(ख) वर्ष 1968 के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने टायर तथा ट्यूबों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये श्रीदेविगिक संस्थाओं को कोई विशेष सुविधाएँ दी हुई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है?

श्रीदेविगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलरहीन भसी अहमद) : (क) 1966-तथा 1967 में मोटर कार के टायर तथा ट्यूबों और स्कूटर टायरों तथा ट्यूबों का उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार था : —

रकम का नाम	1966				1967			
	कार+	स्कूटर	कार+	स्कूटर	टायर	ट्यूबे	टायर	ट्यूबे
	टायर	ट्यूबे	टायर	ट्यूबे	टायर	ट्यूबे	टायर	ट्यूबे
1. डनलप	297349	288295	102880	120674	305540	365467	68930	79153
2. फायर स्टोन	186316	137507	20086	15132	126381	217435	11610	29762
3. सीट	66962	84148	18415	28850	89636	134307	36416	53338
4. गुरीयर	73219	81649			90932	73138		
5. प्रीमीयर	12633	9355			30958	25706		
6. मद्रास रबड़	47116	54224	9477	9157	55499	68123	26620	26416
फाइ								
7. इनचेक	39430	46229			55903	62743	1033	
योग	723025	701407	150858	173813	754849	946619	144609	
								188669

(+ दिप्पण : हस्ते हक तथा जीवे भी सम्मिलित हैं)

(क) 1968 में शेषरक्षणाती उत्तर उद्देश का मोटर कार के 7,22,100 टायर और बहू-टर टायरों के 2,52,500 टायर बनाने का विचार है।

(ग) तथा (घ). सरकार ने मोटर गाड़ी टायर उद्योग पर टायरों के उत्पादन में चूंच के महत्व पर जोर दिया है। इसलिए उनकी परामर्श दिया जाया है कि वे अपनी कारबता में 26 प्रतिशत बढ़ावा दें। उनको वह भी आवश्यक सन दिया जाया है कि इस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति के लिए यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो सरकार टायर उत्पादकों के संतुलन उपकरण जैसे कोल्ड और इंजेशन आर्टिक के असार के अवैदनों पर भी विचार करें। आवश्यक में इस्तर उद्देश्य वे 1968 में सभी ग्रामांक के 82,94,360 टायरों के उत्पादन का कार्यक्रम बनाया है जिससे 1967 के उत्पादन की अपेक्षा 5,88,361 टायरों की बढ़ावा हो जायगी।

और अधिक उत्पादन क्षमता की स्थापना करने के उद्देश्य से इस उद्देश को हाल ही में प्रतिबन्धित सूची से हटा दिया गया है। मोटर-गाड़ी टायर उद्योग को सूचित कर दिया गया है कि विद्यमान एककों के अधिक विस्तार में उन एककों की ओर अधिक ज्यान दिया जाय जिनका मोटर गाड़ी निकालियाँ और अविरक्षा विभाग के लिये संतोषजनक सम्भरण होता है, जिनकी नियर्ति सफलतायें सराहनीय है और जिन्हें उन औजानाधों को, जिनके लिए उन्हें लाइसेंस दिये गये थे, पूरी तरह आकू कर लिया है और जो एकके आंतरिक ट्रिप्टि से खामड़ाइक है।

अपर हॉटिया एक्सप्रेस में विदेशीयों का सूचा जान।

9947. श्री हुकम चन्द काल्पनाय : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च 1968 के उत्तरार्द्ध में कानपुर और इटावा रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच अपर हॉटिया एक्सप्रेस में दो निवेशियों

को सूट किया जायगा, जैसा कि 28 मार्च, 1968 के “वीर प्रलूब” में सरकार जून है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने मूल्य की बस्तुएं जूटी रहीं; और

(ग) जूटी गई बस्तुओं को बरामद करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यकारी की है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री च० मु० पुलाता) :

(क) से (ग). 14 डाउन अपर हॉटिया एक्सप्रेस से सफर करने वाले दो विदेशीयों ने कानपुर की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस को शिकायत की थी कि उनके डिब्बे से एक सूटकेस तथा आशिग बैग की चोरी हो गयी है। चोरी गये माल की कीमत लगभग 500 रुपये बतायी जाती है।

भारतीय रेलवे पुलिस कानपुर ने भारतीय दंड संहिता की घारा 379 के अन्तर्गत 22 3-68 को एक मामला अपराध संख्या 182 वर्ज किया है। अपराधी व्यक्तियों को पकड़ने तथा चोरी गये माल को बरामद करने के लिए पूरा प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

उत्तर हॉटिया एक्सप्रेस का पटरी से उत्तर जाना

9948. श्री हुकम चन्द काल्पनाय : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 2 जनवरी, 1968 के “हिन्दुस्तान” में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार कानपुर से 70 मील दूर भरथना में अपर हॉटिया एक्सप्रेस (14 डाउन) का इंजन तथा 6 डिब्बे पटरी से उत्तर गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के कारण कितने व्यक्ति मरे तथा कितने घायल हुए और रेलवे सम्पत्ति की कितनी हानि हुई,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस दुर्घटना की जांच की है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस दुर्घटना के पीछे किसी विदेशी तत्व का हाथ होने की आशंका है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) सम्बन्धितः माननीय सरस्य का आकाश उस दुर्घटना से है जो 1-1-1968 को भरतना स्टेशन पर (कानपुर से 119 किलोमीटर दूर) हुई थी और जिसमें अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस के पिछले पांच डिब्बे पटरी से उत्तर गये थे।

(ख) इस दुर्घटना में न कोई मरा और न गम्भीर रूप से घायल हुआ। रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 37,085 रुपये की क्षति पहुँचने का अनुमान है।

(ग) जी हाँ। यह दुर्घटना डिब्बे का निवाला गियर टूट जाने के कारण हुई थी।

(घ) जी नहीं।

रेलवे में लूटपाट, डकेती, अपहरण तथा हत्याएँ को घटनाएँ

9949. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1960 से प्रतिवर्ष परिवहन, पूर्ण, पूर्वोत्तर तथा मध्य रेलवे में लूटपाट, डकेती, अपहरण तथा हत्या, की कितनी घटनाएँ हुई हैं;

(ख) सरकार को प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार पृथक्-पृथक् कितने मूल्य की सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी सम्पत्ति लूटी गई; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। सूचना इकट्ठी करने में जो परिश्रम होगा वह इससे निकलने वाले परिणाम के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

मुरादाबाद में अधिकारी से फिल प्लेटों का बरामद किया जाएगा

9950. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुरादाबाद में पुलिस ने कुछ लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया है जिनके पास से बहुत सी फिल प्लेटों बरामद की गई थीं;

(ख) मार्च, 1968 में इस सम्बन्ध में मुरादाबाद में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उनके पास से कितनी फिल प्लेटों बरामद हुई हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) से (ग). जी हाँ। 6-3-68 को एक गैंग-मैन गिरफ्तार किया गया था और उसके कर्जे से 102 किलोग्राम सी० एस० टी०/९ (कड़ाही) जिसकी कीमत 200 रुपये थी, बरामद की गई। अभियुक्त व्यक्ति को चोरी के माल के साथ मुगलपुरा पुलिस स्टेशन में भेज दिया गया, जिसकि यह घटना जिस स्थान पर हुई, वह उसके अधिकार क्षेत्र में पड़ता है। पुलिस अभी मामले की जांच कर रही है।

Trade with Socialist Countries

9951. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : With the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply-given to Un-started Question No. 7265 on the 16th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government propose to orientate trade with the Socialist countries to ward off the adverse effects caused by the pressure on sterling and dollars in the capitalist countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The pressures on British pound and the U. S. dollar have not necessarily had an adverse effect on India's trade and, having regard to the extent and depth of India's trade relationship with these two countries, it is not considered necessary to reorient our trade with the Socialist or other countries. We are primarily interested in increasing our exports to all countries in the world.

Production of Steel

9952. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been sharp fall in the production of steel in the country recently ;

(b) whether this fall is more in the case of private units than in the case of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. ;

(c) the factors responsible for this fall and the amount of financial loss the industry has suffered ; and

(d) how Government propose to revitalise the industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The volume and trend of production of steel and the private and public sector Steel Plants have been indicated in the table below :

(Production of steel
ingots in million
tonnes)

	1965	1966	1967
Private Sector	2.92	2.93	2.77
Public Sector	3.37	3.53	3.45
(Hindustan Steel Limi- ted).			
Total :	6.29	6.46	6.22

(c) During 1966-67, Hindustan Steel Limited suffered a loss of about Rupees 20.5 crores the two Steel Plants in the

private sector viz. Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Indian Iron and Steel Company made a net profit of Rupees 7.57 crores and Rupees 5.54 crores respectively. As the accounts for the year 1967-68 have not been finalised so far, it is not possible to indicate the extent of profit/loss for 1967-68. The entire loss suffered by HSL in 1966-67 cannot, however, be attributed to fall in production only.

The fall in production during 1967-68 was primarily on account of the recession in the country which has adversely affected engineering industries—an important category of steel consumers. Apart from that, certain other factors, such as, labour troubles at the steel plants and cut back in developmental expenditure of the Government have also contributed towards the fall in production.

(d) The measures to revitalise the industry are linked up with those intended to combat the present recessionary trend in the economy. Sales promotion activities and export promotion measures have been undertaken on an extensive scale by all the Steel Plants. In particular, possibilities of diversification of products and of making production more demand-oriented are now being examined by Government. It is expected that with these measures there would be an improvement in the off take of steel both in the domestic and foreign markets.

Export of Raw Petroleum Coke

9953. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : SHRI R. D. BHANDARE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the contracts entered into with foreign parties for the export of raw petroleum coke since its production started in the country till 31st March, 1968 particularly indicating the dates of the contracts, quantities involved in each case and export price per metric ton ;

(b) the actual quantity exported against each contract and the balance, if any, to be exported as on the 31st March, 1968 ;

(c) the average net foreign exchange earning per metric ton on the quantity of raw petroleum coke exported ;

(d) whether any demurrage and/or wharfage was paid on the exported

quantities to the Calcutta Port by Indian Oil Corporation Limited and if so, how much and on what tonnage ; and

(e) whether Government have entered into any new contracts in the month of April, 1968 and the future policy in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). A statement showing details of the contracts entered into by the State Trading Corporation with various parties and actual quantities exported against each contracts is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1218/68]. It is not in the business interest of the Corporation to disclose information on the prices.

(c) Average net foreign exchange earning is Rs. 114 FOB Calcutta.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir. Government have decided that no further export should be allowed for the present.

Asoka Paper Mills

9954. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1253 on the 10th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the estimates of the additional finances required by the Asoka Paper Mills Ltd., have been known by now from the management of the Mill or from the Government of Bihar or assessed through the agency of the Union Government itself ;

(b) whether any request has been received from the Bihar Government for grant of a loan ; and

(c) whether Government have considered the question of taking over the Mill ?

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

कपास पेंदा करने वाले किसानों को मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में गारन्टी

9955. श्री देव राव पाटिल : क्या वारिष्ठ मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की नीति कृषकों को मूल्य की गारन्टी देने की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कृषकों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये विनियमित मण्डी से खरीदी जाने वाली कपास के बारे में, निम्नतम मूल्य निर्धारित करने के सम्बन्ध में मूल्य आयोग द्वारा क्या सिफारिशें की गई हैं ?

वारिष्ठ मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख) . रुई उगाने वालों को समुचित लाभ की प्राप्ति सुनिश्चित कराने के हेतु चालू मौसम (1967-68) के लिये भारतीय रुई के समर्थन मूल्य कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किये गये स्तरों पर निश्चित किये गये हैं, जो 1966-67 के मौसम के निम्नतम मूल्यों से 5 से 20 प्रतिशत तक अधिक हैं।

Foreign Exchange to Companies

9956. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much foreign exchange has been allotted for the expansion of business, import of material or raw material during the last five years to (i) Cemmentation Patel, Bombay, (ii) Rallis India Ltd., (iii) Mercury Travels (P) Ltd., Calcutta, (iv) Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd., Bangalore, (v) Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning and Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Coimbatore (vi) Bengal Brothers Ltd., Calcutta, (vii) Oberai Hotels Ltd., (viii) Tractors and Equipment Corporation Ltd., New Delhi (ix) Metal Distributors Ltd., Calcutta, (x) Clarks Hotel, Varanasi, (xi) India Cement Ltd., Madras, (xii) C. Edulje and Company, Nagpur, and (xiii) Aluminium Industries Ltd., Kerala ;

(b) whether any case of misuse of foreign exchange by these firms has come to the notice of Government ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Statistics regarding the amount of foreign exchange allotted for the expansion business, import of machinery or raw material is not maintained on a firm-wise basis and the information asked for is, therefore, not available.

(b) and (c). In view of the answer to (a), do not arise.

Foreign Exchange allotted to Certain Companies

9957. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange allotted for the expansion of business, Import of machinery or raw material during the last four years to (i) Koppers India Ltd., Calcutta (ii) J. K. Industries, Calcutta, (iii) Enfield India Ltd., (iv) British India Corporation, Kanpur, (v) Amalgamated Coalfields Ltd., (vi) V. M. Salgaocar and Bros., Goa, (vii) Forbes Campbell and Co. Ltd. (viii) Chowgule and Co. Ltd. Goa (ix) Jolly Brothers, Ltd., Bombay, and (x) Skoda India Ltd., Bombay ;

(b) whether any case of misuse of this foreign exchange by these firms has come to the notice of Government ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Statistics regarding the amount of foreign exchange allotted for the expansion of business, import of machinery or raw material is not maintained on a firm-wise basis and the information asked for is therefore not available.

(b) and (c). In view of the answer to (a), do not arise.

Foreign Exchange Allotted to Certain Companies

9958. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange allotted for the expansion of business on import of material or raw material during the last three years to (i) Southern Roadways Ltd., Madras, (ii) Orient General Industries Ltd., (iii) Bombay Gas, Co., Bombay, (iv) Bengal Corporation (P) Ltd., Calcutta, (v) Modi Industries, Modinagar, (vi) Smith Stainistree and Co. Ltd., (vii) Sirsilk Ltd., Andhra Pradesh, (viii) Dalmia Iron and Steel Ltd., (ix) Ogale Glass Works, Ltd., (x) Dalmia Cement Bharat Ltd., New Delhi ;

(b) whether any cases of misuse of this foreign exchange by these firms has come to the notice of Government ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Statistics regarding the amount of foreign exchange allotted for the expansion of business, import of machinery or raw material is not maintained on a firm-wise basis and the information asked for is therefore not available.

(b) and (c). In view of the answer to (a), do not arise.

Foreign Exchange allotted to certain Companies

9959. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange allotted for the expansion of business, import of material or raw material during the last three years to (i) Bird & Co., Calcutta, (ii) Shaw Wallace and Company, Madras, (iii) Jay Engineering Works, Calcutta, (iv) W. H. Brady and Company Ltd., (v) Thackersey Moolji and Company Ltd., Bombay, (vi) National Tobacco Co. Ltd., and (vii) Utkal Machinery Co. Ltd. Bourkela ;

(b) whether any case of misuse of the foreign exchange by these firms has come to the notice of Government ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Statistics regarding the amount of foreign exchange allotted for the expansion of business, import of machinery or raw material is not maintained on a firm-wise basis and the information asked for is therefore not available.

(b) and (c). In view of the answer to (a), do not arise.

Hindustan Central Industry Ltd. Nangloi, Delhi

9960. SHRI NIHIL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total amount paid by Government to the Hindustan Central Industry Ltd., Nangloi Delhi during the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): An amount of Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees twenty five thousand) was paid in the form of loan to the Hindustan Central Industry Ltd., Nangloi in 1963 by the erstwhile Punjab Financial Corporation.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरण

9961. श्री बद्रबन्द शिंह कुमाराह : क्या श्रीद्वयिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सरकारी क्षेत्र के श्रीद्वयिक उपकरणों में होने वाले घाटे के कारणों पर विचार करने और भविष्य में ऐसा बाटा न हो इसके लिये मार्गोपाय सुझाने के लिये एक समिति की नियुक्ति पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

श्रीद्वयिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलदाहीन अली जहांद) : (क) जी नहीं। लाभ में सुधार करने की हाइट से

सरकारी उपकरणों के कार्य संबंधित की लगतार समीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ल) प्रश्न ही वही उठा :

Prices of Cloth

9962. SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6024 on the 2nd April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of increase in the price of controlled varieties of mill made cloth ;

(b) if so, the broad details of the scheme and the decision taken in the matter ;

(c) whether it will make the consumers to pay more ; and

(d) if so, to what extent the increase is proposed to be adjusted within the excise revenue ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (d). Attention is invited to the Statement laid by me on the Table of the House on 1st May, 1968 regarding production and marketing of cotton textiles.

रेयन कपड़े के नियंत्रित मूल्य

9963. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वासिन्द्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 3 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के रेयन कपड़े के नियंत्रित के सम्बन्ध में राज्य व्यापार नियम द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्यों के बारे में व्यापारियों में असन्तोष व्याप्त है;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, मौर

(ग) इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वासिन्द्य भंडासय में उप मंत्री (श्री नौहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) ऐसी कोई सूचना सरकार को नहीं मिली है।

(ल) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठा।

उत्तर प्रदेश तथा जम्मू और काश्मीर को दिया गया लोहे और इस्पात का कोटा

9964. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या इस्पात, लाल तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत चार वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश तथा जम्मू और काश्मीर में किन-किन फर्मों को स्टेनलेस स्टील का कोटा दिया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह कोटा देते समय उनकी आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखा गया था; और

(ग) क्या इन फर्मों द्वारा इस कोटे के सही उपयोग के बारे में कोई जांच की गई है, और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यूहा क्या है ?

इस्पात, लाल तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) से (ग) . अप्र०-संसितम्बर 1961 की लाइसेंस—अवधि से प्रत्येक कारखाने को स्टेनलेस स्टील का कोटा नियुक्त करने का काम सम्बन्धित राज्यों के उद्योग निदेशकों को सौप दिया गया है । प्रत्येक कारखाने का कोटा निश्चित करने और माल के ठीक उपयोग की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारियों की है ।

Small Car Project

9965. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation has been submitted by the Small Car Project Committee, Nagpur to the Prime Minister demanding the setting up of a Small Car Project in Nagpur ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ;

(c) the action taken thereon ; and

(d) whether Government propose to establish the Small Car Factory in Nagpur or at any other centre ?

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

(b) The Small Car Project Committee, Nagpur have demanded that Nagpur should be selected as the site for the location of the proposed Small Car Project. The reasons advanced by the Committee for the location of the Small Car Project at Nagpur mainly are :—

(i) Economically, it will mitigate the effects of recession on the engineering industries in that region ;

(ii) Industrially, it will encourage establishment of ancillary industries in Nagpur and the Vidarbha region ;

(iii) Geographically, Nagpur, being centrally located, will be suitable for strategic considerations and for the convenience of communications ;

(iv) Technically, the project would be efficiently administered since adequate technically qualified personnel are available in the region ; and

(v) The city of Nagpur having lost the status of the capital of a State, the establishment of the project at Nagpur will remove the complaint of the citizens that it has been neglected.

(c) and (d). The Small Car Project Committee, Nagpur had also represented through the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. The latter has been informed that the suggestion for locating the project at Nagpur will be considered, along with similar requests from other States, after a decision is taken on the policy issue as to whether or not the Small Car Project is to be taken up for implementation.

Khalasis in Jamalpur Workshops

9966. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Khalasis working in the Jamalpur Workshops of the Eastern Railway ;

(b) whether any promotional avenues are open to these staff ;

(c) whether representations have been received from the staff for promotions to higher categories ; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) 1,524 as on 31.12.1967.

(b) Yes.
(c) Yes, on 20.7.1967.

(d) Government are satisfied that the existing channels of promotion provided for the staff are adequate. A reply has been given to the representation.

M/S Cooper Allen Co. of Kanpur

9967. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Kanpur Industrial Workers' Association dated the 20th February, 1968 making certain serious allegations against the management of M/s Cooper Allen Company of Kanpur ;

(b) whether investigations have been instituted into these complaints ; and

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

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

(b) and (c). An inspection under Section 209(4) was ordered and the Inspector's report which has just been received is under study.

Revision of Prices of Hindustan Steel Products

9968. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering up-ward revision of the price structure of Hindustan Steel products in view of the loss suffered by this undertaking ; and

(b) if so, what will be the basis of such revision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). At present prices are fixed by the Joint Plant Committee after decontrol with effect from 1st May, 1967,

Rise in Price of Tea and Coffee sold at Railway Stalls

9969. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an abnormal rise in the price of tea and coffee sold in tea stalls and restaurants at Railway Stations ; and

(b) if so, whether the above price rise is permanent or temporary on account of scarcity of sugar ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). In view of the steep rise in the prices of ingredients like sugar, tea, coffee, milk, and staff costs etc., the selling prices of tea and coffee have been slightly increased with effect from 10.4.1968 and the revised prices compare favourably with the prices charged in catering establishments of similar standard outside Railway premises. The prices will be reviewed from time to time.

Foreign Collaboration

9970. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies in India which have foreign collaboration ;

(b) the capital of these Companies and the percentage of shares which India and foreign countries have in each ; and

(c) whether the foreign collaborators have been given the guarantee to get their profits in foreign exchange and if so, what are the rules therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) 2038 cases of foreign collaboration have been approved by Govt. during the years 1961 to 1967. [Out of this 709 cases involve foreign capital participation.

(b) The figures of total capital and foreign capital involved in these 709 cases have not been separately worked out. However, the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin January 1967 contains a detailed study of foreign investments in India. By

and large, minority foreign capital participation has been allowed in these cases.

(c) It is not Government's policy to place any restrictions on the remittance of profits earned by non-residents on their investment in India, provided the foreign investment has been duly approved. Such remittances are normally freely allowed subject to the payment of taxes and after completion of certain procedural formalities.

Shortage of Non-Ferrous Metals

9971. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of industries are suffering as a result of acute shortage of non-ferrous metals notably copper and zinc ;

(b) whether Government have noted the UN report that every ton of steel needs

40 lbs. of copper and similar quantities of lead and zinc ; and

(c) the extent of gap between demands and availability by 1970-71 and steps to be taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The priority industries are, however, being allowed to import sufficient non-ferrous metals to meet their requirements and as such their production has not suffered due to shortage of these metals.

(b) It is not clear as to which U.N. report the Member is referring to. Attempts are, however, being made to locate and study the said report.

(c) The extent of gap between the demand as estimated earlier, and availability of different non-ferrous metals by 1970-71 is indicated below :—

Metal	Estimated demand	Internal production (including scrap availability)		Gap
		Production	Scrap availability	
(In tonnes)				
Aluminium	2,75,000	1,50,000	25,000	1,00,000
Copper	1,80,000	36,500	10,500	1,33,000
Zinc	1,17,000	38,000	7,100	72,000
Lead	1,26,000	3,000	5,000	1,18,000
Tin	9,900	—	—	9,900
Nickel	15,000	—	—	15,000

In connection with the formulation of the new Fourth Plan commencing from 1-4-69, the Planning Commission have set up Planning Groups for different industries including one on Non-Ferrous Metals. This group is presently engaged in working out the revised estimates of demand, indigenous availability etc. The above estimates are thus subject to review in the light of the recommendations of the Planning Group on Non-Ferrous Metals. The following 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 the private sector) is under various stages of implementation. It is likely to take the installed capacity to 443,300 tonnes per annum by 1972-73.

2. *Copper.* There is at present only one copper smelter in the country which produces about 9,000 tonnes of metals 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 1971-72. 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 proving 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 upto 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.

4. *Tin.* At present economically workable deposits of tin are not known in India, though some pockets have been reported in Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Gaya Districts of Bihar, Hasnipur in Gujarat, Dhanbal in Mysore and Bhilwara in Rajasthan. All these deposits are not considered of any commercial value. There is at present no indigenous production of primary tin metal though some small quantities of secondary tin are recovered from scrap etc. The requirements are being imported.

Nickel. Presently there is no indigenous production of Nickel in the country and no economic deposit has so far been located. The requirements are being met by import.

Search for Non-Ferrous Minerals

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 Aravalli 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.

स्वरूप से रासायनिक उर्वरकों का आयात

9972. श्री वशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : क्या बालिक्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत तथा रूस के बीच कोई करार हुआ है जिसके अन्तर्गत भारत प्रगते वर्ष रूस से रासायनिक उर्वरकों का आयात करेगा;

(ख) इन रासायनिक उर्वरकों के भारत में पहुँचने पर उनकी प्रति टन सागत कितनी होगी और यह किसानों को प्रति टन किस दर पर बेचा जायेगा; और

(ग) रूस द्वारा सप्लाई किये गये उर्वरकों के भाव यूरोपीय देशों की तुलना में कैसे हैं?

बालिक्य भंडालय में उप भंत्री (श्री नौहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी, हाँ। 7-1-1966 को की गयी एक व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत जिसमें भारत तथा सोवियत रूस के मध्य व्यापार की प्रायोजना की गयी है, आगामी वर्ष अर्धांत 1969 में सेवियत रूस से रासायनिक उर्वरकों के आयात की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) संभरण की मात्रा का निर्णय भारत में स्वदेशी उत्पादन और सोवियत रूस से भिन्न स्रोतों से प्राप्यता के आधार पर किया जायेगा। वित्त प्रकार के रासायनिक उर्वरकों का प्रति टोन भूल्य भी संविदाको पूरा करते समय चालू बाजार भाव पर निर्भर रहेगा।

सोवियत रूस से आयातित रासायनिक उर्वरक स्वदेशी तथा आकस्ति देशों ही स्रोतों से

कुल प्राप्ति के साथ उर्वरक पुल में मिल जायेंगे और किसानों को "बिना लाभहानि के आधार पर" बिक्री के लिए खुदरा भाव निम्नलिखित होने की सम्भावना है : —

1.	अमोनियम सल्फेट	513/-	रु. प्रति मे.०टन
	(50 किलो. की पैकिंग)		
2.	"	(100 किलो. की पैकिंग)	502/-
3.	यूरिया	860/-	"
4.	म्यूरिएट भाफ		
	पोटाश	419/-	"

(पत्तन के गोदाम से चलते समय)

(ग) सोवियत रूस द्वारा उर्वरकों के सम्बरण के भाव यूरोपीय देशों के भाव के अनुरूप ही हैं।

Manufacture of Scooters

9973. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether the decision for the setting up of an additional unit for the manufacture of scooters and to expand the existing units has been taken by the Licensing Committee ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Licensing Committee had appointed a small Sub-Committee to make a detailed examination of the pending schemes and recommend three or four schemes out of them which were most promising. The Sub-Committee took some time over this because one of the members was pre-occupied with work connected with UNCTAD II. The Sub-Committee has since submitted its report which will be taken up for consideration by the Licensing Committee at its next meeting.

Urea produced at Neyveli

9974. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

- (a) the total quantity of urea produced at Neyveli ;
- (b) the quantity allotted to the Thamizhagha Arasu (Madras State) from this unit ;
- (c) whether the State Government have requested the Central Government to allot 80 per cent of the production ; and
- (d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The total quantity of Urea produced from March, 1966 upto 28th April, 1968, was 1,42,120.280 tonnes.

- (b) 89,859.000 tonnes during the above period.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Premier Tyre Factory at Kalamassery

9975. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to manufacture scooter tyres in Premier Tyre Factory at Kalamassery, Kerala State;

(b) if so, the target fixed when the scooter tyre production is likely to commence ; and

(c) the estimated additional employment Potential from this Project ?

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

(b) Messrs Premier Tyres Ltd., Bombay have a proposal to manufacture 40,000 scooter tyres per annum in their factory at Kalamassery. Production is likely to commence during the course of this year.

(c) Production of scooter tyres is being undertaken by the company with a view to diversifying the production, and though

it may involve employment of some additional manpower it is not likely to enhance the employment potential to any substantial extent.

Titanium Products, Trivandrum

9976. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

- (a) whether an agreement has been reached with a British firm for the expansion of the Titanium Products, Trivandrum;
- (b) if so, main features thereof;
- (c) the expenditure involved on this expansion;
- (d) the contributions from the Central Government in this regard; and
- (e) the additional employment expected from this expansion?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir. No foreign collaboration is needed for this expansion,

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Rs. 625 lakhs.

(d) A loan of Rs. 30 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Kerala during 1967-68 for financing the expansion. During 1968-69 a budget provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made for giving as loan to Kerala Government.

- (e) 198 (including all categories).

Theft of Rationed items from Railway wagons

9977. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Food Department of West Bengal Government has complained of serious thefts of rationed items from Railway wagons recently;
- (b) if so, the volume thereof; and
- (c) the steps which Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) (a) and (b). Yes. According to the complaint received from the West Bengal Government in April 68, seven to ten percent of Quota of sugar

allotted to the State was reported to have been lost in transit on account of pilferage. The matter is under examination of the Eastern Railway administration.

- (c) the following preventive measures have been taken;
- (i) Strict supervision is being maintained at yards;
- (ii) Frequent raids are conducted and ambushes are arranged at plague spots;
- (iii) Plain clothes staff are engaged to collect intelligence about crime activities;
- (iv) Close co-operation is being maintained with the commercial department;
- (v) Escorts are provided on trains particularly those moving with food consignments; and
- (vi) Armed patrolling has also been introduced at selected yards.

Representations from Railway Electrification Staff

9978. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have received a number of representations from the Railway Electrification staff in the matter of shifting the work units; and
- (b) if so, the steps which have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Certain representations have been received in regard to the organisation of the Railway Electrification and the points raised are being duly considered.

Kangra Tea Marketing Cooperative Society

9979. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Kangra Tea Marketing Cooperative Society is manned by tea producers of the Himachal Pradesh and is an exporter of tea to Afghanistan;

- (b) whether it has represented to Government for issuing an import license

for the import of dry fruits against the export of tea; and

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

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Kangra Tea Marketing Cooperative Society is mainly a cooperative society formed by producers of tea in Kangra, though merchants and traders in tea are also eligible to become members without voting rights. The Society as such does not export tea.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Licences for import of Afghan fruits fresh and dry, are already being issued to approved importers against export of permissible items, including tea. Under the current policy, exporters of non-traditional items to Afghanistan are also eligible to import Afghan fruits. There has been a considerable rise in India's overall export of tea to Afghanistan during 1966-67 and 1967-68, and the Government do not see any reason to modify the present policy.

Memorandum from Class I Railway Officers Re. Conditions of Service.

9980. **SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY : SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN : SHRI D. N. DEB :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Class I Officers of the Railways have submitted a memorandum to the Railway authorities drawing their attention to the growing disparity in the conditions of service between officers of the railway organisation and those working in other sectors of Government services; and

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

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

(b) The representation is under consideration.

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर लाइसेंस प्राप्त कुली तथा विक्रेता

9981. **श्री अ० स्ति० सहूल : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे स्टेशनों पर

काम कर स्टेशनों प्राप्त कुलीयों तथा विक्रेताओं के हितों की रक्षा के लिए कोई कानूनी संरक्षण की व्यवस्था है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री अ० स्ति० सुलाला) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया]। देखिये संस्था LT-1219/68]

टोक, राजस्थान में चमड़ा कारखाना

9982. **श्री जमुना लाल :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार टोक, राजस्थान में चमड़े का एक कारखाना लगाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) इस कारखाने के अब तक स्थापित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या इसे सरकारी क्षेत्र में लगाया जायेगा अथवा भैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में, और

(ङ) उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा कितनी-कितनी पूँजी लगाये जाने की सम्भावना है?

श्री औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलदीन अली अहमद) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार का टोक राजस्थान में चमड़ा कमाने का एक कारखाना लगाने का विचार है।

(ख) और (ग) : अभी इस परियोजना की योजना बनाई जा रही है, क्योंकि यूगो-स्लाविया के सहयोगियों ने परियोजना के लिए जिन मशीनों की आवश्यकता पढ़ी उनका ब्योरा अभी तक नहीं निकाला है।

(घ) यह कारखाना सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित करने का विचार है।

(क) इस परियोजना पर लगभग 1 करोड़ हॉ का कुल सर्व राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जायेगा ।

Export of Coal

9983. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to study the long-term coal export potential to countries other than Ceylon, Burma and Pakistan to reduce the increasing stocks in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration at present. Efforts are however being made to explore the possibilities of exporting coal to countries like Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Sudan and U.A.R.

Survey of Minerals in Narsinghpur District

9984. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 2606 on the 1st December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether Narsinghpur District has already been surveyed ;

(b) if so, what minerals were traced there and the approximate quantities thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether it will soon be surveyed as it has many minerals like iron, coal, lime stone and copper ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Geological mapping, preliminary mineral assessment and reconnaissance survey in parts of Narsinghpur district have been carried out by the Geological Survey of India and the work is still in progress during the current field season. The survey carried out has revealed that the occurrences of asbestos, iron ore and copper are not encouraging. Geophysical

work recommended for copper will be taken up by the Geological Survey of India in due course. Occurrences of flux grade limestone, dolomite, soapstone have been recorded. Work for iron ores at Dilbir, Hithanpur ; limestone at Chandion ; coal at Gotitoria, Mohpani by drilling is in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

Invention Promotion Board

9985. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Invention Promotion Board has given awards to many persons for their inventions ;

(b) whether an exhibition of these inventions is proposed to be arranged in Delhi for the advantage of all concerned ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) An exhibition at Delhi and other big cities in India is being arranged so as to interest the industrialists in the inventions.

(c) Does not arise.

अखिल भारतीय गार्ड्स परिषद्, बीकानेर डिवीजन से ज्ञापन

9986. श्री प० साल बालपाल : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को अखिल भारतीय गार्ड्स परिषद्, बीकानेर डिवीजन से उनकी मांगों का कोई ज्ञापन मिला है ; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगें क्या हैं, उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री डॉ. मु० पुणाळा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ल) अखिल भारतीय गार्ड्स परिषद् की

बीकानेर डिवीजन की बैठक में जो प्रस्ताव पास किये गये उनमें अखिल भारतीय गाड़स परिषद की बेतनमान आदि से सम्बन्धित मांगों पर जोर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा उनमें स्थानीय बातों से सम्बन्धित कुछ प्रस्ताव भी शामिल हैं।

जहां तक सामान्य बातों का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने इन मांगों की जांच की है लेकिन रनिंग भत्ते की समीक्षा करने के सिवाय अन्य किसी का अधिकार नहीं समझा गया। सभी बागों के रनिंग कर्मचारियों (जिनमें गार्ड भी शामिल हैं) के लिये रनिंग भत्ते के नियमों और दरों की समीक्षा करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की गयी है। आशा है, इसकी रिपोर्ट मई, 68 के अन्त तक भिल जायेगी।

जहां तक अन्य स्थानीय कठिनाइयों का सम्बन्ध है, कोई विशेष कार्यवाही करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया, क्योंकि उत्तर रेलवे में दो मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनें काम कर रही हैं जो स्थानीय बातितन के अधीन अपनी बैठकों में रेल प्रशासनों से स्थानीय मामलों पर विचार विमर्श करती हैं।

Cadre of Telephone Operators

9987. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cadre of Telephone Operators which was previously merged with the cadre of clerks, has been separated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the future of those Telephone Operators who have been appointed now and may not get their promotions only because of this new policy?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Telephone Operators are drawn from clerks in grade Rs. 110-180 and they form a separate cadre upto the grade of Rs. 210-380 only.

(b) The reorganisation has been done to improve efficiency in the Telephone Ex-

changes, which was adversely affected due to transfer of experienced Telephone Operators on promotion to higher grade clerical posts.

(c) Telephone Operators are eligible for promotion to higher grade posts upto the grade of Rs. 210-380 in the telephone operating side and thereafter to the clerical higher grade posts. Their chances of promotion have not been adversely affected as percentage of higher grade posts are the same on both sides.

नई दिल्ली में डिवीजनल सुपरिनेंट के कार्यालय के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में आग लगना

9988. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चार महीने पहले नई दिल्ली में डिवीजनल सुपरिनेंट के कार्यालय के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में आग लग गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके फलस्वरूप रेलवे विभाग को कितना नुकसान हुआ था :

(ग) क्या आग लगने के कारणों का पता लगा लिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चै. मु. पुनाचा) : (क) ची हां।

(ख) से (घ). चूंकि टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज संचार मन्त्रालय के अधीन डाक और तार विभाग का है इसलिए रेलवे को कोई हानि नहीं उठानी पड़ी। इस मामले में डाक और तार विभाग द्वारा जांच किये जाने की रिपोर्ट भिली थी और मातृम हुआ है कि कोई जिम्मेदारी निश्चित नहीं की जा सकी। आग लगने के कारण की सूचना रेल प्रशासन को नहीं दी गई थी।

Selection of Class III Staff for Promotion to Class II

9989. SHRI BUTA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the

Northern Railway, the result of selection of Class III staff for promotion to Class II (Gazetted) Transportation and Commercial, was finalised after more than two months from the date of last interview; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the result so declared is different from that finalized by the Selection Committee?

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

(b) No.

Steel Plants in Public Sector

9990. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that steel plants in the public sector, which had suffered recently due to recession were now picking up;

(b) whether India will be in a position to supply half a million tonnes of finished steel and 300,000 tonnes of pig iron annually to U. S. S. R.; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating complete decontrol of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) There is no firm indication to show that Steel Plants in the Public Sector are now recovering from the effects of recession.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The question of future policy regarding pricing and distribution of steel is being reviewed at present. and no decision has yet been taken on it.

Titanium Complex in Kerala

9991. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any application for the grant of a licence for the establishment of a Titanium Complex in Kerala State is pending before the licensing authority;

(b) if so, whether the Kerala Government have requested the Central Government to expedite the issue of the Letter of

Intent so that no further delay is caused in the establishment of this Complex; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. Three applications for grant of licence for establishment of a Titanium Complex in Kerala State have been received by the Government of India;

(b) Yes.

(c) Government is examining these proposals.

Prices of Rubber

9992. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a request from the rubber Board for the removal of maximum prices of natural rubber; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Rubber

9993. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rubber Board has recommended to Government that no import of rubber should be allowed during the year 1968-69; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) No decision has yet been taken on the question of imports. Government is making an assessment of the total estimated requirements of rubber by the rubber goods manufacturing industry and the total indi-

genous availability of both natural and synthetic rubber during 1968-69.

State Corporations for Jute and Cotton Trade

994. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up State Corporations to trade in jute and cotton ;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and
- (c) the steps taken in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). Government have decided in principle to set up two separate corporations for jute and cotton. The purchase and buffer stock operations in regard to cotton and jute will be taken over by the 'respective' corporations. A study group is being set up to work out the details.

Manufacture of Safety Glass

995. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY :
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI VIDYYA DHAR BAJPAI :
SHRI K. M. KAUSHIK :

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

(a) whether the Safety Glass manufacturers Calcutta, sent any representation on the 11th March, 1968 protesting against further capacity in the safety glass industry; and

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

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

representation has been received from M/s. Hindustan Safety Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta.

(b) Manufacture of safety glass does not attract the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and even sheet glass from which it is produced has been de-licensed.

Electroplating Plant, Kanpur

9096. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Uttar Pradesh has ordered closure of Electroplating Plant, Kanpur and retrenchment of all personnel ;

(b) whether it is likely to disturb the small-scale industrial units ; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take in this regard?

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

Tea purchasing board at Calcutta

9997. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Iraq propose to set up a Tea Purchasing Board at Calcutta;

(b) if so, the likely increase in the tea exports as a result thereof ; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned thereby?

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

(b) and (b). It is difficult to say, at this stage, to what extent India's tea exports to Iraq and our foreign exchange earnings thereby are likely to increase as a result of the decision of the Government of Iraq to set up a tea purchasing organisation at Calcutta.

is scarce despite the slump in the steel market ; 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). The steel furniture industry requires steel mainly in the form of sheets of sizes 16 gauge and thinner. Flat products like sheets and plates are in short supply in the country and the demand for them far exceeds the supply. There is slump in the steel market only for such non-flat categories as bars, rods and structurals and not for the flat types of steel required by the steel furniture industry.

Overbridge on Railway Level Crossing in Tirunelveli Jn.

10011. **SHRI S. XAVIER :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is a proposal to construct an overbridge on the Railway level-crossing in Tirunelveli Junction ;
- (b) if so, when the work on the project is likely to commence ;
- (c) the amount which has been allotted for the purpose ; and
- (d) when the construction is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (d). In January, 1967, the Government of Madras had tentatively proposed construction of a road overbridge in replacement of existing level crossing at Tirunelveli, and accordingly the general arrangement Plan was prepared by the Railway and sent to the State Government in September, 1967.

No firm decision has, however, been communicated by the State Government so far ; and so the scheme could not be progressed further. As soon as the State Government take a final decision, indicate necessary priority together with allocation of funds towards Road authority's share of the cost of the work, the Railway will correspondingly take appropriate action in the execution of railway's portion of the work of bridge structure.

Export of Sitars

10012. **SHRI P. K. DEO :**
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of sitars being exported annually by India ;
- (b) the names of the countries to which the are being exported ; and
- (c) the amount of foreign exchange being earned thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). Separate statistics of exports of Sitars are not maintained. A statement, showing countrywise exports of string musical instruments (including sitars) during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 (April, 1967 to January, 1968) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1220/68].

Shortage of Scooter tyres in Delhi

10013. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Delhi has been given a meagre quota of only 200 scooter tyres against its monthly requirement of 5000 tyres ;
- (b) whether there are already about 70,000 persons in the waiting list for the purchase of scooter tyres ;
- (c) whether Government propose to increase the quota for the capital to substantial number and ensure its fair distribution ;
- (d) the reasons for the shortage and whether there is some malpractices at the end of manufacturers ; and
- (e) if so, the steps being taken to increase the supply of Scooter tyres ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a), to (c). No, Sir. Delhi Administration has envisaged the requirement of scooter tyres to the extent of about 68,000 nos. p.a. or say about 5000 nos. per month. This is

however considered excessive. It is felt that the requirements of Delhi could be adequately met with a supply of about 2000 scooter tyres per month, which the Automobile Tyre Manufacturers have agreed to supply. Supply to Delhi during the first six months during 1967 was 6,580 scooter tyres and there was no scarcity. The supply of about 2000 tyres per month as no contemplated is likely to overcome the shortage of scooter tyres in Delhi considerably. Moreover, two more tyre companies, viz., Messrs. Goodyear India Ltd., and Messrs. Premier Tyres Ltd., have planned the production of scooter tyres from July 1968 and by the end of 1968 respectively. It is expected that supply to Delhi would be further increased after the availability of scooter tyres from these two tyre companies.

The Delhi Administration has already taken steps to regulate the supply of scooter tyres to meet the requirements of genuine consumers.

(d) and (e). The shortage of scooter tyres has been mainly due to the prolonged labour trouble and strike in the factory of Messrs. Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of India Private Ltd., which is one of the major tyre units in the country and the unforeseen increase in the production of scooters during 1967. Steps have been taken firstly to increase overall production by full utilisation of the existing capacities and also the ban on further licensing of automobile tyres has been removed. The manufacturers of scooters have also been allowed to import scooter tyres to cover their three months' requirements. Steps have been taken to meet sporadic problems like the present scarcity in Delhi. Manufacturers through their Branch Offices in Delhi have been requested to increase the supply of scooter tyres in Delhi. The scarcity of scooter tyres is likely to ease in the near future as the Firestone factory has resumed production and two other companies have planned commencement of scooter tyre production during this year.

Sick Textile Mills

10014. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8292 on the 23rd April, 1968 and state :

(a) the number of textile mills propos-

ed to be taken over by the Textile Corporation;

(b) the criteria laid down for taking over the closed mills ; and

(c) how the Textile Corporation proposes to meet the estimated requirements of Rs. 400 crores for modernisation of textile mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon. Member wants to know the number of the closed textile mills proposed to be taken over by the National Textile Corporation. The Corporation will manage only such cotton textile mills as may be entrusted to it by Government for management.

2. Only such cotton textile mills as attract the provisions of Section 18-A of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act are taken over by Government after investigation, as provided in the Act, if with the injection of limited finance, they can be made viable within a reasonable time.

3. The Corporation has not been authorised to undertake the modernisation of the textile industry. It will restrict its activities to the renovation and rehabilitation of the sick mills which may be entrusted to it by Government for management.

Officers of Transportation and Commercial Department of Eastern Railway

10015. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the Officers of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department of the Eastern Railway and former Personnel Department of the Northern Railway who while on deputation to the various Departments of the Government of India were confirmed and allowed a set of complimentary passes per year, although they had not even completed 15 years of service on the date on which their lien on the Railway Service was terminated ;

(b) whether such benefit has been given to the non-gazetted Railway personnel of various Railways who while on deputation to other Departments were confirmed in Gazetted Posts and had put in

more than 15 years service at the time of confirmation ;

- (c) if so, the details thereof ; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1221/68]

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The officers mentioned in the statement referred to above were granted the privilege of free passes on account of an *ad hoc* decision taken by the Government, as a special case, in view of the fact that these officers would make their Railway experience available to the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Paper Plant in Tripura

10018. SHRI MANIKYA BAHADUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the fact that Tripura is a major bamboo growing area, the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., had recommended the setting up of a Paper Plant in the Public Sector with a capacity of 50 ton a day as early as April, 1965 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in arriving at a decision ;

(c) whether in view of the economic and industrial backwardness of the border areas of Tripura, a scheme for the setting up of a paper plant in the State is being included in the Fourth Five Year Plan as a Priority Project ; and

(d) if so, the allocation being made under the Plan for the purpose and the nature of priority being accorded to the project ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The National Industrial Development Corporation have prepared a feasibility report for a paper Mill in Tripura, wherein they have indicated the possibility of the establishment of a Paper Plant with a capacity of 50 tonnes a day.

(b) and (c). The Paper Industry is a highly capital intensive industry and a Paper Plant of a capacity of less than 100 tonnes a day, particularly after devaluation of Indian Rupee, is not considered a viable unit. Moreover the paper plants of capacity of 100 tonnes or more located in Tripura and such other places will have to market their products in far off consuming centres involving considerable Transport Charges, which will make it difficult for them to compete with the products of the Mills nearer to the consuming centres. Even if some method were found to surmount this difficulty, the question of the establishment of a paper project in public sector in Tripura will have to be thought of in relation to the overall programme of development of Eastern Region, within the financial resources that may be available.

Railway Lines in Tripura

10019. SHRI MANIKYA BAHADUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the average area and population whose needs are catered per kilo-meter length of railway lines in each State and in the country as a whole and how these figures compare with the corresponding figures for Tripura ;

(b) whether it is a fact that railway communication in Tripura is at the lowest level in the whole of the country and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the criteria for allotment of funds for laying of new lines and for extension of existing ones under the Fourth Plan ; and

(d) whether the case of Tripura for extension of small existing line at least upto Agartala does stand the test for allotment of funds under the next Five Year Plan, and if not, in what respects Tripura's case falls short of the requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The route kilometres of railway lines per thousand square kilometres of area and per lakh of population for all railways put together are 18.03 and 11.84 respectively,

The information about length of railway lines is only compiled railway-wise, and not State-wise.

(c) Within the very limited resources available for construction of new railway lines, projects are selected according to priorities for strategic requirements, for the development of major industries and the hinterland of ports, the exploitation or export of Minerals, etc., and not primarily on the basis of the population or area served by the Railways lines.

(d) The difficult ways and means position is not likely to permit inclusion of this line in Fourth Plan as it does not appear to qualify under any of the priorities.

Jute Mill in Tripura

10020. SHRI MANIKYA BAHADUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there was a proposal from a private party for setting up a 150 looms jute mill in Tripura last year ;
- (b) if so, the total capacity proposed to be installed in the territory ;
- (c) whether the proposal was turned down ;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and
- (e) whether in view of the industrial and economic backwardness of the Union Territory, Government propose to give certain concessions including the granting of required foreign exchange for the setting up of a Jute Mill in Tripura during the year 1968-69 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (e). M/s. Industrial Development Syndicate, Agartala (Tripura) applied for a licence in 1963 for setting up a new jute mill in Tripura. The application was rejected in terms of the policy viz. no further expansion in the capacity for standard goods was allowed. Subsequently, the matter was discussed with the then Chief Minister and the Minister of Industry, Tripura, and a Letter of Intent was issued on the 19th February 1965 valid for a period of six months in favour of the same firm for installing 150 looms. One of the considerations which weighed with Government in giving this permission was

that Tripura was very backward. The firm was to arrange import of essential machinery from U. K. on conditions acceptable to Government. As they failed to finalise a foreign exchange loan and as the Letter of Intent had been extended from time to time, it was not validated beyond 18.2.67. However, the party was informed that they may put up a fresh application to Government if they can arrange for import of capital equipment for the project on terms acceptable to Government.

Industrial Transmission Belts

10021. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that a new licence for the manufacture of industrial transmission belts has been granted to M/s Kilburn and Company and if so, the reasons therefor ;
- (b) whether Government have considered that the full capacities of existing industries in West Bengal have not been utilised ; and
- (c) if so, the broad policy regarding the belting industries ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The industry is on the 'banned' list for licensing fresh capacity.

Issue of Import Licences

10022. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the total value of the import licences, export entitlement and total amount of export assistance given to (i) Standards Mills, Ltd. (ii) Indian Dystuff Industries, Bombay, (iii) Mafatlal Services (P) Ltd., (iv) Blundel Eomite Paints Ltd. (v) Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd., Bangalore, (vi) G. C. Edulje and Co., Nagpur (vii) Lakhanpal Ltd., (viii) Murphy India Ltd., during the last four years ;
- (b) these purpose of using these

licences, export entitlements and giving assistance ;

(c) whether Government have verified that the licences have not been misused ;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(e) the action taken against the said firms for breach of regulations if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Details of import licences issued to the firms are published in the weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library. The information regarding export assistance is not maintained firm-wise.

(b) The purpose of issue of import licences under the replenishment scheme is to enable the industries to import raw material, components etc. not available locally, cash assistance is given in order to enable the exporters to sell their products in foreign markets at competitive rates.

(c) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

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

Issue of Import Licences

10023. **SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of the import licences and export entitlement and total amount of export assistance given to following companies (i) Cementation Patel, Bombay, (ii) New shorrock spinning and manufacturing Co. Ltd. (iii) Pulyolo Fines industries Ltd., (iv) Shri Gouri Shanker Jute Mills Ltd. (v) National Tobacco Co. of India Ltd., (vi) General Electric Co. of India Ltd., (vii) English Electric Co. of India Ltd., (viii) India Cement Ltd., (ix) Meacury Travels (P) Ltd., Calcutta (x) Bangha Brothers Ltd., Calcutta, during the last five years ;

(b) the purpose of issuing these licences, export entitlements and giving assistances ;

(c) whether Government have verified that they have not been misused ;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(e) the action taken against the said companies for breach of regulations, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Details of import licences issued to the firms are published in the weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library. The information regarding export assistance is not maintained firm-wise.

(b) The purpose of issue of import licences under the replenishment scheme is to enable the industries to import raw material, components etc. not available locally ; cash assistance is given in order to enable the exporters to sell their products in foreign markets at competitive rates.

(c) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

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

Memorandum by Bombay Keraleeya Samajam

10024. **SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Keraleeya Samajam representatives submitted a memorandum to him on the 5th April, 1968.

(b) if so, what are their demands ;

(c) whether Government have conceded any of their demands and given instructions to the General Manager of Central Railway for their implementation ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The demands are introduction of a daily direct train between Bombay and Cochin, replacement of the existing partial 3-tier sleeper coaches by full 3-tier sleeper coaches between Bombay and Cochin/Mangalore, provision of third class sleeping berths in the composite first and third class Bombay-Cochin through service coach, setting apart a compartment in Madras-Bombay trains from Arkoanam for West Coast passengers and conversion of

Bombay-Mangalore partial 3-tier sleeper biweekly through sleeper coach into a daily full 3-tier sleeper service.

(c) and (d). The demands are under examination.

Issue of Import Licences

10025. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of import licences, value of export entitlement and total value of export assistance given to (i) Madan Mohan Lall Shri Ram (P) Ltd., (ii) Tractors and Farm Equipment Corporation Ltd., New Delhi. (iii) Escorts Ltd., Faridabad, (iv) Rallia India Ltd., (v) Voltas Ltd., (vi) Indian Oxygen Ltd. Calcutta, (vii) Simson Group of Industries, Madras, (viii) Assam Oil Company during, the Last Five Years ;

(b) the purpose of issuing the licences, export entitlement and giving assistance to them ;

(c) whether Government have verified that they have not been misused ;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(e) the action taken against the companies for breach of regulations ; if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Details of import licences issued to the firms are published in the weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library. The information regarding export assistance is not maintained firm-wise.

(b) The purpose of issue of import licences under the replenishment scheme is to enable the industries to import raw material, components etc., not available locally ; cash assistance is given in order to enable the exporters to sell their products in foreign markets at competitive rates.

(c) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

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

Issue of Import licences

10026. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of import licences, export entitlement and total amount of export assistance given to (i) Esso Standard Eastern Inc. (ii) Caltex Oil Company (iii) Burmah Shell Oil Co., (iv) Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, Calcutta (v) Mafatlal Services (P) Ltd. Bombay, during the last four years ;

(b) the purpose of issuing these licences export entitlements and giving assistance to them ;

(c) whether Government have verified that they have not been misused ;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(e) the action taken against the companies for breach of regulations if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Details of import licences issued to the firm are published in the weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library. The information regarding export assistance is not maintained firm-wise.

(b) The purpose of issue of import licences under the replenishment scheme is to enable the industries to import raw material, component etc. not available locally ; cash assistance is given in order to enable the exporters to sell their products in foreign markets at competitive rates.

(c) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

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

Issue of Import Licences

10027. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of the import licences, export entitlement and total amount of export Assistance given to the following companies during the last four years (i) Mar Conis Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd.,

New Delhi. (ii) Saraya Sugar Mills (P) Ltd., (iii) Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., Ltd., (iv) Fardine and Henderson Ltd., (v) Star Paper Mills Ltd. (vi) Kothari and Sons, (vii) Godfrey Philips (P) Ltd. (viii) Good Earth (P) Ltd., Faridabad (ix) Western India Match Co. Ltd., Bombay,

(b) the purpose of issuing these licences, export entitlement and assistance given to them;

(c) whether Government have verified that they have not been misused?

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the said companies for breach of regulations, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Details of import licences issued to the firms are published in the weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and export Licences, a copy of which is available in Parliament Library. The information regarding export assistance is not maintained firm-wise.

(b) The purpose of issue of import licences under the replenishment scheme is to enable the industries to import raw material, components etc., not available locally; cash assistance is given in order to enable the exporters to sell their products in foreign markets at competitive rates.

(c) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

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

Issue of Import Licences

10028. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of the import licences, export entitlement and total amount of export assistance given to (i) Hira Mills, Ujjain, (ii) Binod Mills, Ujjain, (iii) Andrew Yule and Company Ltd., Calcutta, (iv) Gupta Manufacturing Works, Bombay, (v) Afga India Ltd., (vi) Hamdard Waqf laboratories India Ltd., Delhi, (vii) Kodak Ltd., Bombay, (viii) Intraco (I) Ltd., Calcutta, (ix) Interna-

tional Combston Co. (I) Ltd., Calcutta during the last four years;

(b) the purpose of issuing these licences, export entitlements and giving assistance to them;

(c) whether Government have verified that they have not been misused;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the said companies for breach of regulations, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Details of import licences issued to the firms are published in the weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and export Licences, a copy of which is available in Parliament Library. The information regarding export assistance is not maintained firm-wise.

(b) The purpose of issue of import licences under the replenishment scheme is to enable the industries to import raw material, components etc., not available locally; cash assistance is given in order to enable the exporters to sell their products in foreign markets at competitive rates.

(c) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

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

Payment of Subsidy on Jute Imports

10029. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a part of the amount of subsidy payable by Government to jute mills on jute imports upto the 31st March, 1967 has not so far been paid;

(b) if so, the total amount of claims for subsidy filed by the jute industry and each jute mill;

(c) the total amount disbursed by the jute Commissioner's office to each jute mill upto the 30th September, 1967, 31st December, 1967 and 31st March, 1968 against such claims; and

(d) the balance amount of the claims

remaining unpaid to each mill and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). A sum of R. 720.63 lakh was claimed by the industry as cash assistance in respect of imports of raw jute/mesta made during the period from 13th June, 1966 to 31st March, 1967, and a sum of Rs. 599.89 lakh has already been authorised for payment. The details in respect of the claims of each jute mill and the amount disbursed to each mill upto 31st March, 1968 against their claims are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

मैसर्सं निप्पन इलंकिट्रक कम्पनी को ठेके

10030. श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रबाले : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे ने, मैसर्सं इलंकिट्रक कम्पनी को, जो एक जापानी कम्पनी है तथा जिसका सम्पर्क कार्यालय नई दिल्ली में 2, हैली रोड पर स्थित है, रेडियो के पुर्जे, माइक्रोवेव टावर तथा संचार के लिए अपेक्षित अन्य पुर्जे सप्लाई करने के ठेके दिये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन बर्षों में कितने और कितने मूल्य के ठेके दिये गये; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच कि है उपर्युक्त कम्पनी को ये ठेके माइक्रोवेव टावर का नमूना तैयार करने के लिए जो गोरखपुर में स्थापित किया जाना था पुरस्कार के रूप में दिये गये थे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (चै. मु. पुनाचा) : (क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, गोरखपुर में मर्ट्टीचैनल माइक्रोवेव संचार व्यवस्था स्थापित करने के लिए 30.10.1965 को एक ठेका मैसर्सं निप्पन इलंकिट्रक कम्पनी लिमिटेड, टोकियो, जापान को दिया गया है जिसका एक सम्पर्क कार्यालय नदी दिल्ली में 2 हैली रोड पर स्थित है। इस ठेके में माइक्रोवेव रेडियो, पेराबोलिक एन्टेना डिश, बीम रिफ्लेक्टर, बैंक गाइड, जांच उपस्कर, और फालतू पैनलों और चालू फालतू

पुर्जे सहित केरियर उपस्कर टेलीफोनी सप्लाई करना शामिल है। इसी कम्पनी के साथ पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेल प्रशासन ने पांडु-लमर्डिंग-बदरपुर और पांडु-कटिहार खण्डों पर मर्ट्टीचैनल माइक्रोवेव/यू० एच० एफ० बायरलैस संचार व्यवस्था स्थापित करने के लिए 12.8.1966 को इसी तरह के एक ठेके के कारार पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं। यह ठेका क्रियान्वित नहीं हुआ है और अभी इस पर जापान सरकार की स्वीकृति मिलनी शेष है।

(ख) पिछले तीन बर्षों के दौरान एक ठेका दिया जा चुका है और एक और ठेके के संबंध में जिसे अंतिम रूप दिया जा चुका है, जापान सरकार की स्वीकृति की प्रतीक्षा है। पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के ठेके का मूल्य 9,65,102 रुपये है, जिसमें 7,80,089 रुपये (अवमूल्यन से पूर्व) की विदेशी मुद्रा शामिल है। अवमूल्यन के बाद विदेशी मुद्रा 12,28,639 रुपये की हो गई है।

पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के ठेके की विदेशी मुद्रा का मूल्य 19.10 लाख रुपये (अवमूल्यन के बाद) है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Remuneration of Directors

10031. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Company Law Administration has in many cases recently allowed the relaxation of Section 309 (c) of the Companies Act that no director should get remuneration exceeding 5 per cent of the net profit or one lakh 20 thousand maximum; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMAD) : (a) and (b). Under the Proviso to Section 309 (3) the Company Law Board has powers to sanction remuneration to managing or wholetime directors in relaxation of

the limit of 5 per cent in case of individuals. The Company Law Board has all along been relaxing the prescribed limit in certain cases. There has been no change in this policy recently. Generally speaking, such relaxation is allowed under the following circumstances :—

- (i) tax free foreign technicians in whose cases the remuneration is already sanctioned by the Department of Industrial Development or the concerned administrative Ministry;
- (ii) in the case of newly incorporated companies before the company goes into full production and starts earning adequate profits, some minimum remuneration is fixed on the basis of the capital base of the company, nature of operations, qualifications of the persons employed as managing/whole-time directors;
- (iii) in case of smaller companies, specially in manufacturing field, where the company has to engage the services of one or more managing or whole-time directors who are professionally or technically qualified or have adequate business experience, taking into consideration their total experience, previous salaries drawn as executives in the same or other concerns;
- (iv) the salary drawn as to a executive is protected on promotion of the executive to the Board in the interest of encouraging professionalism in top management; and
- (v) in case of fall in profits particular years due to circumstances beyond the control of the company like raw-material shortage, labour trouble, trade recession, etc. In such cases only the salary and limited perquisites are protected as minimum and not commission or bonus depending on profits.

Salaries of Rs. 1,20,000 per annum or more can be paid only by very large companies with profit of Rs. 30 to 40 lakhs

or above. In such cases, except in exceptional circumstances covered by (i) to (v) above, the remuneration is invariably 5 per cent or less of the profits. The administrative ceiling of Rs. 1,20,000 which was imposed in the year 1960-61 was revised upwards from 1965 to Rs. 1,70,000 and further revised in the beginning of 1966 to Rs. 1,80,000 per annum in consideration of the steep rise in prices, rise in the incidence of taxation, maintenance of some parity with foreign companies and international levels of remuneration. Government were also of the view that evasion of tax revenue shall be guarded against by approving identifiable high salaries. After the devaluation of the Rupee in 1966 certain expatriate directors have been allowed an extra allowance to enable their home remittances in foreign currencies, sanctioned by the Reserve Bank, to be maintained after payment of tax. This allowance is subject to reduction in case of fall in the rupee value of sterling.

Sale of Tickets at Ambala City Station

10032. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that for the last several months Railway tickets from Ambala City to (i) Rajpura, Saharanpur, Ludhiana, Khanna and Sahnewal are not available at Ambala City;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the sale of such tickets at the said Railway Station ranges from 400 to 500 per day and the Booking Clerks have to prepare the tickets in such a large number; and
- (c) if so, the steps which Government have taken or propose to take to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) At Ambala City, the stock of Third Class Ordinary tickets for Rajpura, Saharanpur, Ludhiana, Khanna and Sahnewal and Third Class Mail tickets for Khanna became exhausted on 20th March, 1968. Fresh supplies were received on 1st April in the case of Saharanpur, Ludhiana, Khanna and Sahnewal and on 20th April in case of Rajpura.

(b) The sale of tickets from Ambala City to these five stations averages about 350 per day. It is true that in the absence of printed tickets, staff have to prepare blank paper tickets.

(c) As stated in answer to part (a), supplies of printed tickets have since been received.

Raids on firms in Bombay for Forward Trading

10033. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Bullion Association Ltd. and seven other firms and their offices were raided recently on a complaint of Forward Markets Commission resulting in the arrest of 46 persons by the Police;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) These persons were allegedly conducting illegal forward trading in silver in the guise of ready delivery contracts under the auspices of the Bombay Bullion Association Ltd., Bombay.

(c) The matter is under investigation.

Raids on firms in Bombay for Forward Trading

10034. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the ready delivery contract business was carried on by the Bombay Bullion Association with the legal opinion of the best legal counsels and with proper intimation to and knowledge of the Forward Markets Commission;

(b) whether the Directors of the Association met the Forward Markets Commission on more than one occasion for clarification;

(c) if so, the reasons for the arrest of 46 persons and the raids on Bombay Bullion Association and some other pers-

ons by Bombay Police during the first week of April, 1968.

(d) whether the Forward Markets Commission has been instructed not to take such illegal action in future; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether an early sale return of all books seized has been guaranteed and the arrest persons since released?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). The correct position is that there were allegations that the Bombay Bullion Association was carrying on illegal speculative trading in silver in the guise of ready delivery contracts. Forward Markets Commission instituted an enquiry into these allegations. In this connection there were a few meetings between the Commission and some office bearers of the association and the latter submitted the legal opinion obtained by it but that related to ready delivery contracts. The Police authorities carried out raids at instance of the Commission and made arrests as they were satisfied that the business carried on by the Association and its members was illegal.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The books and documents seized in the raids are under scrutiny but the arrested persons have been released on bail.

Orders on Wagon Building Industry

10035. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Railway Wagons and Components Division of the Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta has in a letter addressed to him protested against the steps taken by the Railway Board to restrict/curtail their orders on the wagon building industry which according to him are likely to cripple the industry;

(b) if so, what were his precise contents; and

(c) the Government's reaction to his representation?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1222/68].

काली मिर्च का निर्यात

10036. श्री बीरेन्द्र कुमार शाहः क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस बात के बावजूद कि भारत में काली मिर्च के आन्तरिक मूल्य बहुत अधिक प्रतियोगी हैं नवम्बर, 1967 के बाद से चालू फसल से पहले 5 महीनों में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में कम निर्यात होता रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में चालू फसल के पहले पांच महीनों और इससे पिछली दो फसलों में इन्हीं महीनों के तुलनात्मक भांकड़े क्या हैं;

(ग) काली मिर्च पर 1250 रुपये प्रति

मीट्रिक टन का भारी निर्यात शुल्क विश्व मंडी में भारतीय काली मिर्च को मंहगी बनाकर उसकी विक्री समाप्त करने के लिए कहां तक जिम्मेवार है; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि रूस को काली मिर्च के निर्यात में काफी कमी हो गई है और यदि हां, तो इसके लिए रूस की मूल्य को कम करने की नीति कहां तक जिम्मेवार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद शकी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) निर्यात के भांकड़े केवल जनवरी, 1968 तक ही उपलब्ध हैं। पिछले दो वर्षों के साथ नवम्बर 1967 से जनवरी 1968 में हुए निर्यात का एक तुलनात्मक विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

परिमाण-10 लाख में टन

	कुल निर्यात		सोवियत रूस को निर्यात	
	परि०	मूल्य	परि०	मूल्य
1. जनवरी, 1965 से जनवरी, 1966	8330	345.6	2880	120.8
2. नवम्बर, 1966 से जनवरी, 1967	4490	251.5	400	22.4
3. नवम्बर, 1967 से जनवरी, 1968	7070	364.5	3510	179.9

(ग) काली मिर्च पर लगाये गये निर्यात शुल्क ने हमारे कुल निर्यात पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं डाला है यद्यपि इन्डोनेशिया से मूल्य में प्रतिस्पर्द्धा के कारण संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका तथा कनाडा को होने वाले निर्यात में कुछ गिरावट आई है।

(घ) सोवियत रूस को होने वाले काली मिर्च के निर्यातों में गिरावट नहीं आई।

Selection of permanent Way Inspectors On S. C. Rly.

10037. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Selection Board was constituted on the South Central Railway for selecting Permanent Way Inspectors in October, 1967;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that all the three members of the Board were

drawn from One Division only out of the four Divisions; and.

(c) whether it is further a fact that answer papers were examined by the same person who had set the Question Paper and interviewed?

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

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

Shortage of Tyres in Delhi

10038. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR

SHAH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of Scooter and Car tyres in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these tyres are being sold in the black-market at higher rates; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Government is aware about the shortage of scooter and car tyres in Delhi. This has been mainly due to the prolonged labour trouble and strike in the factory of the Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of India Private Ltd., Bombay which is one of the major tyre producing units in the country and the unforeseen increase in the production of scooters and cars during 1967. Steps have been taken to increase overall production by full utilisation of the existing capacities. The ban on further licensing of automobile tyres has been removed. The manufacturers of scooters have also been allowed to import scooter tyres to cover their three months' requirements. Steps have been taken to meet sporadic problems like the present scarcity in Delhi. Manufacturers through their Branch Offices in Delhi have been requested to increase the supply of scooter tyres to Delhi. The scarcity of car and scooter tyres is likely to ease in the near future as the Firestone factory has resumed production. Moreover, the Goodyear factory is also expected to start production of scooter tyres in July, 1968. The Delhi Administration has regulated the sale of scooter tyres in Delhi under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. This step has been taken to ensure that only genuine demands are considered and also to check mal-practices, if any.

गंगापुर नगर में व्यापारियों द्वारा बुक करावे गये माल गाड़ी के डिब्बे

10039. श्री भीड़ा लाल श्रीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा डिवीजन के गंगापुर नगर में माल के लदान के लिए व्यापारियों द्वारा 26 मार्च से 26 अप्रैल, 1968 तक कितने माल-डिब्बों को बुक करवाया गया था;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में व्यापारियों को कितने डिब्बे उपलब्ध किये गये और उसी अवधि में कितनी मात्रा में माल का लदान हुआ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि व्यापारियों को आवश्यक संख्या में डिब्बे नहीं उपलब्ध किये जा रहे हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे कर्मचारी व्यापारियों को रेलवे डिब्बे देने के लिए भ्रष्ट तरीके प्रयोग रहे हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यबाही की गई है?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चौ. मु. मुमाजा) : (क) से (ग). 26 मार्च से 26 अप्रैल, 1968 की अवधि में गंगापुर सिटी में 121 माल डिब्बे लादे गये और इस अवधि के अन्त में बहां 476 मालें बकाया थीं। इसके बाद 27.4.68 से 2.5.68 तक की अवधि में जब माल डिब्बे की सप्लाई में वृद्धि की गई तो केवल 56 डिब्बे लादे गये और 376 मालें या तो बापते से ली गई या उन्हें रद्द करा दिया गया। इस तरह

केवल 45 दिनों की मांग बाकी रह गई। इससे स्पष्ट है कि वहां की मांगें संतोषजनक ढंग से पूरी की गई हैं और माल दिनों की मांग वास्तविक रूप से नहीं, बल्कि बड़ा-बड़ा कर बताई गई है।

(घ) पश्चिम रेलवे को इस तरह की कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

पश्चिम रेलवे के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यात्रा विवरों का नियतन

10040. औ मीठा साल जीवा : कमा देस्ते मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान (पश्चिमी रेलवे) में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर जात्यान्त लादने के लिए बहुत बड़ी संस्था में रेलवे इंजिनों की आवश्यकता है:

(क) क्या यह भी सच है कि व्यापारियों को माल डिव्हर्सों के नियतन के मामले में भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कई स्टेल्सों पर 500 से भी अधिक माल डिल्वे बुक किये गये हैं परन्तु उन्हें उपलब्ध नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(c) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे भंडी (धी जे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क)
जी हां, क्योंकि मान्च, 1968 के अन्त में जब से व्यापारियों द्वारा राजस्वान से बहुर भेटे खाली और दाल को भेजने पर सिक्किं इति-बन्ध उठ लिया गया है, गहरे के व्यापारी रजिस्ट्रेशन की कारी पर एकाधिकार रखने के लिए भारी संख्या में माल डिव्हॉं का रजिस्ट्रेशन करा रहे हैं जाहे उनके पास गहरे का अधिकार स्टाक उपलब्ध न भी हो। यह इस तथ्य से स्पष्ट हो जायेगा कि अप्रैल, 1968 में बड़ी लाइन के 1050 और भीठर लाइन के 628 माल डिव्हॉं के रजिस्ट्रेशन या तो वापस ले लिये गये या जब्त कर लिये गये।

(स) रेल प्रशासन को इस तरह की कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ग) जी नहीं, केवल दो स्टेशनों पर्याप्त अलबर और जयपुर को छोड़कर, जहां 30.4.68 को 500 माल डिव्हिंगों की मार्गे बकाया थीं।

(च) लालाच के यातायात की स्थिरता के लिये कोई अधिकतम सीधा नहीं है और प्रतिबन्ध लुहित गम्भीर स्टेशनों के लिए निर्बाच रूप से महसूल डिब्बों का रजिस्ट्रेशन किया जाता है। व्यापारियों द्वारा भेजे जाने वाले लालाच को अन्य सामान्य माल के साथ-साथ रजिस्ट्रेशन के क्रम में केवल (ई) वर्ग की प्रवृत्ता दी जाती है। फिर भी उच्चतर प्रवृत्ता वाले अन्य यातायात की निकासी के सम्बन्ध में रेल प्रशासन की प्रतिवद्धारियों के अनुरूप इस यातायात की निकासी के लिए अधिक से अधिक माल डिब्बे देने का प्रयास किया जाता है। अप्रैल, 1968 में राजस्थान में पहुँचे वाले परिचम रेलवे के स्टेशनों से व्यापारियों द्वारा बड़ी लाइन के 1214 और मीटर लाइन के 2169 माल डिब्बों में लालाच का लदान किया गया।

माइक्रोवेव टावरों के निर्माण के लिये टेक्नो का दिया जाना

10041. श्री शारदायन्दी :

श्री सत्यन लाल कपूर :

શ્રી શ્રીચન્દ ગોયલ :

कला एवं वे मन्त्री 23 अप्रैल, 1968 के तत्त्वांकित प्रकल संख्या 1384 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंससॉ एस०ए०ए०ए०ए० इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, एस०ए०ए०ए०ए०स०टाकर (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड तथा एस०ए०ए०ए०ए०ए०इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता को रेलवे द्वारा यद्य तक कितने तथा क्रमशः किटने-किटने भूत्य के टेके दिये गये थे तथा ये टेके किनभौमि तिथियों को दिये गये थे;

(स) ये कम्पनियां किस-किस तारीखों को

स्थापित की गई तथा किन-किन तारीखों को पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय और रेलवे द्वारा पंजीकृत की गई;

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में उनका कितना तथा किस प्रकार का अनुभव है;

(घ) क्या गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा भी उनको कोई ठेके दिये गये हैं; और

(ङ) उन व्यक्तियों के क्या नाम हैं जो इन कम्पनियों के निदेशक और प्रबन्धक निदेशक रह चुके हैं तथा उनमें प्रत्येक का सेवाकाल कितना है?

रेलवे भंडी (श्री चै. मु. पुनाचा) : (क) मैसर्सं सास इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता को 14.28 लाख रुपये का केवल एक ठेका दिया गया था और स्वीकृति-पत्र 6.11.67 को जारी किया गया था। रेलवे का मैसर्सं सास टावर (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड कलकत्ता नाम की किसी फर्म से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार मैसर्सं सास इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड का निगमन 13 जुलाई, 1965 को किया गया था। यह कम्पनी महानिदेशक, संभरण और निपटान या रेलवे द्वारा पंजीकृत नहीं है।

(ग) कलकत्ता क्षेत्र में डाक और तार विभाग की माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली के लिए मैसर्सं निपोन इलैक्ट्रिक कम्पनी, जापान के उप-ठेकेदार के रूप में काम करके, मैसर्सं सास इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड ने माइक्रोवेव टावर्स की नींव डालने, उन्हें खड़ा करने और उनकी जांज करने के काम का अनुभव प्राप्त किया है।

(घ) रेलवे को इसकी जानकारी नहीं है।

(ङ) मैसर्सं सास इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड के निदेशकों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं:—

सर्वश्री एस० राय चौधरी,
पी० साहा,
एस० क० सरकार

निदेशकों के कार्यकाल के बारे में रेलवे को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

हिमालयन पेपर बोर्ड मिल्ज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

10042. श्री लक्ष्मन साल कपूर :

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोपाल :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) हिमालयन पेपर बोर्ड मिल्ज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड तथा हिमालयन पेपर (मशीनरी) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड नाम की दोनों फर्में किस तारीख को पंजीकृत हुई थीं;

(ख) उक्त दोनों फर्मों द्वारा अब तक कितने तथा कितने मूल्य के सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी ठेके प्राप्त किये गये हैं;

(ग) दो वर्ष पूर्व इन दोनों फर्मों के निदेशक कौन-कौन व्यक्ति थे, तब से अब तक कितने निदेशक बदले गये हैं, वर्तमान निदेशकों के क्या नाम हैं और उन व्यक्तियों के क्या नाम हैं जो अब तक इन फर्मों के अधिकारी रहे हैं; और

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन दोनों फर्मों को कितनी राशि के अनुदान छूटा तथा कच्चे माल के संभरण के लिए परमिट दिये गये?

श्रीद्वयिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य भंडी (श्री फलकहीन अल्ली अहमद) : (क) यह प्रश्न संभवतः मैसर्सं हिमालया पेपर एण्ड बोर्ड मिल्ज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड तथा मैसर्सं हिमालया पेपर (मशीनरी) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को निदेश करता है। इन कम्पनियों के पंजीकरण की तिथि क्रमशः 6 जुलाई, 1960 तथा 28 अप्रैल, 1962 है।

(ख) सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है।

(ग) इन दोनों कम्पनियों के निदेशकों तथा हिस्सेदारियों के बारे में स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है:—

(1) मैसं हिमालय पेपर एण्ड बोर्ड मिल्स
प्राइवेट लिमिटेड :

निदेशक	तिथि से	तक
1. श्री कमल धोष	6-7-60	आज तक
2. श्रीमती माघुरी धोष	6-7-60	आज तक
3. श्री दीप्तिमान धोष	29-5-67	आज तक
4. श्री पारीमल धोष	6-7-60	28-5-67

हिस्सेधारी

1. श्री पारीमल धोष
2. श्री कमल धोष
3. श्री शान्तिमय सरकार
4. श्रीमती माघुरी धोष
5. श्री ग्ररबिन्द पी० राय चौधरी
6. श्री प्रवाश सी० एच० बोस
7. श्री नलिनी रंजन धोष
8. श्री दीप्तिमान धोष
9. श्री विमल धोष *

(2) हिमालया पेपर (मशीनरी) प्राइवेट
लिमिटेड :

निदेशक	तिथि से	तक
1. श्रीमती माघुरी धोष	28-4-62	आज तक
2. श्री कमल धोष	28-4-62	आज तक
3. श्री पारीमल धोष	28-4-62	10-1-67
4. श्री शान्तिमय सरकार	28-4-62	31-12-62

हिस्सेधारी

1. श्री पारीमल धोष
2. श्री कमल धोष
3. श्री शान्तिमय सरकार
4. श्रीमती माघुरी धोष

(ब) सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है।

Supply of Human Hair to South Korea

10043. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a three-man Indian Economic Commission headed by Shri K. L. Desai recently visited Seoul ; and

(b) if so, whether a deal was struck whereby South Korea agreed to buy 300 tons of human hair in exchange for contraceptives ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Government have not sponsored any delegation to visit Seoul for conducting any trade negotiations ; nor are they aware of any deal involving the export of human hair against import of contraceptives.

Hindustan Motors

10044. SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4288 on the 19th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether it is not possible to find out the whereabouts of the persons who brought forged shares of the Hindustan Motors through the bankers ;

(b) if so, why the whereabouts of the persons have not so far been found out by the Police ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take necessary action against Shri Harbans Singh Mehta, President, Delhi Stock Exchange under Section 409 of the I. P. C. in this case ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The persons who are alleged to be responsible for the forging some of the shares of Hindustan Motors and for selling such forged shares have since been located and arrested. The person, who approached Shri Harbans Singh Mehta on 6th April, 1965 for the sale of 1000 forged shares, has also been identified.

(b) Does not arise.
 (c) No, Sir. He himself was a victim of fraud.

Complaints against the Jute Commissioner

10045. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
 SHRI GADILINGANA
 GOWD :
 DR. M. SANTOSHAM :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received many complaints against the present Jute Commissioner ;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints ; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon ?

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

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

British India Corporation

10046. 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 received any communication the Chairman of the British India Corporation Ltd. expressing dissatisfaction over the working of other Government-nominated Directors ;

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

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The letter from the Chairman, B.I.C. referred to is in the personal custody of the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs to whom it is addressed. From the copy of the letter obtained from the Chairman, B.I.C., it appears that the following main points have been raised

in the letter : -

(i) Discussions Shri Sri Prakasa and Shri B. P. Bajoria had with the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs on January 30, 1968.

(ii) Suggestion emanating from the Government as a shareholder, for taking Messrs S. N. Bilgrami and Himmat Singh on the Board of Directors of the company in terms of the articles and subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of the company and the Chairman's request to Government to help in removing the difficulties of Cooper Allen Unit which was a losing concern.

(iii) Discussions Shri Sri Prakasa had with the Minister (ID & CA) on February 22, 1968 when the new directors—designate were present (in Parliament House Room).

(iv) Request made by Shri Himmat Singh to the Chairman of the company to vacate the office of Chairman.

(v) Shri Himmat Singh styling himself as a Government Director with special authority.

(vi) Suggestion of the Government, as a shareholder, for the appointment of Raja of Bhadri as Vice-Chairman of the company and the subsequent oral suggestion to the Chairman to drop the proposal.

(vii) Resignation of Deputy Managing Directorship by Shri Wilcox and his continuance as Secretary.

(c) The points raised by the Chairman, B.I.C., will be considered on return of the Minister from abroad.

Industrial Capacity

10047. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made as to the percentage of utilization of

Industrial capacity in the country as a result of recession in 1967 ; and

(b) if so, how much of the capacity remained unutilised ?

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

Import of Taxi Fare Metres

10048. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have allowed import of taxi fare meters in 1967-68 despite the fact that there is already enough manufacturing capacity for such meters within the country ;

(b) if so, the extent of imports allowed during 1967-68 and the reasons for allowing these imports ; and

(c) the annual demand and the manufacturing capacity in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) A provision was made for import of a limited number of Taxi Fare Meters during April, 1967 and March, 1968 period to fill the gap between the estimated demand and the production. This was also intended to meet the demand for different types of spare parts for servicing etc., which is not economical to manufacture indigenously.

(b) 51 meters of the value of about Rs. 16,000/- were imported during 1967-68 (April—December, 1967).

(c) The annual demand has been assessed as 7600 Nos. for the Third Plan period. The production for the last three years is given as under :—

Year	Quantity in Nos.
1955-66	1,920
1966-67	5,162
1967-68	5,010

Despatch of Consignments of gram and Bajra from Madhya Pradesh

10049. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway officials in Madhya Pradesh are not accepting consignments of gram and bajra for export out of the State, although the Central Government have lifted the ban on movement of gram and bajra from one State to the other ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Only two cases have come to notice in which the booking of gram consignments from stations in Madhya Pradesh to stations outside Madhya Pradesh was not accepted by the Railway staff due to misapprehension. Instructions to staff have been reiterated that there is no ban on the booking of gram to places outside Madhya Pradesh.

As regards bajra, the restrictions on its export from Madhya Pradesh are still in force.

Safety Glass Manufacturing Companies

10050. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :
SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY :
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :

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

(a) the number of safety glass manufacturing companies in the organised sector and the small scale sector alongwith their annual capacity ;

(b) whether the total production by the above is enough to meet the country's requirements ;

(c) if so, the reasons why M/s. Hindustan Pilkington Co., Calcutta is being allowed to manufacture the safety glass ;

(d) whether the permission will not adversely effect the present units ;

(e) whether M/s. Hindustan Pilkington are the suppliers of raw material to the present units for manufacture of safety glass ; and

(f) whether part of their profits will go out of India and if so, why further outplan of capital is being encouraged ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) There are three units in the organised sector and two units in the small scale sector. The annual capacity is 2.10 lakhs sq. meters and 0.84 lakh sq. meters respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Safety glass is an industry which does not come within the purview of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and therefore, no licence or permission is necessary for manufacture of safety glasses.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Part of their profits will go out of India as there is foreign equity participation in the company. It may be stated that no encouragement is being given to this firm for manufacture of safety glasses either by way of permitting import of capital goods, raw materials or in any other manner.

Movement of Steel Products

10051. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering the question of withdrawing the power of the Iron and Steel Controller to stop the movement of Steel products in transit ;

(b) if so, whether the Iron and Steel Control Order is being modified for this purpose ; and

(c) whether any new scheme for streamlining the distribution system for steel is being enforced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and

(b). No proposal relating to the withdrawal of powers of the Iron and Steel Controller to stop the movement of Steel products in transit is under consideration. If, however, the hon. Member is referring to the powers being exercised by the different State Government authorities under the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956, the position is that the State Governments have already been advised to take suitable steps to ensure that the sale of various categories of iron and steel is not hampered or restricted in any way. As a result of this, the situation seems to have improved in most of the States. Necessary steps are being taken to remove any obstacles that may still exist.

(c) The distribution system of steel is reviewed from time to time, and to the extent it is considered necessary and feasible the same is modified. A review of the existing system of distribution in the light of our experience in the past is presently being carried out.

संसद्-सदस्यों के लिए टायरों का कोटा

10052. श्री अमूला लाल : क्या ग्रोष्टो-गिल विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद् सदस्यों के लिए वेस्पा स्कूटरों, फियेट कारों तथा जीपों का पृथक् कोटा रक्षित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली में कारों तथा स्कूटरों के टायरों की कमी के कारण उनके उपलब्ध न होने पर संसद् सदस्यों को बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने संसद् सदस्यों की सुविधा के लिए उन टायरों का पृथक् कोटा रक्षित किया है जैसा कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए किया गया है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त कोटा किस कर्म को दिया गया है; और

(इ) यदि नहीं, तो संसद् सदस्यों को होने वाली कठिनाइयों को इंटि में रखते हुए इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शोषणिक विकास तथा समवायकर्त्ता भंगी (भी फारम्हेन भंगी अहंकर) : (क) वेत्ता स्कूटरों और किटेट कारों का निश्चल संसद सदस्यों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के कोटे में से किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार अब वा संसद लक्ष्यों के लिए जीर्णों का कोई भी कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) बी, हाँ।

(ग) संसद सदस्यों या सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए टायरों का कोई अलग कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ङ) सभी किस्मों के टायरों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए निर्माताओं को अपेक्षित सहायता ही जा रही है जिससे टायरों की कमी को दूर किया जा सके।

Northern Railway Delhi Hospital

10053. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaint of negligence in duty against the Assistant Medical Officers, Northern Railway, Delhi Main hospital has been received by Government from any employee of the F. T. A. Office, Western Railway, Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the official ?

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

(b) Since no official was found guilty, the question of taking action against them does not arise.

Clerks Grade I and II and Sub-Heads in Railway Accounts Department

10054. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of clerks grade II and Grade I and Sub-Heads in the Accounts Department on each zonal Railway separately after implementing the Railway Board's orders dated the 4th April,

1968 regarding restoration of cadre position of 1st October, 1962 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

All India Ungraded Railway Accounts Staff Association

10055. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 8171 on the 23rd April, 1968 and state the action taken by Government in regard to item No. 3 of the Resolution handed over to him on the 18th February, 1968 by the deputationists of the All India Ungraded Railway Accounts Staff Association ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : Various demands made on behalf of the All India Railway Ungraded Accounts Clerks were collectively considered by the Government, and as a result thereof, certain concessions, as outlined in the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 8171 asked in the Lok Sabha on 23.4.1968, were extended to this category. Government do not find any justification for acceding to the demand made in Item No. 3 of the resolution in question handed over to the Railway Minister on 18th February, 1968.

T. A. to Northern and Western Railway Accounts Staff

10056. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the names and designation of the staff who went on duty showing against each name the amount of T. A. paid monthwise from January, 1965 to the 31st March, 1968 in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi and Traffic Accounts Office Ajmer of the Western Railway and the Traffic Accounts Office of the Northern Railway, Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Stoppage of Trains at Delhi Suburban Stations

10057. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8190 on the 23rd April, 1968 and state :

(a) the cost of detention on account of stoppage of trains per minute at the Sarojini Nagar, Lodi Colony, Sewa Nagar, Lajpat Nagar and Delhi Kishanganj Railway stations ;

(b) the total cost of detention on account of stoppage of 2 DNs shuttle at New Delhi Station per day ;

(c) the total cost thus worked out per year : and

(d) whether Government propose to take steps to avoid this wastage and fix responsibility for this wastage ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No separate analysis of cost of detention on account of stoppages of trains per minute is available. However, the cost of coal consumed during a detention of one minute to a passenger train hauled by steam locomotive of WG class of Delhi Shed is about 17 paise.

(b) The cost of coal consumed during the stoppage of 2DNs shuttle at New Delhi station is about Rs. 5.95 per day.

(c) The total cost of coal consumed during the stoppage of 2DNs shuttle at New Delhi station is Rs. 2171.75, in a year.

(d) The present duration of stoppage of 2DNs shuttle at New Delhi station is required for maintaining connections and operational requirements and unnecessary wastage is not involved. The question of fixing responsibility, therefore, does not arise.

**रेलवे बोर्ड में माल डिब्बा निर्माण विभाग
का भूत-पूर्व निदेशक**

10058. श्री जिं. ब० सिंह :

श्री अधिकारी गोपन :

श्री शारदानन्द :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में

सेवा-निवृत्त हुये रेलवे बोर्ड में माल डिब्बा निर्माण विभाग के भूतपूर्व निदेशक के विरुद्ध विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी गंभीर आरोप लगाये गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक भारतीय कम्पनी पर मारे गये छापे में उक्त निदेशक की पत्नी द्वारा लिखित एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें विदेशी मुद्रा की मांग की गई थी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त निदेशक ने बिड़ला उद्योग समूह की टैक्समेक्स और 'सिम्प्स' नामक कम्पनियों में सेवा करने के लिये सरकार से अनुमति मांगी है; और

(घ) क्या उसे उसकी अनुमति दे दी गई है अथवा यह मामला विचारधीन है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (घ) : केन्द्रीय जांच व्यारो ने भूतपूर्व निदेशक, माल डिब्बा उत्पादन, रेलवे बोर्ड पर लगाये गये इस आरोप की जांच की थी कि जब वह मध्य रेलवे के मुख्य यांत्रिक इंजीनियर थे तो उन्होंने अपने सरकारी पद का दुरुपयोग किया और अपने लड़के के नाम जो लन्दन में पढ़ रहा था, एक विदेशी फर्म के जरिये, जिससे भूतपूर्व निदेशक का सरकारी स्तर पर संबंध था, 35 पौण्ड भेजे थे ।

2. एक विदेशी फर्म और भारत सरकार के बीच भारत में डीजल रेल इंजनों के देशी उत्पादन के लिए एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे । इस फर्म को डीजल इंजन सप्लाई करने के लिए भी आर्डर दिये गये थे । जब भूतपूर्व निदेशक, माल डिब्बा उत्पादन, मध्य रेलवे, बम्बई में मुख्य यांत्रिक इंजीनियर की हैसियत से काम कर रहे थे, तो वह उक्त फर्म द्वारा उस रेलवे को सप्लाई किये गये डीजल इंजनों की कार्य प्रणाली के यांत्रिक पहलू से संबंधित थे । इस विदेशी फर्म का स्थानीय प्रतिनिधि भारत सरकार और विदेशी सहयोग कर्ताओं के बीच सम्पर्क बनाये हुए था और फर्म की ओर से परामर्श-सहयोग दिया करता

था । वह फर्म के हितों पर भी नजर रखता था ।

3. फर्म के पूर्वोक्त स्थानीय प्रतिनिधि के कार्यालय/निवासस्थान की तलाशी लेते समय तुंगी अधिकारियों को भूतपूर्व निदेशक की पत्नी द्वारा उक्त प्रतिनिधि के नाम लिखा गया एक पत्र मिला जिसमें लिखा था कि वह उसके पास 476 रु का एक चेक भेजेगी । उक्त प्रतिनिधि के पास एक और पत्र मिला जिसमें कहा गया था कि 35 पौण्ड की रकम मुख्य यांत्रिक इंजीनियर के लड़के के खाते में इंगलैण्ड के किसी बैंक में जमा कर दी जाये ।

4. केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरा द्वारा जांच करने पर मालूम हुआ कि भूतपूर्व निदेशक की पत्नी द्वारा विदेशी फर्म के भारत स्थित पूर्वोक्त प्रतिनिधि के नाम भूतपूर्व निदेशक और उनकी पत्नी के संयुक्त लेख से 476 रु का एक चेक जारी किया गया था । वित्त मंत्रालय के प्रबत्तन निदेशक ने भूतपूर्व निदेशक की पत्नी की विदेशी विनियम अधिनियम की धारा 5 (1) (ड०) (1) के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करने का दोषी ठहराया और इस बात पर विचार करते हुए कि यह छोटी रकम का मामला था और अपने ढंग का एक मात्र वाक्या था, उनको चेतावनी दे दी । उस निदेशालय ने भूतपूर्व निदेशक के विरुद्ध कोई मामला नहीं चलाया ।

5. यह मामला प्रबत्तन निदेशालय द्वारा कार्रवाई की जाने से पहले केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग को भी भेजा गया था । आयोग ने सलाह दी थी कि प्रबत्तन निदेशालय द्वारा की गयी कार्रवाई का जो भी परिणाम निकले, उसके अलावा अन्य कार्रवाई की आवश्यता नहीं है । आयोग की सलाह बोर्ड द्वारा मान ली गयी थी ।

6. भूतपूर्व निदेशक ने बिरला उद्योग समूह की टैक्समेंको और सिम्पो कम्पनियों में काम करने के लिए इस मंत्रालय से कोई अनुमति नहीं मांगी है ।

धोतियों की कमी

10059. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाजार में मरदाना धोतियों की कमी है;

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

(ग) सरकार ने मरदाना धोतियों का उत्पादन करना अथवा न करना मिलमालिकों पर छोड़ दिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप अंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) तथा (ख). इस प्रकार की धोतियों की व्यापक कमी के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है । फिर भी, कुछ प्रस्त्यात मिलों की बनी बढ़िया धोतियों के कतिपय लोकप्रिय ब्रांडों की कुछ क्षेत्रों में कमी का समय-समय पर समाचार मिलता रहा है ।

(ग) मिल क्षेत्र में साड़ियों, लट्टा, कमीजों का कपड़ा तथा ड्रिल के अलावा धोतियों के समस्त उत्पादन पर अक्टूबर, 1964 से उत्पादन तथा मूल्य नियंत्रण लागू है । 2 मई 1968 से, इन किस्मों के केवल मोटे तथा मध्यम वर्ग के माल के उत्पादन पर ही नियंत्रण रह गया है । किस्मवार कोई वाध्यता नहीं है तथा यह मिल की स्वेच्छा पर है कि वह नियन्त्रित किस्म के कपड़े की किसी एक अथवा अनेक किस्मों का उत्पादन करके वाध्यता को पूरा कर सकती है ।

Branch line on North-Eastern Railway

10060 SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the hours worked per day per engine available for use on the North-Eastern Railway is still the lowest;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a large number of branch lines and their shorter average length is responsible for the low utilisation of engines; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider the feasibility of extending some of Branch Lines and inter-connecting them to serve the heavily populated areas ?

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

(c) The construction of new lines including extension of existing lines is undertaken in areas which have a large potential for industries, mineral resources, considerable agricultural development or forest products subject to availability of funds. Extension of branch lines on the North Eastern Railway is not likely to be financially justified at present.

Ticketless travel on Railways

10061. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a pilot scheme on all Indian Railways for conducting regular checks over those sections in particular which of late have become notorious for ticketless travelling ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to utilise the services of private organisations, especially Transport Users' Associations, to combat the evil of ticketless travelling ; and

(c) whether Government have proposed to request the Central and State publicity Organisations to bring home to the public the anti-social nature of ticketless travelling ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : A pilot scheme of ticket checking by providing one Travelling Ticket Examiner and two R.P.F. Sainiks in each third class coach has been tried on an experimental basis on selected bad sections but it did not yield satisfactory financial results. The scheme was however, useful in dealing with unsocial elements and the question of extending it further will be considered after the Central Ticket Checking Organisation attached to the Railway Board completes the work of assessment of extant of ticketless travel on various zonal railways.

(b) Yes. Railways have instructions to enlist the cooperation of voluntary social organisations, especially through the representatives of Railway Transport Users' Associations or Passengers Associations in the various Railway Users' Consultative Committees, for combating the evil of ticketless travelling.

(c) Railways are making use of various media of publicity to emphasize the anti-social nature of ticketless travel. Central and State Publicity Organisations are also being approached to assist in this campaign.

Efficiency in working of Zonal Railways

10062. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is no parity of efficiency in the working of all Zonal Railways ;

(b) whether the efficiency of the North Eastern Railway is the lowest as it largely consists of a system which was built up in the company days ; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take in view of its inherent limitations, such as too many branch lines, very large number of transhipment points ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A straight comparison of the efficiency of operation of various Railway Zones is strictly not possible, as it has to take into account many considerations including restraints imposed by physical terrain, the pattern and potential of traffic in the region, the layout of rail facilities, the type of traction, the degree of modernisation of track, rolling stock, signalling and other equipment, etc. However, an annual efficiency-cum-operating index for each Railway is maintained to watch its performance with respect to previous years.

(b) The efficiency-cum-operating index of the North Eastern Railway has progressively increased from 1958-59 when this railway was formed with its present territorial jurisdiction. This index was 127 for the year 1966-67 compared to 100 for the year 1958-59.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (b), but efforts are constantly being made to improve the operational efficiency of the North Eastern Railway still further.

Small Industries Service Institutes

10063. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the Model Schemes prepared and published by the Small Industries Service Institutes without keeping in view their practicability and usefulness to the entrepreneurs in the area concerned ;

(b) if so, how Government propose to set the matters right as the number of Model Schemes steeply fell from year to year ; and

(c) the reasons for the decrease in the number of Technical Bulletins issued by the said Institute ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Recently the Small Industries Service Institutes have taken up preparation of "Industry Plant Guides" on the Japanese model, in place of Technical Bulletins. These are more comprehensive and useful but are also more time consuming in preparation. Hence, their numbers are smaller than those of the earlier publications.

Public Sector Industries in Mysore

10064. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the public sector enterprises in Mysore which have been running into losses are proposed to be entrusted to competent and experienced entrepreneurs in the private sector ;

(b) if so, which public sector enterprises are proposed to be so entrusted and on what terms ; and

(c) whether any study is proposed to be made into the feasibility and desirability of handing over other public sector enterprises which are also running into losses to the private sector and if so, the steps which are being taken in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The working of the Public Enterprises is, however, kept under constant review for improving profitability.

Rural Industrial Estates

10065. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reason for heavy shortfall in the utilisation of work-sheds in rural industrial estates after the end of the Third Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these estates were constructed without prior assessment of the industrial potentials ; and

(c) whether Government propose to utilise the vacant sheds either by removing the handicaps and providing proper facilities or finding alternative use for the sheds ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The main reason for shortfall in the utilisation of worksheds in some of the rural industrial estates is their bad location and lack of entrepreneurs in rural areas. In their zeal to hasten the process of industrialisation, the State Governments who are responsible for the setting up of industrial estates, did not properly assess the growth potential in many cases. Sometimes provision of facilities like electricity, water, etc. did not synchronize with completion of the sheds. In certain cases, special allocations of raw materials were made for one or two periods but thereafter discontinued. Compared to rents in nearby areas, rents in some of the rural estates were high.

(c) Yes, Sir. In a meeting with the State Directors of Industries, it has been recently decided that after assessing growth potential, all the estates should be classified into following three categories :—

- (i) estates as are working satisfactorily and require no incentives ;
- (ii) estates as are not working properly at present but have growth potential and given adequate incentives would start working well ; and
- (iii) estates as have no growth potential and hence no prospects.

For the estates in the (ii) category it was decided that after proper enquiry, adequate incentives should be provided by the State Governments and where necessary proposals should be sent to the Central Government for sharing the subsidy on rent. Estates in the (iii) category may be transferred to other departments or put to some alternate use.

Labour Cooperative for Handling Works at Stations

10066. SHRI BRAHM PARKASH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board had, as early as 1958, framed a policy of encouraging Labour Cooperatives for handling works at Railway Stations and opened a Department for the formation of such Cooperatives ;

(b) if so, the number of Labour Cooperatives so far organised, the number of such Societies to whom work has not so far been allotted and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to replace contractors by Labour Cooperatives and the phased programmes, proposed for it ?

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.

राज्य व्यापार निगम में संयुक्त प्रभागीय प्रबन्धक

10067. श्री रा० ह० सिन्हा : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम में संयुक्त

प्रभागीय प्रबन्धकों की नियुक्ति के लिये शिक्षा सम्बन्धी क्या योग्यता निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार राज्य व्यापार निगम में इस समय कार्य करने वाले संयुक्त प्रभागीय प्रबन्धकों की रक्षा सम्बन्धी योग्यताओं से संतुष्ट है और क्या सरकार को इस बात का विश्वास है कि उनकी नियुक्ति निर्धारित कसीटी के आधार पर की गई थी ;

(ग) क्या उनमें कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति है, जो भारत में मैट्रिक की परीक्षा पास नहीं कर सका था, परन्तु अमरीका में एक वर्ष रहने के पश्चात वह अब राज्य व्यापार निगम में 1100-1400 रुपये के वेतनमान में कार्य कर रहा है ; और

(घ) क्या उन में कोई ऐसे व्यक्ति भी है, जो उत्तर प्रदेश की पदालि में बतंमान वेतन से आधे वेतन में भी स्थायी नहीं हैं ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री घोष्मद शाफी कुरेशी) : (क) संयुक्त प्रभागीय प्रबन्धक के पद पर सीधी भर्ती के लिये शैक्षिक योग्यताएं ये हैं: अर्थशास्त्र, वाणिज्य, सांख्यिकी अथवा व्यावसायिक प्रशासन में मान्यता प्राप्त उपाधि, जो स्नातकोत्तर उपाधि हो तो श्रेयस्कर है, साथ ही किसी सरकारी संगठन अथवा प्रृथक वाणिज्यिक उपकरण में कम से कम 7 वर्ष का अनुभव हो। किसी प्रृथक वाणिज्यिक उपकरण में कम से कम 10 वर्ष के अनुभव वाले विशेष अनुभवी अम्मायियों के मामले में उपाधि सम्बन्धी योग्यता शिथिल की जाती है। परन्तु यह कसीटी उन व्यक्तियों पर लागू नहीं होती जिसकी संयुक्त प्रभागीय प्रबन्धक के पद पर पदोन्नति की जाए अथवा जो अन्य संगठनों से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लिये जाएं।

(ख) संयुक्त प्रभागीय प्रबन्धकों के पद पर की गयी पदोन्नतियों अथवा नियुक्तियों की सरकार जांच नहीं करती। यह निगम के अधिकार के अन्तर्गत ही है। किर भी, निगम सरकार को सूचित करता है कि सीधी भर्ती के मामले में जहां शैक्षिक योग्यताएं निर्धारित स्तर से कम

थी वहां अन्यर्थी के विशेष अनुभव तथा तकनीकी योग्यताओं को ध्यान में रखा गया।

(ग) ऐसा कोई संयुक्त प्रभागीय प्रबन्धक नहीं है जिसने मैट्रिक की परिक्षा पास न की हो।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

Observance of "Work-to-Rule" by Firemen on Eastern Railway

10068. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Loco Staff, especially Firemen of Eastern Railway have resorted to "work-to-rule" with the result that many trains have had to be cancelled at Jhajha, Danapur and Moghulsarai and some trains diverted, causing hardship to the passengers ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). It appears that with a view to focus the attention of the Railway Administration to their service grievances in the matter of promotion/confirmation in the posts in which they were officiating, certain Firemen of Jhajha and other places on the Eastern Railway refused to work on higher posts/yard pilots/trains on one pretext or the other. Though the position in regard to the various grievances was fully explained in detail by the Railway Authorities to the staff concerned through their representatives, on 30.3.68, some dislocation has reportedly occurred as a result of the attitude adopted by the staff.

When there are two recognised Unions functioning on the Eastern Railway having full negotiating facilities with the Railways, which channel is open to the aggrieved staff to represent their grievances, the attitude of the staff in resorting to unrecognised channels was not justified.

Recovery of Chemicals from Coal Tars

10068-A. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether coal tars produced in

different Distillation Centres in Coal Mining areas are used for recovery of chemicals ;

(b) if so, the main chemicals prepared from coal tar :

(c) whether scope for recovery of such chemicals from coal tar is fully utilised ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Coal tars are partly used for recovery of chemicals.

(b) The main chemicals produced from coal tar distillation and coke oven gases are Benzene, Toluene, Toluol, Naphthalene, Creosote Oil, Solvent Naphtha and Ammonium Sulphate.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As many of the units are small, both economic and operational reasons come in the way of installation of by-product recovery plants by them.

मूँगफली के दाम

10068. श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष मूँगफली की बहुत अच्छी फसल होने के परिणामस्वरूप मूँगफली के दाम गिर गये हैं और किसानों को बड़ी हानि हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसका बायदा बाजार खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ताकि उसके दाम और अधिक न गिरने पायें ;

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

(घ) किसानों को होने वाली हानि से बचाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहनमद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) इस वर्ष मूँगफली के दाम गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि के दामों की अपेक्षा कम है।

(ख) तथा (ग). मामला विचाराधीन है।

(b) सरकार निरन्तर निगरानी रख रही है और दामों को उत्पादकों के लिए लाभकारी समझे बाने बाले स्तरों से नीचे नहीं गिरने दिया जायेगा।

— — —
12 12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported existence of a new body of infiltrators in Pakistan to carry out sabotage activities in Jammu and

Kashmir

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

Reported existence of a new body of infiltrators named 'Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front' in Pakistan which is preparing to carry out sabotage activities and launch a guerilla armed offensive in Jammu and Kashmir.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government's attention has been drawn to news-items in the Indian press about the report by a British correspondent sent from Lahore and published in the *London Times*. We have seen the despatch published in the *London Times* of May 1, 1968 from Peter Hazelhurst, Lahore. The House is aware that it has been Pakistan's persistent endeavour to send her agents for sabotage and subversion in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan gives these agents different names. The Central and the State Governments are vigilant and they are confident that with the co-operation of the people, all such designs against the security of the country shall be defeated.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : In 1965 also we were told that we are very vigilant and we know that our vigilance crumpled overnight. Now the Home Minister has himself admitted that Pakistan never stops such activities of sabotage in Jammu and Kashmir. At present the anti-Indian and pro-Pakistani elements are

very active specially in the Kashmir Valley area and there is a group of the Plebiscite Front also, which is headed by Mirza Afzal Beg and their spiritual and from all aspects leader, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, which is very active in anti-Indian activities. In view of all this, may I know whether Government is contemplating any action against the anti-Indian and pro-Pakistani elements in the Jammu and Kashmir State?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the sabotage activities are concerned, very firm action has been taken in the last two years. About 1965, the hon. Member is misled about what happened in 1965. It was because of our vigilance that we could take steps about what was happening at that time.

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुंगेर) : क्या विजिलेंस दिलाई है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There are some Members who are always interpreting against India itself. What can I do ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : भारत के विलाक आप काम करते हैं, हम नहीं करते। आओ आप को इसका पता चलेगा।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is for them to interpret their own way.

As far as the sabotage activities are concerned, in the last two years a large number of spies were uncovered; most of them were proceeded against in the courts and some of them are in detention. This is proof of the vigilant action that we can take at the present moment. No action is contemplated against the Plebiscite Front.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : The hon. Minister has just no given an account which, to say the least, gives an indication of the complacency with which this Government has been suffering and as a result of which the whole country has suffered all these years. He says that in 1965 we were vigilant. In 1965 the warning had been given months before but no action was taken. The same thing had been happening earlier too. This time too it is not that a correspond-

us not pass this Bill in a slip-shod way. This is not the proper way to have this Bill passed.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : I shall take up the point raised by Shri Samar Guha first. He has said that the civil defence organisation should take up the question of fighting the fifth column. I would like to point out that it is not the intention of this Bill and it is beyond the scope of this Bill.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : I take objection to the allotment of just one hour for this Bill. This is a very important Bill and it should be given some more time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I had tried : to explain earlier that the concept of civil defence had also undergone a total change, because the concept of war today is the concept of a total war and the activities of the fifth column have got to be countered.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : It is not a combatant force. The hon. Member should understand that the civil defence organisation is there essentially to save lives and minimise danger to property and to maintain the continuity of production in the factories, etc. and also the civic services. It is not intended for fighting internal aggression or fifth column or danger to internal security as the hon. Member tries to suggest. That is not within the purview of this Bill.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : That should be one of the objectives. Let me cite the classical example of the fall of France. The sudden fall of France was due to rumour-mongering. All over the country fifth columnists were in operation spreading a rumour that the Germans were only within fifty miles of Paris, thirty miles of Paris and so on. With the result that people got panicky and in their thousands started filling the roads, with the result that the French Army could not move to face the invaders at frontiers. This situation brought about the sudden fall of France.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request the Minister to address the Chair to avoid these interruptions.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : If the hon. Member wants a specific provision like that, he should have tabled an amendment for that purpose. But he wants the Bill to be referred to a Joint Committee. Government are not agreeable to that, because the Civil Defence Organisation is formed under the Defence of India Act and the Defence of India Act will cease to operate with effect from 10th July 1968. So we should have the organisation in being before that time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Were Government sleeping all this time ?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : He has moved for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee with instructions to report in June. There could be no possibility of passing the measure then as we will not be in session at that time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This is the way to tackle this issue.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : So we are not agreeable to that. Certain other points have been raised. Shri K. P. Singh Deo has said that there was a loss of equipment worth Rs. 25,000 in Delhi during the last Pakistani aggression.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may continue after the lunch recess. The Law Minister.

—

12.58 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : CIRCULATION OF AFFIDAVIT

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVIND MENON) : You wanted to know whether Government would be agreeable to circulate for the use of members of the House the affidavit which was filed on behalf of Government by an officer of Government in a writ matter which is pending in the High Court of Delhi.

For two or three reasons, Government think that it would be objectionable to circulate that document. Firstly, it is now a document in the record of the High Court. The original affidavit itself is part of the record of the High

[**Shri Govinda Menon**]

Court. Arguments in the case were finished on the 1st of May and the Court has reserved judgment. Now, such points as there are which are fit to be commented upon in the affidavit have been commented upon by the advocates and parties to the case in the High Court and the High Court has reserved judgment. The matter is clearly and directly *sub judice*.

For these reasons, Government think that it would be an act of impropriety on their part to circulate the copy of the affidavit which is in their possession, the record itself being in the Court.

— — —
13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

— — —
The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[**Shri Thirumala Rao in the Chair**]

CIVIL DEFENCE BILL—Contd.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : The hon. Member, Shri Singh Deo said that about Rs. 25,000 worth of civil defence equipment was lost during the last Pakistani aggression. These equipments were given to house fire parties in Delhi and we have asked them to return the equipments. The hon. Member said that doctors and Government servants should be asked to cooperate during the civil defence. Doctors are bound to cooperate and not only Government Doctors, but the cooperation of all the doctors and engineers is being enlisted during the time of emergency. It was also suggested that students should be given education on civil defence. The Minister of Education has already instructed the institutions to make the students familiar with civil defence measures. The hon. Member has suggested certain amendments ; of course, he has not given notice of them. So, that cannot be considered.

The hon. Member Shri Saigal said that the dismissed members of the corps should not be employed anywhere, and indiscip-

line should not be tolerated, and also that proper training should be given. It is the intention of the Government that only the right kind of people will be recruited and no indiscipline will be tolerated.

Another hon. Member suggested that those who indulge in anti-national activities should not be recruited to the civil defence corps. Certainly that will be taken care of. All these things will be gone into and only the right kind of people will be enrolled in this corps.

The hon. Member from Kerala said that workers and people belonging to minority communities were arrested during the last Pakistani aggression. Sir, they were arrested because they had done some misdeeds and the Government is not at all responsible for that. But I would say that the Government got the cooperation at that time from all the workers in the factories and fields and from the public also. The whole country stood as one to resist the Pakistani aggression. These are the several suggestions made by hon. Members and Government will take all of them into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, there is an amendment by Shri Samar Guha for reference to a Joint Committee. It will put that amendment for the vote of the House.

The question is :

That the Bill to make provision for civil defence and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 16 members, 11 from this House, namely :—

- (1) Shri Rajendranath Barua
- (2) Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji
- (3) Shri Y. B. Chavan
- (4) Shri J. K. Choudhury
- (5) Shri Benoy Krishna Dasgupta
- (6) H. H. Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo
- (7) Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee
- (8) Major Ranjeet Singh
- (9) Shri P. G. Sen
- (10) Shri Arangil Sroedharan ; and
- (11) Shri Samar Guha

and 5 from Rajya Sabha ;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 29th June, 1968 ;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committee shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 5 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee. (13)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the question is :

"That the Bill to make provision for civil defence and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we will take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 11 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Any amendment moved to clause 12 ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : I have amendment No. 3 to this clause. I raised this matter earlier. It appears that the 'bifocal' ministry is very particular about its wordings. This wording will involve them in litigation if the validity of this Act is challenged. Look at lines 19 to 21, on page 8 of the Bill. Clause 12 says that the provisions of this Act or any rules made thereunder or any order made under this Act or any such rules

shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in any State Act....That means that this will cut across State Acts because this being the Central Act, this will be valid notwithstanding anything contained in the State Act. This is an Act seeking to enact or regulate in matters connected with List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. That means, that this will not come into force if there is any State Law. That is what I have tried to state in my amendment and I am moving my amendment No. 3.

I beg to move :

Page 8, —

for lines 19 to 21

substitute "only to the extent the said provision is not covered by any law, rule or order made by or under any enactment made by the legislature of a State notwithstanding anything inconsistent contained in any other enactment, rule or instrument." (3)

That means that whenever any State law is there to regulate the matter, the State law will prevail, so that there may not be any quarrel. The set-up of the country has changed and quarrels with the State Governments which are unnecessary should be avoided. These people here want power and that power is being misused or used to pick up quarrels and create inconsistencies. I am confident that if this is challenged in a court, many of these clauses will be thrown out but that is another matter. Let them at least be consistent and say that if there is any State Act or rule made under that Act or orders issued under that Act, this will not infringe that. That is all that I want to say.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : The Bill gives powers to the Central Government to frame rules for civil defence uniformly applicable throughout the country. The States may have rules which may not be sufficient and the rules may not be uniform throughout the country and so the Bill gives powers to the Central Government to frame rules which may be applicable throughout the country. The Bill was circulated to the States and their consent was taken. No State has objected to this provision of the Bill.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Did all the States agree to this Bill ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : No State has agreed. Now, I may give one illustration. Supposing, in respect of one river, the State is regulating the flow of water for the purposes of irrigation. Supposing an order under some rule is made. Because they have taken power to regulate the channels, regulate the flow of water through channels, rivers, ferries and every thing, suppose somebody in the Secretariat writes an order under some rule, signed by the consent of the Minister, saying that it is notified that the flow of water will be stopped there for such and such purpose. What will happen ? There will be conflict.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have drawn their attention. They are not willing to accept the amendment. I shall now put the amendment to the vote.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14—(Savings as to orders)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I beg to move :

Page 8, line 35,

for "No order", substitute

"Subject to the provisions of section 18 no order". (4)

I think it is being accepted. I would invite your attention to clause 18 ; there is nothing there. You have not made it clear. The clause, as it is, reads :

"No order made in exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act shall be called in question in any court."

The only addition is, "Subject to the provisions of section 18, no order", etc. Why give scope for the blackmarketeers

to earn money ? There should not be any confusion.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : It is not acceptable.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendment to the vote.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 15 to 20 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title, extent and commencement)

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : I move :

Page 1, line 5,

for "1967"

substitute "1968". (2A)

It is only a formal amendment.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Is he Mr. Chavan ? What about rule 86 ?

AN HON. MEMBER : He is the Deputy Minister.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : I have given notice. It was circulated.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I have not received a copy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I take notice of it and I agree to have it moved.

I shall put the amendment to the vote. The question is :

Page 1, line 5,

for "1967"

substitute "1968" (2A)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

ent of a British paper has said that but the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir himself, while speaking at Poonch about ten days back, said that his information was that Pakistan was carrying on military activities on the other side of the cease-fire line and that there could be a repetition of earlier happenings in Kashmir. This was the statement given by the Chief Minister himself. The information that has been coming from other sources also points to the fact that such things are happening. The situation has now been worsened by the activities of Sheikh Abdullah. Sheikh Abdullah has openly approved of what Pakistan did in 1965. He said, "What could Pakistan do except send infiltrators in 1965?" That is what he said. He also said, "The Indian Army is an army of occupation" and that Kashmir's future has to be settled. This has created a feeling of uncertainty in the minds of the people of Kashmir. It is this uncertainty which is being exploited by Pakistani and other foreign agents to create trouble there. So far as this atmosphere of uncertainty continues in Kashmir, it can be exploited as it has been exploited in the past. In view of that may I know what steps the Government contemplates to remove this sense of uncertainty? The major cause of this sense of uncertainty is article 370 which has become the biggest psychological barrier and so long as this article remains in our Constitution, the people of Kashmir, whatever you may say and whatever announcement Shri Morarjibhai, Shrimati Indira Gandhi or Shri Chavan may make, will never think that the matter has been settled. In order to remove that sense of uncertainty may I know whether you will immediately repeal article 370 of the Constitution and apply the Indian Constitution fully to Jammu and Kashmir State? Secondly, because of Sheikh Abdullah's activities which are prejudicial to peace in the country and which come within the purview of the Unlawful Activities Act which was passed here last session, may I know whether action will be taken against Sheikh Abdullah so that his activities may not encourage such elements in the State and outside?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member tried to make two points if I

have understood him correctly. One is his favourite thesis, namely, that the Government of India is very complacent about it. As a proof of it he mentioned what the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir said. If the Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister has said that—he has certainly said that—it is not a proof of complacency; it is a proof of our awareness of the situation that Pakistan is having some activities on the other side. That shows the wakefulness of the J & K Administration and I would like to assure the hon. Member, if he would like to be assured about it, that the Government of India is also equally wide awake about it and is vigilant as I have said already in my statement.

About Sheikh Abdullah, I think, I have tried to explain our attitude about this matter before, namely, that we are carefully watching what he is saying and what he has done but we do not want to rush ourselves into taking any action in this particular matter.

About article 370, we have many times explained our position about it. Article 370 as such is certainly a bridge which can be made use of for applying other articles and all laws. It is certainly a helpful process. By merely removing article 370, there is not going to be a very revolutionary change in the situation.

As far as the uncertainty is concerned, there is no uncertainty as far as we are concerned. Is the hon. Member uncertain about anything?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I am not uncertain but you are uncertain.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am not uncertain about it. We are completely certain of our position about it. But what the Pakistanis speak or say is not something that we should allow ourselves to be uncertain about. I think, our position is very firm and we should always think from the position of strength and be also very reasonable.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी यह मन्त्री जी ने बतलाया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार भीर राज्य सरकार इस लिब-

[बी प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री]

रेशन फंट की गतिविधियों के मामलों में पूर्णतया सावधान है। अब पहले तो सब से बड़ी दुःख की बात यह है कि लिबरेशन फंट के नाम से जी मन्त्री, काशमीर में सशस्त्र विद्रोह की तैयारी विशेष कर पाकिस्तान से लगते हुए लेन्ट्र में की जा रही है इससे बड़े दुःख की बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती कि उसकी सूचना सब से पहले लंदन टाइम्स के संबाददाता से हम को मिली, जब कि यह काम भारत सरकार का था जिस के लिए यह मन्त्री कह रहे हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार भी सचेष्ट है और राज्य सरकार भी सचेष्ट है। दूसरी सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस प्रकार की एक सचेष्टता का परिचय तब दिया था जब कहा था कि बुसपैठिये 200 या 250 से ज्यादा नहीं हैं, लेकिन बाद में इसी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कहा कि 8 या 10 हजार की संख्या में बुसपैठिये आ गये हैं, और वह बात आगे चल कर भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में परिणत हुई। मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सत्य है कि लिबरेशन फंट की जो गतिविधियां सशस्त्र विद्रोह के नाम पर चल रही हैं, विशेषकर जो पाकिस्तान से लगते हुए लेन्ट्रों तथा काशमीर बैली में चल रही हैं, वह लेख अब्दुल्ला के जेल से छूटने के बाद विशेष रूप से बड़ी है, और क्या यह भी सही है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों को किमी प्रकार से प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष रूप से अपना समर्थन दे रहे हैं?

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह भी सही है कि अभी जब इस के प्रधान मन्त्री जी कोसीजिन की पाकिस्तान यात्रा हुई थी और वहां से मास्को जाते हुए जब वह भारत होकर सीटे तब उन्होंने पाकिस्तान सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव काशमीर के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार के प्रधान मन्त्री या भारत सरकार को दिया, और इस तरह से अन्दरकाना जो बात-चीत चल रही है उसको सरकार छिपाना चाहती है

ताकि जिस समय ताड़-फोड़ की घटनायें घटे उस समय सरकार अपनी असमर्थता का बहाना लेकर बैठ जाय और इस प्रकार से जिस चीज पर अरबों रुपया देश का लग चुका है और हजारों सिपाही अपना बलिदान कर चुके हैं उसको देश को अपने हाथों से छोना पड़े, कहीं ऐसी स्थिति तो नहीं है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is not true that we only know about it from *London Times* as to what is happening on the other side. Are we expected to go and publicise in newspapers? I do not understand what is expected. As I said, we are aware and Pakistan sometimes makes use of different names on different occasions. The only thing is we have to take note of this and take necessary steps. Naturally, we cannot go on advertising what steps we are taking in the matter. This is what I can say about the particular matters concerned.

About Sheikh Abdullah, I have no evidence to say he is connected with subversive activities. As long as I have no evidence, I cannot make charges like that.

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI : What about Mr. Kosygin ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Mr. Kosygin has nothing to do with this matter.

12.23 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST

Maharashtra Times, Bombay

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 225 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, I seek the leave of the House to raise the question of privilege on the following matter.

The *Maharashtra Times*, a Marathi daily published from Bombay, carried a report in its issue of 3rd May, 1968 which says, *Inter alia* :

"Shri Paranjpe visited this area on

Monday and collected information about the activities of Father Ferrer. He said that he has detailed information about how much money Father Ferrer has paid to some of the MPs to help him to get the extension order. He also said that he is going to inform the President of India about this and demand that the President should look into the activities of these Members of Parliament".

This report refers to two months' extension granted to Father Ferrer to stay in India as announced by the hon. Home Minister in Parliament on 22nd April, 1968.

Several Members of Parliament belonging to various parties had made representations both to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. The allegation that some Members of Parliament took cash from Father Ferrer to help him to get the extension order is not only libellous but also a breach of privilege and contempt of this House. In violating the privilege of the Members of this House the Editor, the Publisher and the Proprietor of the *Maharashtra Times* have conspired with Mr. B. V. Pranjpe by prominently publishing this news.

I, therefore, request that the matter be referred to the Privileges Committee for detailed investigation in respect of all these persons and report by the beginning of the next session of the Lok Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think there is any difference of opinion on this. It is a very serious allegation. I think there need be no further discussion. We straightway refer it to the Privileges Committee so that the Committee may look into it. All sides of the House are accepting it.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA *rose* —

MR. SPEAKER : Normally, either privilege issue or something is raised in the House. I am allowing it. A number of Members raised about this that the matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee. This was referred to me day

before yesterday. Yesterday, I satisfied myself that there is really some substance in it and today I allowed it.

Now, here is a friend who writes to me just now, at 12.05 hrs., saying, "I want to raise a matter of privilege at the zero hour". Where is the zero hour? Let the Rules be amended. Let us have the zero hour. You will be precise and have it. I want to only say, Mr. Kalita, that you can certainly come and tell me. At least you should have taken the trouble of telling me at 10.30 A.M., not at 12.05 hrs., just now. You write to me. Tomorrow, let us see if there is anything. I shall certainly regularise it. The hon. Members have a right to raise it. All that I want is to regularise it. That is all.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : Just one minute.

MR. SPEAKER : No please; not even one minute. You write to me, not at 12.05 hrs, a little earlier so that I can consider it.

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited and Government Review thereon

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : On behalf of Shri F. A. Ahmed, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Cables Limited, for the year 1966-67. [Placed in Library. See, No. LT-1198/66].
- (2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited, for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See, No. LT-1198/66].

Report of Khadi and Village Industries Committee

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): On behalf of Shri Dinesh Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Committee. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1199/68].

Notification under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, etc.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI: I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 1338 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1968 under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1200/68].
- (2) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1966-67.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1201/68]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
 - (i) The Cost Accounting Records (Cycles) Second Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 84 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968.
 - (ii) The Cost Accounting Records (Caustic Soda) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 85

in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968.

- (iii) The Cost Accounting Records (Cement) Second Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 86 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968.
- (iv) The Cost Accounting Records (Tyres and Tubes) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1192 in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1202/68].

- (4) Two statements showing reasons for delay in the Notifications mentioned at item No. (3) above.

Annual Report of National Coal Development Corporation Limited and Government Review thereon

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi,

I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1966-67 (Hindi and English versions).
 - (ii) Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1203/68].
- (2) A copy of Government Resolution No. C2-8(7)/67, published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1968, extending the period for submission of the final Report

of the National Coal Development Corporation Committee (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1204/68]

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : You may direct him so that we may be supplied with copies.

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking him.

12.29 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held yesterday decided as follows :—

- (1) the motion regarding the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 6th May, 1968 about the reported statement by the Agriculture Minister of Andhra Pradesh against Harijans might be discussed on Wednesday, the 8th May, 1968 from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
- (2) One hour might be allotted for the motion for reference of the Lok Pal and Lokayuktas Bill to a Joint Committee.
- (3) As far as possible, the session need not be extended beyond the 10th May. In case, however, urgent Government business put down for Friday, the 10th May, 1968 was not finished on that day, the House might sit also on Saturday, the 11th May, 1968 to transact the urgent business which cannot be postponed to the next session.

These are the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee.

ओ मष्टु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरी एक प्रार्थना है। कल भी मैंने दो दफे कहा था कि जिस हलफनामे को लेकर आज प्रस्ताव दिया गया है, क्या उसकी नकल सदस्यों को दी जायेगी ताकि सदस्य लोग उस पर ठीक से बहस कर सकें?

MR. SPEAKER : It will be given.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : This point was made yesterday.

12.31 hrs

MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES BILL

Appointment to Joint Committee

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

"That this House do appoint Seth Achal Singh to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment, for the control of monopolies, for the prohibition of monopolistic and restrictive trade practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do appoint Seth Achal Singh to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment, for the control of monopolies, for the prohibition of monopolistic and restrictive trade practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit."

The motion was adopted

12.32½ hrs.

ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT) BILL —Contd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday a point was raised in the House that the

[Shri K. C. Pant.]

Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1968 should have been accompanied by a Financial Memorandum in accordance with sub-rule (1) of Rule 69 of the Rules Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. That sub-rule requires that Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a Financial Memorandum inviting particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and also giving an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law. This sub-rule is obviously linked to clause (3) of Article 117 of the Constitution.

The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1968 merely seeks to continue in operation the various amendments made to the Estate Duty Act by Parliament during the period of the Emergency in relation to agricultural land in the States. These amendments which, *inter alia*, provide for increased rates of estate duty and certain exemptions and concessions are already a part of the law. They are applicable to estate duty on agricultural land and will continue to be so applicable for a period of six months from the date of revocation of the Proclamation of Emergency.

The Estate Duty Act, as amended from time to time, is being administered by the Income-tax Department. The passing of the present Bill into law is not expected to necessitate any increase in the strength of the officers and staff of the Income-tax Department because the net effect of the amendments, namely, changes in the rates and certain exemptions will not add, in any way, to the total workload of the Department. The calculation will still have to be made either on the previous basis or on the basis proposed in the Bill. Hence no expenditure will be involved as a result of passing of the present Bill into law beyond what is already being incurred on the administration of the Estate Duty Act.

Even if the Bill were not enacted into law, there is no possibility of a reduction either in the strength of the officers or the staff or in the expenditure.

In this view of the matter, the Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1968, does not involve expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of India as already explained

earlier. This aspect was considered in the Ministry of Finance.

In the circumstances, it is not necessary to append a Financial Memorandum to this Bill and the recommendation of the President under clause (3) of Article 117 of the Constitution is not required for the consideration of this Bill in either House of Parliament.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : This is a well-written reiteration of the position that the hon. Minister took yesterday when the point of order was raised in your absence.

We began raising it when you were occupying the Chair, but afterwards you withdrew and we continued the debate. I do not want to reiterate anything except saying that we stand by what we submitted to you and to the Deputy-speaker in your absence when he was occupying the Chair. My submission is to find out from you whether you are satisfied that the requirements of Rule 69(1) of the Rules of procedure and article 117(3) of the Constitution are satisfied by the explanation given. I am referring to article 117(3) of the Constitution and Rule 69(1) of the Rules of Procedure. The position to which he referred just now was precisely what was stated yesterday. There has not been any advance on that, and we do not think that any satisfactory reply has been given.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : In this connection there was a discussion here yesterday. We have pointed out that Rule 69(1) speaks of expenditure. Rule 69(1) has nothing to do with article 117(3) of the Constitution. The Minister in his reply said that rule 69(1) was obviously linked up with article 117(3). Article 117(3) speaks of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. Again rules 69(1) and 69(2) are two parts. Rule 69(1) is very clear. If there is expenditure—it may be from the Consolidated Fund of India or from any other source—some sort of Financial Memorandum has to be appended to the Bill. If the expenditure is from the Consolidated Fund of India, then it is mandatory; they are bound to attach a Financial Memorandum.

The hon. Minister has left a presu-

mption before the House that no officers will be appointed, but by saying that, he cannot rule out the possibility that there will be extra expenditure. The fact that therewill be a new office, there will be more collections, will definitely involve at least some expenditure, some expenditure at least on account of stationery. Therefore, some expenditure is involved. Whatever the Government might say—the Government would like to justify their stand whether it is right or wrong, as they have been doing—we want to bring to your notice that this Bill, as it seeks to collect some more estate duty, some more arrears, will definitely involve more expenditure. This is a Bill, though it may be in the form of an amendment. This is an independent Bill. Rule 69(1) is very clear. Since this Bill involves expenditure, a Financial Memorandum is necessary and, therefore, you may rule out the explanation given and ask them to come with a Financial Memorandum.

SHRI SHRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : The argument advanced by the hon. Minister is fallacious—now we have got the Act extended to the States and the staff is there. What will happen in due course? After the proclamation of Emergency is revoked, expenses will come down. Generally, if he wants to extend it to some States, again the same expenses will involved. Can he say that it does not involve expenditure? It does involve expenditure. The hon. Minister will kindly refer to the sections of the Estate Duty Act, which are being extended—appointment of Valuation Controller, Section 59 section 60, section 62 Appellate Controller, Section 63 Appellate Tribunal, Section 64 Reference to High Court Section 65 Appeal to Supreme Court, Section 67 Grant of Certificate to the person to pay Estate Duty. Section 72, Section 73 Demand Notices, and so on. Will the hon. Minister say that they do not involve expenditure? They involve expenditure, and as soon as it is admitted that this involves expenditure, rule 69 comes into play. He cannot say that because he is spending it already, permission of the House is not necessary. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday this was raised. I wanted to get the clarification and I did not want to say anything this way or that way. The point is that there are already officers existing. Even the officers mentioned by Shri Srinibas Misra are already existing in the Department. They are not going to appoint any new officer; the existing officers will do this work. There will not be any retrenchment because of this. Also, when the Government says that there is no expenditure involved, let us watch and see whether they really say that no expenditure is involved or they try to spend money. The point is this. (Interruptions) Here is a categorical statement, again repeated after yesterday's warning also, here is the Government which says that there is absolutely no expenditure involved, the staff is there already and that they are going to manage with the existing staff. Let us be watchful and Let us see whether, having said that, they are going to spend money. When they say that there is no further expenditure involved, I do not think that we should compel them to come with a Financial Memorandum and ask them to spend money. Let us see whether they spend money...

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : I would like to say something.

MR. SPEAKER : No, Please. I am on my legs.

The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953."

The Motion was Adopted

SHRI K. C. PANT : I introduced* the Bill.

12.37 hrs.

CIVIL DEFENCE BILL—*Contd.*

MP. SPEAKER : Now we take up further discussion of the Civil Defence Bill. We have only 20 minutes left. I do not

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

know whether we will be able to finish it in 20 minutes. One hour was allotted for this and forty minutes have already been taken. So, with some small speeches, we should finish it.

Mr. P. Gopalan.

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry) : I rise to oppose this Bill for various reasons.

Firstly, this Bill seeks to arm the Government with certain Draconian powers that were originally incorporated in the Defence of India Act and the rules made thereunder. Secondly, the very purpose of this Bill cannot be justified particularly at a time when the Emergency has been lifted. There is no prospect of an imminent danger to the defence of our country from any corner whatsoever. Therefore, there is no necessity for such a Bill being enacted, especially at a time when Emergency does not exist. Originally, this was included in the Defence of India Act and the rules made thereunder. Once the Emergency has been lifted, this does not become a necessity and, therefore, I wish to oppose this Bill.

Thirdly, I oppose this Bill mainly because of the fact that the purpose for which this is sought to be enacted will not be served by enacting this Bill.

12'39 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Fourthly, I am afraid of the fact that, if the bureaucrats are given such wide powers as are sought to be given by this Bill, there is every possibility of these powers being misused, especially for the suppression of the democratic rights of the people. We have had enough experience of the Emergency powers having been used for the suppression of the rights of the people, especially of the working class. I will cite a few examples only. During the time of Sino-Indian conflict, all the workers of a Flours mill in Calcutta were got arrested by the employers in league with the Police officials, and that too was done in the name of defence of the country. Secondly, I wish to point out that, during the Indo-Pakistan war, a

number of members belonging to the minority community were got arrested in different parts of the country.

And in my State of Kerala, a seventy year old woman was arrested and that too in the name of defence of the country. These Emergency powers, the Defence of India Rules and Act were being utilised for the purpose of furthering the interests of the ruling Party and for suppressing the rights of the common people, especially the working classes. At the same time we can see that these powers were not utilised against the real culprits. For example, there had been reports that during the Indo-Chinese conflict some Congressmen in Delhi had embezzled large funds from the National Defence Fund but no action was taken. Then some contractors were entrusted with the task of digging trenches in Delhi for protection in the event of an air raid. They used some inferior quality materials and these contractors were not also punished and no action was taken against them. Some protective walls were constructed in Chandni Chowk where also some inferior quality materials were used for the construction. Here also no action was taken against the corrupt contractors. In this Bill there is a provision for the constitution of a Civil Defence Corps and that too is under the control of bureaucrats. The bureaucrats or the top strata have never been able to defend the country. We have the example before us. When the Chinese reached Tezpur, who were the first to leave Tezpur? Who were the first to run away from Tezpur? The members of the Defence Committee were the first to run away from that place when the Chinese reached that place.

MR. DEPUTY SP-EAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Sir, lastly I would like to say that this Bill will not serve the purpose for which it is intended. The only way to defend the country in the event of a war is to form a people's militia. That is the only way. The entire population should be given military training and if you are going to depend upon the bureaucrats and the top strata, they will never be able to defend the country in

the event of an aggression. In the history also we could see that when Hitler attacked France, the top strata and ruling class surrendered and they fled away from the place and it was the common people, the working classes, who defended the country and who resisted the foreign aggression. All these things go to prove that the top strata can never defend the country, and it is the common people who will defend a nation. Therefore, the only way to defend the country is to form people's militia and to impart military training to every ablebodied person in the country.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA
(Anand) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not know how the previous speaker opposes this Bill. This is a necessary measure because of the suspension of the Defence of India Rules under which certain powers were given to the Home Ministry. Now, Sir, we should rightly understand the need of civil defence of this country. I personally feel that Government has neglected this very important measure, because people in Delhi do not understand that we are only within a few hundred miles from Lhasa. A fast bomber or a fast fighter plane can within a few minutes raze Delhi to the ground. We are not alive to this danger. We forgot it soon after the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from our borders. We have gone to sleep again and do not take any notice of the civil defence needs. A nation like ours with a large population and resources should be geared up to meet any challenge which endangers our frontiers.

From civil Defence point of view, this Bill is a very welcome measure.

My hon. friend who preceded me suggested the starting of a people's militia. I would like to point out that if we do not co-operate in these civil defence measures, we could hardly think of a people's militia. We have seen in 1962 how when civil measures were taken, the people were laughing at those who were digging trenches. That shows that somehow we have not taken this measure seriously. Our sea-coast is also exposed to naval movements. But the most serious challenge is to big industrial towns. When the enemy attacks, generally he always

pounces upon big cities like Madras, Calcutta, Bombay or Delhi. So, it is very necessary that we train people in the art of self-defence.

Firstly, we must train our people how to save themselves and how to protect their properties. People have to be trained in the art of extinguishing fires and how to organise medical assistance for the purpose. In the case of even ordinary daily accidents, we have seen how we mismanage our affairs. When there are explosions, we all run away. Even when there is a train accident, we hardly co-operate with the authorities. This is not a measure concerning any ruling party. It is a measure designed to meet a national need and whichever Government is in power has to take all the necessary action. It is the duty of every nation to prepare for self-defence. So, from all points of view, this measure is welcome. I congratulate the hon. Minister for having brought this Bill. I wish that all these Members would co-operate. If there are any loopholes, certainly let us plug them. But let us not oppose this Bill. Let us offer all cooperation and make self-defence so thorough that no enemy can think of attacking us at any time. I support the Bill.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I am generally in agreement with the approach to the Bill. But I want that the Bill should be amended for this reason namely that its objective, its structure and also the task assigned to the civil defence corps have not been properly and adequately outlined in this Bill. I am afraid the framers of the Bill have lost sight of the radical changes that have taken place all over the world about the principles of war. It is no longer a day of sectional war, but the concept of war today is the concept of a total war. The division between the combatant and the non-combatant has also been eliminated. A new element of war strategy has also been introduced, that is, the strategy of internal aggression by the fifth column. It is known to all of us that during the Second World War and even before the Nazi Army penetrated deep into the interior of countries like France, Belgium and others, those countries fell due to the activities of internal aggression by the fifth column.

[**Shri Samar Guha**]

Even the Allied Forces and the Russians, when they launched their counter offensive against the Nazis adopted the same method of having internal aggression; I would not use the words 'fifth column', but they used 'partisan elements' and they used them for having internal uprising. Therefore, the concept of defence has also undergone a total change. Unless external defence and internal defence are properly coordinated either in the case of offence or in the case of defence, no country can expect to defend itself.

Therefore, accordingly, the concept of civil defence corps should also be realigned and redrawn; its objective structure and its task have also to be redefined realigned and re-enumerated.

From this standpoint I do not find that problem that India will have to face has been properly understood by the farmers of the Bill. Everybody knows that we have had to face two aggressions during the last five or six years. It is also known to everybody that there are elements in this country which can play havoc to stage internal aggression in our country, by the fifth column lackeys, as was being done by the Phalangists in the case of Barcelona against the Republicans. There are pro-Chinese and pro-Pakistani elements in our country. Therefore, I would request the Government that they should give serious thought to this matter and properly redraft and outline the objectives of this Bill. For this purpose I would request that this Bill should be sent to a Joint Committee.

We should make it clear that the task of the civil defence corps is not merely to maintain internal peace and law and order at the time of air raids etc. but also to uphold the morale of the people and also to combat the fifth column and the subversive and anti-national forces which would try to paralyse the defence of the country through some sort of internal aggression. Unless the objective of maintaining the morale of the people and also maintaining law and order and also the objective of combating internal forces and the forces of internal aggression such as the fifth column and subversive elements can be combined together, this civil defence corps

may not be able to play a positive part in our national defence.

We know that we are facing two serious enemies on the two sides of our country. We also know that our Government are going to spend Rs. 1000 crores for the defence of our country. Therefore, I would humbly submit that this Bill is too inadequate to enable the civil defence corps to perform the task assigned to it in the case of a real aggression.

Therefore, I would request that this Bill should be sent to a Joint Committee so that we may coolly and seriously think over it and also redefine the objective, structure and also the task of the civil defence corps and form it on the pattern of some sort of a para-militia corps or some sort of an internal defence corps. So, I would again submit that Government should not try to pass this Bill hurriedly, but they should give serious thought to my suggestion. It is for that purpose that I have moved my amendment seeking reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee and I would request that this Bill should be sent to a Joint Committee for proper assessment.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : I am glad that the hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion have generally welcomed the Bill except the hon. Member from Kerala.

Hon. Members have made certain suggestions, and Government will consider all of them and try to implement them ..

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It cannot be implemented. Under the Bill it is only a district magistrate who will preside; he may become the director. There are so many retired officers and there are so many eminent men. We can ask them to take over the function. But this Bill does not provide for that. A civilian cannot function effectively in this. Unless the Bill is referred to a Joint Committee and the hon. Minister accepts my suggestions, the district magistrate will not be able to discharge his duties properly. We are spending Rs. 1000 crores on defence. Let

Enacting Formula*Amendment made :*

Page 1, line 1,
for "Eighteenth"
substitute "Nineteenth" (1A)

(Shri K. S. Ramaswamy)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

— — —

14.22 hrs.

PONDICHERRY (EXTENSION OF LAWS) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to extend certain Central Acts to the Union territory of Pondicherry, be taken into consideration."

I do not have to say much about this measure, because this is a very long-standing demand of the people of Pondicherry, that the Indian laws should be extended to the Union territory. Actually, a Bill of this kind was introduced in the third Lok Sabha, but because of certain circumstances, the Parliament could not find time to discuss it. With the dissolution of the

third Lok Sabha, the Bill lapsed. We have now brought forward another Bill of the same kind.

I would briefly narrate the circumstances in which this has been delayed so far and what is the urgency of this Bill. As is well known, this ex-French territory has got many customary laws and other things which are in direct connection with what existed in France. After its *de jure* transfer, long after the *de facto* transfer, this territory has been adopting one Indian custom after the other and one Indian law after the other. The system of administration has also changed and more and more Indian things are being introduced in this Union territory.

No doubt we had said earlier that we will give a good period of transition for the people of Pondicherry to change from the French system into our Indian system, so that there is no serious upsetting or sudden change in their way of life. That is why, although the *de facto* transfer took place more than 12 years back, we have delayed it so far to see that the transition takes place gradually and in due course. But this demand for the extension of central laws has been made from time to time. The matter was discussed in the local legislature of Pondicherry and the Government there also gave the assurance that the central laws will be extended as soon as possible. In view of the popular demand from the Union territory, 96 Central Acts are being extended to Pondicherry.

I realise that there is a section of population in Pondicherry who still want some more time. We realise that they have some genuine difficulties regarding this. We do not want to say that they have no difficulties regarding this. But whenever we undertake measures of this kind we have to see which Act will serve the largest group. If extension of central laws will satisfy most of the people of Pondicherry and it will also help in the speedy developmental activities there and enable the Union Territory to come much closer to the adjoining areas I think it is a thing which should be attempted and which should be done. As I said earlier, we gave some time, about twelve years, for slow transition. But as it happens, a good many people have been resisting the change and

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

a few of them are still trying to stick to it. But I think this is a progressive measure and by and large the people are with this demand. I am sure the House will agree to this measure and give support for the passage of this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to extend certain Central Acts to the Union territory of Pondicherry, be taken into consideration."

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Moughyr) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion." (1)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion."

Both the motions are now before the House.

SHRI S. XAVIER (Tirunelveli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Shukla, was now saying that there has been a long-standing demand from the people of Pondicherry for the introduction of Central Acts in that territory and just to satisfy that demand of those people he was moving for consideration of this Bill in Parliament today. He also said that in fact this Bill ought to have been passed in this House long long ago and that it is now a belated measure. My endeavour will be to point out to the Minister and the House whether the people of Pondicherry had made any demand at all for the introduction of Central Acts in their territory. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister can substantiate his statement that a large section of the public of Pondicherry have ever demanded these Central Acts to be introduced in Pondicherry.

I would narrate a few points just to show that a large section of the public of Pondicherry comprising of the advocates, the Notary Public, the businessmen, the administrative staff and others of Pondicherry territory have opposed the introduction of this Bill and the implementation of these Acts in so short a time without

preparing the ground for the receipt of these Acts in that territory. The Minister also said that they had given such a long period of time as twelve years for the transition. I would like to ask the Minister as to what the Central Government have done all these twelve years to prepare the people, their way of life, for acclimatising the people for the receipt of the Central Acts in English. What have they done? Nothing at all. Although twelve years have elapsed it is a fact that not a single step has been taken by the Central Government for preparing the ground, or preparing the way, for the introduction of such Acts in English in a territory where the entire people speak only French. In that State the entire business, whether it is in Government, courts or in commerce, is transacted only in French and the people in that territory speak only French. When that is the case, how is it possible to thrust or force upon the people, the lawyers, the business community, in fact the entire people, the use of English all of a sudden, rather overnight, by the stroke of the pen, by an Act of Parliament without paving the ground, without making the people ready, for the switch-over from French to English? I would have supported the Bill if the Minister had been able to convince us that during these twelve years some Acts have been introduced in English, the courts are transacting their business in English for so many years, the transition has been slow and gradual and that there is no difficulty for the people, the business community or the advocates or the notary public or the general public by the switch-over to the English medium. But, unfortunately, the position is not so. This is an abrupt and sudden attempt to force the switch-over to English of the Acts at a time when the people are not prepared for it.

The hon. Minister stated that this is being done because there has been a demand for it by the people of that State. I would submit that this is not a fact. In fact, there is stout opposition to this measure from the people of Pondicherry. The lawyers, the notary public, the merchants and businessmen, the administrative staff, in fact, the entire public have opposed

this measure. They have passed resolutions at Pondicherry and Mahe and other places requesting the Central Government, particularly the Home Minister, not to proceed with this legislation in such a great hurry. They have pleaded for time. Yet, in spite of the opposition, Government is introducing an Act, bringing a new way of life forcing the people to swallow certain things for which they are not prepared at this stage. What they want is a certain time, say 15 or 20 years so that the people are prepared for smooth transition from French to English.

When the entire people are against this measure, why should the Central Government introduce this Bill and enact it? They cannot carry on the administration without the co-operation of the people of that territory and the people of that territory are dead against this measure. When the advocates, the businessmen and the notary public have opposed this measure, who is going to co-operate with the Government in the implementation of these measures? And if there is no co-operation of the people in the implementation of legislation, there will be chaos. So, let them first get the co-operation of the entire public for this measure.

As I said, it is not a fact that a large section of the public are in favour of it. The hon. Minister has referred to the Legislature. The Legislature has considered only one Act. But there are 92 Acts. The Legislature was not consulted in regard to those Acts. Only the Criminal Procedure Code was introduced in that Legislature. You should have introduced the other Acts also in English and prepared the people before coming in with such a measure.

But these things are suddenly introduced in that territory for which the people are not prepared. They do not want to oppose the measure altogether; they want only some time. Let them prepare themselves for the receipt of these Acts and let their life not be frustrated.

In fact, when the commission went in February, they did not elicit public opinion. They wanted to get some information from the staff that had been deputed from outside for the administration of the territory. But representations had gone to the commission which went to assess the state of

affairs there. The Bar Association had been refused even an opportunity to represent these grievances to them.

Sir, you have been a veteran Congressman and you know that lawyers have been at the helm of affairs from the outset of the annals of Indian history. The role of lawyers cannot be overrated. If lawyers oppose any measure, I do not think the Government can get the co-operation of the people from other quarters. Lawyers have opposed this and they have not been given even an interview to represent their grievances.

Not only the lawyers of Pondicherry but the people of Mahe and Karaikal have opposed it. It is not as if these people do not want to be under the control of the Central Government. They have voluntarily taken the Central administration. They have renounced the long-standing French administration with such willingness.

There is also, what is called, the *Process Verla*, the Treaty of Transition. Under that *Process Verla* or the Treaty, transition is to be brought about in a very gradual manner. Can we now take this as a gradual manner? We want the co-operation of the people for administering these Acts. Suppose, these Acts are introduced in the territory of Pondicherry and are implemented. Now, all the lawyers, the notary Public and the general public know only the French language and if business in the court is transacted in English, what will these poor lawyers do and what language will the court adopt and what will the poor people do who know only French or Tamil to know about proceedings in the court? In-fact, there has been a growing need for adopting the regional language for court proceedings even in the Madras State. If that be so, how is it possible for people of a territory where for 250 years there has been French to switch over to English all of a sudden?

Then there is a writ petition filed by these people in the Madras High Court against this. Our Minister said that there has been a long-standing demand from a large section of the people. If there has been a long-standing demand, will the people of Pondicherry go to the extent of filing a writ petition against the introduction of this Bill?

AN HON. MEMBER : Not all the people.

SHRI S. XAVIER : Some of them have gone. Who are they? They are the lawyers, a very important section of the public, who have filed the writ petition. If very important sections of the people of Pondicherry do not co-operate, how can the ordinary mass of people be carried away with the administration?

Then, we have got so many problems—the food problem, the unemployment problem and this and that—and there is deficit financing. We have been over-taxed. If this is the condition and if this is the state of affairs of public expenditure and our financial position, where is the necessity for introducing a measure with so much recurring expenditure? Where is the necessity for replacing the staff by bringing new staff after switching over to English? What is the urgency specially when the people of that territory oppose it?

What I want is, as Shri Madhu Limaye has suggested, that this Bill may be circulated for eliciting public opinion in that territory and about ten years' time may be given for the transition. We are not opposing this measure altogether. It is not as if we are opposed to this measure. We are prepared to take up any measure; the only thing is that there should be some time given for transition so that the public life of that territory, which has been accustomed to French life in 250 years, need not be disrupted and dislocated by introducing this Central Act all of a sudden. That is the only demand.

SHRI N. SETHURAMAE (Pondicherry) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill. As the sole member in the House representing the Union Territory of Pondicherry, I am thankful to the Government of India for bringing this Bill which provides for the extension of certain Central Acts to Pondicherry.

Soon after the *de facto* merger in 1954, the Government of India rightly decided to progressively extend to Pondicherry various enactments of the Indian Union, thus repealing corresponding French laws in force. After the *de jure* transfer of power in 1962, some essential laws, including those relating to Criminal Procedure,

have been actually extended to Pondicherry. Yet the need for extension of more laws to the Union Territory of Pondicherry has recently been felt by the entire public of the territory. Indeed, Sir, the Pondicherry Assembly has already passed a resolution praying for the extension of all Union laws to Pondicherry.

The emotional integration in Pondicherry territory would be incomplete till the uniformity is established in the legal set-up in the territory as well as the rest of the country. The sooner the laws are extended, the better and beneficial to the public.

I thank you very much for having given me an opportunity to speak on this Bill.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI (Cuddalore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the Government for having brought forward the Bill to extend all the Union laws to Pondicherry at least now. We were expecting that these laws would have been extended sometime back. But the Government have taken so much of time in extending the laws to Pondicherry.

I am in full agreement with my hon. friend, Shri Sethuramae, from Pondicherry, representing the views of the people there. I disagree with my hon. friend, Shri Xavier, from the Swatantra Party.

My place is 10 miles from Pondicherry. I know what the people there think, what they want and what they clamour for. This mode of opposition to this Bill is by some selected vested interests. There are about 17 lawyers of Pondicherry out of whom only 4 lawyers are practising there. The rest are already in their houses. Only 4 lawyers and some notary public are getting some money without the extension of these laws. So, they are opposing it.

I sincerely request the Government, let them be employed. By that, this much opposition also can be removed. We had written to the Home Minister. The Madras Chief Minister had also written to the Home Minister and he wrote to him saying that he will get the Bill passed by August last itself. The Bill was introduced in November or December. It has taken so much time to get it passed. I would request Mr. Shukla that soon after the Bill is passed here, let him get it passed in Rajya

Sabha so that the people there may get some relief.

It has been pointed out by my friend, Shri Xavier, that lawyer will oppose it. No two lawyers will agree, like no two ladies will agree. There are some lawyers who are very much interested in it. (Interruption) I am not talking of the hon. Member Shrimati Lakshminikantham. She is a great lady. The Code of Criminal Procedure has been extended, the Indian Penal Code has been extended and the Constitution has been extended. But who is to interpret the laws? The Indian advocates, the advocates from Madras, whose knowledge cannot be questioned are not allowed to go Pondicherry and plead, as a matter of right, in the courts of Pondicherry. How can the justice be rendered? How can 4 lawyers in Pondicherry cite various decisions of the various High Courts or various decisions of the Supreme Court?

How can the laws be interpreted? Our Home Minister has given the food and they have allowed us also to sit, but they have tied our hands, they have not allowed us to eat.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम् (खम्म) : माननीय सदस्य ने जिन लाइंगर्ज की बात कही है, वे आदमी हैं या मोरत?

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : I was a lawyer; I was practising, but now I have ceased to be a practising lawyer. (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot act as a translator between the lady Member and this hon. Member.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : The important Act which we are extending are the Indian Contract Act, the Transfer of Property Act, the Sale of Goods Act, the Registration Act, the Civil Procedure Code, the Court Fees Act, and all other Acts. The only objection raised by some people, the vested interests, is with regard to the advocates Act. I would earnestly request the Home Minister to appoint all the four lawyers as judges of the Pondicherry High Court or some appointment may be given to them so that they will not oppose it.

I wholeheartedly support this Bill. The Bill seeks to extend all the provisions of these Acts to Pondicherry. But there is one point. When will all these 80 or 82 Acts come into force? They will come into force only according to the whims and fancies of the Administrator there. He must notify it and only then they will come into force. When we enact a law, it will be construed that the Act will come into force on such and such a date or that the Act will come into force on an appointed day. But here a Blank cheque has been signed by the Home Minister giving power to the Administrator there to notify the date on which they will come into force. I oppose this. I do not know why this sort of freedom has been given to the Administrator.

Another thing is this. If there is any difficulty for the Notaries and lawyers, there is already a protection. Any right or privilege or obligation or liability will be protected by implementing these laws. They will not be put to any difficulty.

Therefore, I wholeheartedly support this Bill and I suggest that the Bill be adopted unanimously by this House.

My hon. friend, the Leader of the SSP, has given a motion for circulation. I would like to tell him that there is no necessity for circulation because the hon. Member from Pondicherry has already extended his support. We are the people surrounding Pondicherry. There has been so much of difficulty because of these French territories. So many villages are in between us. The Home Minister should take steps not only to extend these laws but also to merge Pondicherry, Yanam and Karaikal with the respective State; one is with Andhra, a part of Pondicherry is with Kerala, and a bigger portion is with Madras. Why should there be anomaly? Why do they not think of merging these with the respective States.

With these observations, I fully support the measure introduced by the Government.

श्री मदू लिम्बे (मुंगेर) : सभापति, महोदय, मैंने जो यह संशोधन दिया है कि इस विषेषक को नोक्कर जानने के लिए परिचालित किया जाये, उसका कारण यह है कि मन्त्री

[श्री मंत्रु लियरे]

महोदय के भाषण से मुझे यह पता नहीं चला कि क्या पुदुचेरी में जनता के द्वारा चुनी हुई विधान सभा है, वहां जनता के प्रतिनिधि बैठते हैं, जो जनता की आवश्यकताओं को अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। क्या उसमें इस पर प्रस्ताव हुआ है? मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि पुदुचेरी की विधान सभा में इस विधेयक पर, या इस आशय के प्रस्ताव पर, वहस हुई। लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि क्या इस तरह के प्रस्ताव विधान सभा ने पास किये थे। यदि नहीं किये थे, तो इस बात की आवश्यकता उत्पन्न हो जाती है कि इसके बारे में लोकमत जाना जाये।

पुदुचेरी और दूसरे फांसीसी उपनिवेशों का इलाका कानून की नियाह में 1962 में भारत में विलीन हुआ। और यह जरूरी है कि वहां का जो न्याय दिलाने का इन्तजाम है या वहां की जो सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्था है, या शिक्षा व्यवस्था है और जो वहां की अर्थ व्यवस्था है, इन का विलीनीकरण भी भारत की व्यवस्थाओं के साथ हो इस सिद्धांत से मेरा कोई मतभेद नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस सिद्धांत पर एक राय है, तो क्या वजह है कि इस विधेयक के बारे में लोकमत जानने की कोशिश मन्त्री महोदय नहीं कर रहे हैं?

साथ ही साथ इस विधेयक का जो दूसरा उद्देश्य है कि कुछ ऐसे कानून जो हिन्दुस्तान में प्रचलित हैं, उनको पुदुचेरी में भी लागू किया जाय, उससे भी मेरा मतभेद नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूँगा कि जिस ढंग से यह काम किया जा रहा है—वहां की न्याय पद्धति को और हिन्दुस्तान की न्याय पद्धति एक बनाने का काम—मैं उस में दोष पाता हूँ। सभापति महोदय, इधर 200 सालों से वहां जो सरकारी भाषा थी, वह फांसीसी भाषा थी और गोआ में पुतंगाली भाषा थी। लेकिन गोआ और पुदुचेरी में यह फर्क है कि गोआ के करीब एक

लाख नागरिक बम्बई में रहते हैं और शुरू से ही वे अंग्रेजी माध्यम से पढ़ते थे, हिन्दुस्तान में नौकरी बर्गरह करते थे, तो गोआ में इतनी दिक्कत नहीं हुई जब यह परिवर्तन किया गया। लेकिन यहां जो परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है, उसके बारे में मैं बुनियादी सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। जो रियासती इलाके ये या गोआ, पुदुचेरी की तरह विदेशियों के हाथ में थे, उनका जब भारत में विलीनीकरण किया गया, तो मेरी राय में आगे बढ़ने के बजाय, एक मामले में हम पिछ़ड़ गये। वह कौन सा मामला? जैसे बड़ौदा की रियासत है, ग्वालियर की रियासत है, हैदराबाद की रियासत है—वहां रियासत के जमाने में उनकी अपनी प्रादेशिक भाषा में सारा कामकाज हुआ करता था। ग्वालियर में वहां की प्रादेशिक भाषा में हाई-कोर्ट तक के जजमैन्ट्स होते थे। बड़ौदा में सारे कानून गुजराती भाषा में होते थे। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि इनके विलीनीकरण के बाद ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। अगर इन क्षेत्रों के लिये कानून बनाने की बात चलती है—तो क्या होना चाहिये? जैसे पुदुचेरी तमिल भाषी है, तो वहां पर तमिल भाषा में काम करने की बात को चालू करते, तो मैं मान लेता, लेकिन यहां पर तो आप एक विदेशी भाषा को हटा कर दूसरी विदेशी भाषा लादना चाहते हैं, जिसका पुदुचेरी की जनता से कभी सम्बन्ध नहीं रहा...

श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल : भाषा से इसका सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री मंत्रु लियरे : आप वहां जो जुड़ीशियल सिस्टम करेंगे, वह सब अंग्रेजी भाषा में होगा, कैसे कहते हैं कि भाषा से इसका सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

अगर आप उसको तमिल में करने की बात करते तो मैं उनको मान लेता। मेरे पास मद्रास हाई कोर्ट का एक जजमैन्ट है, उसमें उन्होंने इस बात के बारे में लिखा है कि तमिल के माध्यम

से जब यह काम किया जायेगा, तो आसानी हो जायेगी। इसी लिये मैं यह प्रस्ताव कर रहा हूँ कि इसको लोकमत जानने के लिये परिचालित किया जाय।

श्री कृष्णमूर्ति साहब ने जो सुभाव रखा कि इन प्रदेशों का विलीनीकरण उनके सम्बन्धित राज्यों के साथ किया जाय, मैं इस सुभाव का सौ प्रतिशय समर्थन करता हूँ। मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस विवेयक को वह प्रचालित करें और लोक मत जानने के बाद नया विवेयक अगले सत्र में लायें तथा तमिल के सारे कानून और सारा काम काज करने के बारे में सुभाव रखें। इसी तरह कारिकल तन्जोर जिले में पड़ता है, इस लिये वह तमिल नांड में जाना चाहिये, यनाम का, स्वभावित महोदय, आपके सुबे से सम्बन्ध है, वहां तो तेलगू होनी चाहिये, लेकिन वहां भी फांसीसी की जगह अंग्रेजी लाने की बात कर रहे हैं—इससे क्या कायदा होने वाला है। इसी तरह माही के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसको केरल में विलीन कर देना चाहिये और वहां मलयालम में सारा काम काज होना चाहिये।

इसलिये सबसे पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप उस का विलीनीकरण करना चाहते हैं तो अंग्रेजी के जरिये न कीजिये बल्कि वहां की लोक भाषा के जरिये कीजिये, क्योंकि जो एडवोकेट लोग यहां आये थे, वे मुझसे भी मिलने आये थे और मैंने उन से कहा था कि आप फांसीसी में बात करते हैं, तमिल तो आपकी मातृभाषा है, आप तमिल में बात क्यों नहीं करते हैं, इससे तो आपको आसानी हो जायेगी। यह बात उन्होंने मान ली थी।

दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों को एक आक्षेप यह है कि यह कानून लाने का जो काम किया जाय, वह जल्दवाजी में न किया जाय। मद्रास हाई कोर्ट का जो जजमेन्ट मेरे पास है, उस में अवधि के बारे में कहा है। दो साल की अवधि की चर्चा चल रही थी, उसके बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि—

It reads thus :

"Within such a short time..."

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the date of that judgment ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : यह 1965 का है। मैं उन का जो सुभाव है उस का उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it a recent judgment?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : 1965 का है। 1962 के बाद दो साल के अन्दर कुछ परिवर्तन ये करना चाहते थे, उस परिवर्तन के बारे में अदालत ने कहा है—

"Two years after the *de jure* merger which it could be very reasonably contended is not a gradual but an abrupt transition..."

दो साल के बारे में अदालत की यह राय है। इस लिये इतनी छोटी सी अवधि में इस तरह का परिवर्तन करना कहां तक उचित होगा। मेरा एक सब से बड़ा आक्षेप यह है कि फांसीसी भाषा और फांसीसी कानून के बाद अंग्रेजों से जो कानून हम को मिले हैं, उस को ये लोग वहां पर लागू करना चाहते हैं। अगर तमिल में करते या तमिलनाडु के साथ विलीन करते तो मैं बिलकुल आपत्ति नहीं करता। इस लिये मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि मद्रास हाई कोर्ट के इस फैसले की रोकनी में वह इस विवेयक को इस सत्र में पास कराने की कोशिश न करें। इस के ऊपर विवाद सभा की राय जानने की कोशिश करें और अगले सत्र में इस को पास करें। अंग्रेजी को वहां की भाषा न बनाते हुए तमिल को बनावें, ये नाम के लिये तेलगू बनायें, माही के लिये मलयालम बनायें इतना ही इस के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली-सहर) : सभापति जी, जो विवेयक सदन के सामने आया है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह देश की एकता की तरफ एक कदम है। वास्तव में ऐसी राय में यह विवेयक पहले ही आना चाहिये था और मुझे सरकार से इस बारे में बहुत शिकायत है। 1962 से अब तक लगभग 6 वर्ष हो गये, लेकिन अब तक सही मायनों में पाण्डीचरी का जो अमलगमेशन होना चाहिये था, वह नहीं हुआ। आज 6 साल के बाद यह सरकार जागी है और 6 साल के बाद ये सब कानून जो भारत में हैं, वे उन पर लगाये गये हैं—यह पहले होना चाहिये था।

सभापति जी, मेरे स्थान से देश में सब जगह एक जैसे कानून होने चाहिये तथा जैसा कि हमारे विधान में भी है—एक ही कानून हर एक व्यक्ति पर वाहे वह देश के किसी भी भाग में रहता हो, लागू होना चाहिये। लेकिन इस सरकार की नीति बड़ी विचित्र है, जगह-जगह पर ये स्पेशल स्टेट्स देते हैं, वाहे वह काश्मीर हो, वहां पर अलग कानून बनाने का अवित्तार इन्होंने वहां की असेम्बली को दिया हुआ है, 370 बारा विधान में अलग जोड़ दी है, नागार्लैंड को अलग स्पेशल स्टेट्स दिया हुआ है, इसी तरह से देश कई और हिस्से हैं जिनको विशेष दर्जा दिया गया है, वहां पर अलग-अलग कानून लागू होते हैं। मुझे दुःख है कि सरकार की इस नीति के कारण भारत की एकता की चारा में वहां के लोग पूरा सहयोग नहीं दे रहे हैं। एक तरह से उन को अलग करने की कोशिश हो रही है। एक जूँड़ी कैशा कानून, जहां वे किसी भी मरम्भन के हों, किसी भी जाति के हों, देश के किसी भी भाग में रहते हों, वह तक समानरूप से लागू नहीं होगा, तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश की एकता को बल नहीं मिलेगा। मैं मंत्री भ्रष्टाचार से प्रारंभना करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां भी अपने कोई विशेष दर्जा, स्पेशल स्टेट्स दिया हुआ है,

उस को जल्द से जल्द खत्म कीजिये। पांच-चरी में जो कानून आपने अब लगाये हैं, यह काम बहुत पहले हो जाना चाहिये था, लेकिन इन के अलावा और भी कई किस्म के कानून हैं, जिन्हें सरकार को जल्द से जल्द वहां पर लागू करना चाहिये।

दूसरी चीज़ जो मेरे मित्र श्री कृष्णमूर्ति ने कही है, मैं भी उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं भी यह समझता हूँ कि छोटे-छोटे हिस्सों को अमर-आप अलग राज्य बनानेंगे तो उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। हमें वायाचिल यूनिस्ट बनाने चाहिये, जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव वाइस्ट आकृ व्य से ठीक ढंग से काम कर सकें। इस लिये, सभापति महोदय, मैं आप के जरिये मंत्री महोदय से प्रारंभना करता हूँ कि इन हिस्सों के साथ जो भी प्रदेश हैं, उन के साथ इन को विसा देना चाहिये, इन को अलग रखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

15.00 hrs.

मुझे दुःख है कि मैं अपने आदरणीय मित्र श्री मधु लिमये के सुझाव से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि इस विस को सोगों की राय जानने के लिये भेजा जाय। मेरे स्थान से इस काम में पहले ही देर हो चुकी है, यह काम और पहले होना चाहिये था। इसलिये जो भी विवेयक है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। इसको जल्दी से लागू होमा चाहिये। इसके अलावा और भी जरूरत हो तो अगले अविवेकम में और कानून बनाकर उनको भी लागू किया जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका पुनः स्वागत करता हूँ।

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand) : I see no reason why anyone should object to this Bill. On the one hand, we are wanting national integration to be expedited and brought about as early as possible. On the other when measures are brought towards that end, some objections are raised for one reason or another.

Here it has been done through a very fine gesture on the part of the French Government then in power in Pondicherry. I must pay a tribute to the former French Government which had voluntarily given up this territory in contrast to the attitude of Portugal.

It is a historical fact that this area has a legacy of French culture. Our late Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, assured the people of Pondicherry that we shall try to preserve French culture. All the same, the process of complete integration has to be gone through. We took 8 years in bringing forwards this Bill. We have extended some criminal laws to that part of the country. I do not see any reason why we should accept the suggestion of Shri Madhu Limaye and postpone this matter further on the plea of eliciting the public opinion. Public opinion is to merge with India and with the aspirations of India. That has been done in 1962.

In the process of integration, it does not make much difference as to in which language it should be done. Till we come to a stage when we can changeover from English to Hindi or any other regional language, instead of making another mess and creating further divisions in that small territory, we should go about the task of adopting whatever laws are in force in the language in which they are, in the rest of the country to that territory. The Law Ministry also has now accepted importance of Hindi and it is issuing a law journal in Hindi also. Without entering into a controversy on the question of language, let us agree to the extension of all these laws which are very important laws, which are non-controversial too, concerning tolls, carriers, contract Act, Oaths Act and so on which are welcome. They are 63 in number in all.

A point was made by the hon. Member of the Swatantra Party who spoke that the people are not in favour of it. If there was opposition, we would have received petitions against these measures. Only a few lawyers who are well-versed in French laws and who would naturally not like a changeover to the English system of jurisprudence would probably raise objection to this Bill. But the trend is that we should bring about uniformity of laws in all parts of our country.

SHRI S. XAVIER : It is not only lawyers, but merchants, administrative staff and other members of the public have sent resolutions to the Government. The Bar Council has not been given interview by the authorities.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : As far as we MPs are concerned, we have not received any objections. As I said, the objection must be mainly from lawyers who are well versed in French laws and are not conversant with English or Indian laws and so it would be difficult for them to go about their profession. I sympathise with them. But we cannot argue two ways. On the one hand, we want complete integration of Kashmir, we want all our laws to be extended to Kashmir; at the same time, we cannot shrink from introducing all these laws to the former French territories which are now part of our Union. The same laws apply to the former Portuguese territories which are now part of the Indian Union.

So this is a wholly welcome Bill. Keeping in view the assurance given by Pandit Nehru that we shall not hurry up, we are hurrying slowly and gradually extending our laws to these territories. I fully support the measure.

श्री इस्तहाक सामन्ती (प्रभरोहा) : चैयरमैनसाहब, मैं इस बिल की जोखार ताईद करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ इस बिल को बहुत पहले आजाना चाहिए था। गवर्नरमेंट की तरफ से बहुत कोताही रही कि यह इतनी देर से आया। इस बिल की ताईद करते हुए मैं दो बातों की तरफ तब्जजह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पहली बाज तो यह है कि अस्सर यह देखने में आता है कि जब हमारे कानून किसी नई चागह पर नाफिज किये जाते हैं तो जो परेशानियां होती हैं, पाबन्दियां होती हैं वह बहुत जट्ठ लानू हो जाती हैं, लेकिन जो सदूचियतें बिलनी चाहिए; इस्लायमेंट वहां बढ़ना चाहिए, उसकी तरफ कोई तब्जजह नहीं दी जाती है।

पांडीचेरी की जो हालत है, जाहिर है वहां पर वकिंग क्लास खासी तादाद में है, जस्तर इस बात की है कि वहां पर वकिंग क्लास इस

[श्री इसहाक साम्भली]

वक्त भी एकस्प्लायट किया जा रहा है उसको जल्द से जल्द वह सारे हुकूक और अहितयारात मिलने चाहिए जोकि दूसरी जगह पर वर्किंग क्लास को मर्यास्त हैं। वहां पर इम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल एक मुश्किल सवाल बना हुआ है। वहां पर तरह-तरह के बिजनेस हो रहे हैं। जाहिर बात है कि कानून लागू होंगे तो उससे बेकारी फैलेगी। जरूरत है इस बात की कि वहां पर इम्प्लायमेंट के बेरास्ते बनाये जांय जिनसे बेरोजगारी न फैल सके।

मेरी समझ में यह दलील बिल्कुल नहीं आई कि फे च वहां की जबान है इसलिये वहां के लोग मुख्यालिफत कर रहे हैं। मैं मालूम करना चाहता हूँ कि फे न्व पर हम कब तक जिन्दा रहेंगे, कब तक उसको अपनाये रहेंगे ! क्या दुश्वारी है, वहां पर लोगों की जो अपनी जबान है, ज्यादातर लोगों की जबान तामिल है—हो सकता है कुछ की जबान मलयालम हो तो तामिल जबान को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरकी दी जाये। जिन चीजों के लिये जरूरत है कि किसी इन्टरनेशनल जबान को जारी रखा जाये तो उसको भी वहां सर जारी रखा जाये लेकिन फे न्व को हमारे यहां लाए रखना, कोई समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है।

यह बात जरूर है कि पांडीचेरी में कल्वर के लिहाज से, वहाँ के हालात के लिहाज से माइनारिटीज हैं जो अपने को बतौर माइनारिटीज वहाँ महसूस करती हैं। वहाँ पर जरूरत इस बात की है कि यह कानून लागू होने के बाद माइनारिटीज का सेप्रेशन न हो जैसा कि बहुत सी जगहों पर देखने को मिल रहा है। यही नहीं कि हम समझें कि माइनारिटीज सेफ हैं बल्कि माइनारिटीज भी महसूस करें कि हम सेफ हैं। यही चीज पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में भी होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा कानून बहुत पहले बन जाना चाहिए था। आप वहाँ पर जब पाबन्दियों

को लेकर पहुँचे तो साथ-साथ सहूलियतें भी ले जायें। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वहाँ पर वर्किंग क्लास के साथ, माइनरिटीज के साथ और सरकारी कर्मचारियों के साथ इन्साफ किया जायेगा। उनको वह सारी सहूलियतें मयस्सर होंगी, सारे डिमोक्रेटिक राइट्स मयस्सर होंगे जो कि हमारे कॉस्टीट्यूशन के लिहाज से मयस्सर होने चाहिए।

इन अलफाज के साथ में इस बिल की जोरदार ताईद करता है।

(فری حکایت سبکی (اوہہ) چیر میں صاحب۔ خیں اس بیل کی نزد را تائید
گرتا ہوں۔ تین سماں ہوں کہ اس بیل کو سب سے پہلے آجنا چاہئے تھا۔ گورنمنٹ کی طرف
سے بہت کوئی تائید نہیں کی جائے سکتا کیونکہ توہین کو سیکھ جاؤ کیلئے
مکون توہین دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ سبیل چیر توہین کے کامنیت و دیکھنی میں آٹا ہے کہ جس
ہمارے ساتھ اونکی نیچی گرد پر ناگزیر چلتے ہیں توہین کو رہنا یا نہ رہنا پہنچتا
ہر سوچی ہیں وہ بہت جلد اگلوں پر جاتی ہیں۔ لیکن جو سوچیں ملیں پہنچتے جو جانپاٹ
وہاں پڑھنا چاہئے اس کی طرف کوئی توہین نہیں جیا جاتے۔

پاٹھیچی کی جھاتیں ہے۔ ناٹھے ہے وہ بانی پر درکش کلاس خامی تھیں اسے
میں ہے۔ مدرسہ اس بات کی ہے کہ وہاں پر درکش کلاس جو اس وقت کیا کیا
کیا جا رہے اس کا جلد سے جلد وہ سارے حقوق اور اختیارات نہ چاہیجئے
کہ وہی عجیب پر درکش کلاس کو سترہیں۔ وہاں پر اپنیا نشست کا سال ایک
شکل سوال بنا ہو اسے۔ وہاں پر طرح طرح کے بڑش ہو رہے ہیں۔ ناٹھے بات
سچ کے قانون لاگو ہوئے تو اس سے بیکاری پیچے گی۔ مدرسہ اس بات کی ہے کہ
وہاں پر اپنیا نشست کے چھٹے راستے ٹھنڈے گایاں جن سے ہے روزگاری نہ
پہنچے۔

میں کوئی ممیز دلیل باللطف نہیں آئی کہ فریض و پاں کی زبان ہے۔ اس
لئے و پاں کے لیے خاص لفظ کر رکھے ہیں۔ میں علمی کوئی تجارتی باتاں بھیں کہ فریض پر
ہم بسک نہیں رہیں گے کیا دشواری ہے۔ و پاں پر لوگوں کی بحث اپنی زبان ہے
تیزی اور ترلوگوں کی زبان تسلی ہے۔ ہوسکتا ہے کچھ کی زبان میں ملائم ہو۔ تو تھنی زبان
کر زبانہ سے زیاد درستی دی جائے۔ ان چیزوں کے لئے مزدorت ہے کہ کسی
انٹریشنل زبان کو جاری رکھا جائے تو اس کو تکمیل و پاپ باری رکھا جائے۔
لیکن فریض کو بہارے پہاں لادے رکھنا کوئی سمجھیں آئندہ والی بات
نہیں ہے۔

بیانات مزدی سے کہا گئی ہی میں پر کے عطا نہیں۔ وہاں کے حالات کے لئے سائیکل ٹرین ہی بھروسے کر بطور ماتور ٹرین وہاں مکھیں کرنے چاہیے وہاں پر فروریت اس بیانات کی ہے کہ یہ قانون گاڑیوں کے بعد ماتور ٹرین کے پریشان نہ ہو جیسا کہ بہت سے مکھیں دیکھنے کو رہا ہے مگر مکھیں کو ہم سبھیں کر جوں سبھیں کہ ماتور ٹرین سیٹ ہیں لیکن سائیکل ٹرین کی مکھیں کرنی کہ جوں سیٹ ہیں۔ یہی چرخے پر سردارستان میں گاڑیوں کو ہر جا چاہیے۔ میں گاڑیوں کو ہمارا ڈنون ہوتا ہے چاہے تھا۔ اب وہاں پرچب پا بندیوں کو کھڑکیوں تک ساختہ ہو جائی۔ میں اسید کرتا ہوں کہ وہاں پرورکار کا اس کے ساتھ ماتور ٹرین کے ساتھ اور سردار کی گاڑیوں کے ساتھ اتفاق کی جائے۔ ۰.۴۰ وہ ساری ہم لوگوں پر سیر برداشت کیوں کریں راش میسر برداشت ہمارے کا نیچوں کے عطا سے سیر برداشت کیوں کی نوردار تائید کر کر رکھوں۔

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore) : I support the Bill which extends the laws that are applicable in the rest of the territory of India to Pondicherry. At the same time, I want to impress upon the hon. Minister and the Government that already, under the French imperialism, Pondicherry people fought hard for independence and ultimately they gained independence and integration with the Indian Union. The benefits that they already have in certain respects should not be taken away by extending our legislation to that territory. Closer integration and implementation of Acts should be brought in a gradual way. In 1962 final integration took place and some laws had already been extended to that territory. If our hon. Minister had placed before us the experience of the working of the laws that were extended to that territory it would have helped us very much. He did not give us anything like that. The point is this. What are the improvements that the people of that territory effected after they fought the French imperialism in the old days ?

I can cite one or two examples. He tried to explain that certain people are opposing it. I do not take into account the lawyers and other notable personalities who are going to lose certain things which they enjoyed under the French imperialism. That is not my concern. But the toiling people, the peasantry, the working classes in Pondicherry were having some gain formerly. For example, the textile workers and other workers in Pondicherry were having pension facilities. After our laws are

extended there, those facilities have been either taken away or they are brought into such a position that they would not get those facilities. The Government of India recently took over a mill. I can cite that also. Some 600 workers lost their jobs and they have not been given back their jobs. For the years 1963, 1964 and 1965, bonus has not been given. For some 30 workers, provident fund and gratuity have not been given. They have been sent out of their jobs. Pensions have not been given to some 32 workers who had already gained the right to pension. A No. 1 bureaucrat has been appointed in the mill as the manager. As a Member of Parliament, I visited the mill along with certain trade union representatives. I saw the Manager and asked about the matter. He said "I am not empowered to talk anything about the working conditions and the demands of the workers." That was the answer of the Manager. I wrote a letter to the concerned Ministry also.

Under the Government of India's control, there is a hospital which is called the Jimper Hospital. There is also a medical college. These institutions have been functioning there since the past many years. The staff there have real grievances. How you are going to look into these grievances? How are you going to implement our laws and Acts there? Those people must also enjoy the gains which we here are getting in the rest of India. But it is done in such a way that it does not take place. The hospital and the college have been working there since many years past, and the staff and the workers are not given house-rent allowance. They have made representations to the Government but those representations are not properly looked into. They are given house-rent allowance only from January, 1968, though since 1965 they should have got it. Employees with ten years' service have not yet been made permanent. Promotions are not properly given and, if at all, they are promoted only in name and are not given any wage or salary increase. The people are undergoing a number of difficulties, and that is why in certain quarters some other persons with ulterior motives, are trying to exploit this kind of discontent which is there because of the attitude of the Government of India and because of the bureaucracy which has been installed there to imple-

[Shri K. Ramani]

ment all this legislation. When this kind of thing is there, very easily some of these interests could exploit them. These points must be taken into consideration. A host of Acts are going to be extended of Pondicherry : in Part I of the Schedule, about 93 Acts have been mentioned and in Part II three Acts have been mentioned. It is well and good and we can welcome it, but they should have done it with the experience already gained and in the light of the political, economic and social conditions that exist in Pondicherry. These should be studied and we should then see how they should be developed and in what way we can help the people and how these pieces of legislation, part by part, should be implemented. They should have done like that, but instead of doing like that, they have waited all these years and they are going to implement all these laws together, about 100 Acts. That is why, in some quarters there is resistance and they screw up the people to say like that.

Therefore, I appeal to the Government and I also make it a point before the Government that they must go through all these grievances of the people and they must allow the people to retain what concessions they got from the French Government; those concessions should not be taken away, and new concessions through the extensions of our laws to that part of the country should be given.

Finally, Tamil should be the official language of the Pondicherry Union territory. Everything should be conducted in Tamil; that is the only proper way to do it. With these words, I close.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I support the Bill for the reason that there should not be any plea that the residue of the seal of slavery in Pondicherry, Mahe, Karaikkal and Yanam should be continued in free India. These French colonial residues should be totally integrated with the respective States in which they are situated. It may be argued that at the time of freedom of these colonies, an agreement was made with France that French culture should be preserved in these colonies. But if one has to cultivate French culture there is no necessity that the few Indian territories should be preserved as a few

gardens of French culture in our free country. Rather, these few territories should not be the garden of French culture, because they will remind us of the bad odour of colonial slavery instead of giving us a nice aroma and refreshing ideas of the French culture. Therefore, I would suggest that these few pockets should be totally integrated with the States in which they are placed.

A sudden switchover from French to English will create certain difficulties for the advocates and educationists there. I would request the Minister of State that at least some bye-law should be made so that the process of switchover from French to English may be gradual, thus helping the people to obviate their difficulties.

I would also like to take this opportunity to refer to another point. Unfortunately, a very regrettable remark was made by one of the elder members of this House about Auroville. In 1915, Sri Aurobindo wrote the book *The Ideal of Human Unity*. It was a fundamental book which visualised the dream of world unity—unity of the whole human species. This Auroville is a concept that Sri Aurobindo nursed all through his life and that was just going to be realised now. When UNESCO extended its help to Auroville, Russia objected to the incorporation of the word "Divine" in the objective of Auroville and wanted it to be substituted by "Perfect Humanbeing". My hon. friend who made that adverse comment about Auroville naturally had a Marxian clink in him. Those who advocate the Marxian philosophy of life would naturally do that. But every Indian will feel proud that the ideal of Sri Aurobindo is going to materialise in the sense that there will be an international centre where his concept of "Life Divine" is going to be tried for realisation in practical life. I do not know whether it will be possible in the ultimate sense, but at least an attempt should be made to translate that idea into reality through that centre of Sri Aurobindo.

Pondicherry will be remembered in our country not in pride because its name is

associated with the rule of Dupleix over it. But Pondicherry in India and all over the world has got a place of its own for the contribution of one of the greatest saint, philosopher and the messiah of Life Divine, Shri Aurobindo. In our country, in the history of Indian thought, I should say Shri Aurobindo ranks second only to Shri Shankaracharya in his concept of fundamental truth and spiritual ideas. Therefore, it will be in the fitness of things that Pondicherry where he spent his life, where, as is claimed, he realised ultimate truth and from where he has made fundamental contribution to the realm of the philosophy which we call 'unknown' should be renamed. I am referring that dimension, which we call 'unknown', and which is not realisable by our material measure of time and space. About Sri Aurobindo's observation that "knowledge begins where knowledge ends"—that precept I am not going to argue. That is not the region of knowledge that I can penetrate into. He made a flight into the horizon unknown. That quest eternal, that eternal urge from the humanity, that spirit which takes humanity from one stride to farther stride—that is the fundamental basis of progress of whole compass of human civilisation. Therefore, I will conclude with one appeal to the Government—whether it is possible, just as we adore Shri Sankaracharya, we want to perpetuate his memory, in the similar manner to consider that Pondicherry should be renamed as either Shri Aurobindonagar or Shri Aurobindo Pattinamam?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, several points have been made by hon. Members. The main contention of Shri Xavier, the hon. Member belonging to Swatantra Party, is that the people of Pondicherry are not anxious for extension of the Central Acts to that Union Territory. Qualified support to this plea has been given by Shri Madhu Limaye. But I can prove it from the record that demands have been made from time to time in the Union Territory of Pondicherry as well as in the legislature. Resolutions were moved and on behalf of the Government assurances were given that they will take up this matter with the Central Government. It was only on the basis of those assurances that those resolu-

tions were withdrawn. Not only the ruling party in Pondicherry but even the opposition parties in Pondicherry have been pressing for the extension of Central Acts in the Union Territory.

There is no doubt in our mind that the popular demand is for the extension of Central laws. As I said while moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, there could be a section of population which will have to face difficulties, because of this extension of Central laws. I do not rule it out. But that is a very insignificant minority of people who might experience some difficulty because of this change. But I think in the larger good they would also reconcile themselves to this extension of Central laws and progressive merger of this territory with the rest of India in all possible ways.

I do not think any useful purpose would be served by circulating this Bill for public opinion, because we have enough evidence with us to show that the people of this Union Territory and also in other parts of the country would be in favour of this Bill. From what has been stated by hon. Members from both sides of the House, it is evident that there is near unanimity that this Bill extending the Central Acts to Pondicherry should be passed.

15 27 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Actually, a good many of the Central Acts have already been extended to the Union Territory of Pondicherry. But that was done under the authority given to us under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act. Now some of the Central Acts that are being extended to Pondicherry are in conflict with some of the French Acts which are prevalent in that territory. So, an Act of Parliament is necessary to remove those anomalies. This will enable lawyers from all parts of the country, particularly from Madras, to come and practise in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, which is a welcome step towards the general assimilation of the region as such.

Shri Madhu Limaye mentioned about the language. I do not know why hon. Members should be so obsessed with the language question. This Bill does not

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

relate to language at all; it is only for the extension of laws. He asked the question whether English or the local language will be used. Today the language of the courts is English and our authentic laws are in English. So, the laws that are being extended would definitely be in English.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : English is the language of the courts in India. But in Pondicherry French is still continuing. As was correctly pointed out by some hon. Members, once you extend the Advocates Act to Pondicherry, the entire language of the court in Pondicherry would be English at a time when the lawyers and judges know no English. That will create difficulties. So, they have passed resolutions and presented memoranda suggesting that they should be given a little time before the switch over to English.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I was coming to that point. I had already said that since all the laws are in English and the language of courts still remains English, when these Central laws are extended it is likely that English may be used instead of French in the courts, but it is essential because then non-French knowing lawyers could also come from various parts, particularly from Madras, and practise in Pondicherry. This facility was not available to them so far.

The legislature of Pondicherry had passed a law and they have requested that there should be progressive introduction of regional languages in the Union Territory. In Pondicherry we are encouraging the use of Tamil and in Karaikkal Telugu.

श्री भवु लिम्ये : कारीकल में तामिल, येनाम में तेलगू और माहे में मलयालम।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The local language will be used in the various parts of the Union Territory. The legislature has already passed that resolution and we have accepted that resolution. We will encourage the progressive use of the regional languages there. It is not our intention to replace for all times to come of French by English. Since English is now used as a dominant language in Indian courts, it will be used there also.

But I am quite sure that in due course of time the regional languages will be progressively used. There is no doubt in my mind about that and it is our aim..... (Interruption). This matter has also been considered in the local legislature and they have passed a resolution regarding this.

Conflicting views expressed here regarding the time of its introduction. Some hon. Members were saying that enough time has not been given, whereas many other hon. Members said that more than the necessary time has been given and a lot of time has been wasted; that this extension of Central laws should have been done much earlier. Really speaking, we were anxious that there should be no upsetting of the normal life there; that is why we gave as much time as we considered necessary for the transition period. But it is well known that there are some people who do not like to change at all and they resist all changes for good or bad. There are some people like that who have been opposing this measure. People who have to go to the court for various purposes have been facing a lot of difficulties. The number of French-speaking lawyers is very limited and the demand is more. It is very difficult for the general public to engage French-speaking lawyers on a reasonable amount of fees. This experience has been there.

SHRI S. XAVIER : Has this been brought forward for the welfare of lawyers outside Pondicherry ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have already explained why it has been brought forward. I am only making an additional point. This is also one of the difficulties of the people.

SHRI S. XAVIER : I am also a lawyer outside Pondicherry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will benefit by this measure.

SHRI S. XAVIER : But the difficulty of the people of Pondicherry should be considered.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have already said that the people of

Pondicherry have been consulted and we are certain in our mind that the people of Pondicherry are behind this extension of laws. We are only satisfying a popular demand by bringing it forward here.

There was one point that I mentioned while introducing this Bill, namely, that this Bill was introduced in the last Lok Sabha. I was mistaken; it was not introduced in the last Lok Sabha but it was introduced in this Lok Sabha. But it was pending for a long time and we could not find time to consider this matter. There has been a pressing demand from the Pondicherry Administration that we should pass this Bill quickly. Therefore I request my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, that after knowing that there is a very large majority of Pondicherry demanding this, he will withdraw his motion and will let this Bill be passed quickly.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRR (Marmagao) : May I just say one word ? Based on experience in Goa, there are two things to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. One is that we had a similar extension of laws. With that I have no quarrel, but in many cases these laws were extended by a stroke of the pen without creating those procedural authorities that are required under the law. This has created a lot of confusion because the old law was replaced by the new law and when you wanted to do something there was nobody whom one could go to.

Secondly, these laws sometimes rescind only a part of the old law and not the whole law. There was a lot of confusion created about which particular part was rescinded and to what extent. So, I would request for an assurance that in the case of Pondicherry the errors made in the case of Goa would not be repeated and wherever a law is extended first the authorities necessary will be created and, secondly, wherever it is replacing an old law, specific portions of such law which are being replaced will be specified in the notification.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I thank the hon. Member for bringing this matter to our notice. Actually, this law also is repealing only such parts in the French law which are in conflict with

Indian law. It is very clearly specified in the Bill. If necessary, we shall further clarify that.

As far as the suggestion about authorities is concerned, we shall take note of it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put Shri Madhu Limaye's motion to the vote.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I do not press it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his substitute motion ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to extend certain Central Acts to the Union territory of Pondicherry, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

There is no amendment to clause 2.

The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3—(Extension with amendments of certain laws to Pondicherry and their Commencement therein)

Amendment Made :

Page 2, line 5,—

*for "are in force" substitute—
"were in force" (4)*

(Shri Vidya Charan Shukla)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clauses 4, 5, 6 and 7 were added to the Bill

The Schedule

Amendments made :

Page 13, line 23, column 4,—

for, "1967" substitute "1968" (3)

Page 8, line 13, in column 4,—

omit "first" (4)

(*Shri Vidya Charan Shukla*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 1—(Short title)

Amendment Made :

Page 1, line 4—

for "1967" substitute "1968" (2)

(*Shri Vidya Charan Shukla*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill

Enacting Formula

Amendment Made :

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Eighteenth" substitute —

"Nineteenth" (1)

(*Shri Vidya Charan Shukla*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The Title was added to the Bill

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. I just want to bring this matter to the notice of the hon. Minister. The real intergation of Pondicherry come being in 1962 though the *de facto* transfer was in 1952. From 1962 until this time, we have taken no action to see that, culturally and otherwise, Pondicherry people integrate with the Union of India. By passing this Act, extending all these Acts on them—I have no objection to that—I would only request the hon. Minister to see that this would not create much more complication than it tries to ease the problems there. For instance, once you have extended the Advocates Act here, the entire language of the court has to be English. Judgment has to be given in English. So far everything is being done in French. Once you do it, overnight, it will only help the judges who go from here. It will neither serve the lawyers nor the clientele there. It is not correct that Pondicherry people want that there should be English-knowing lawyers. It will go against the people of Pondicherry and against the resolution passed by the Bar where they have said that if English-knowing lawyers from Madras come, there will be lot of competition. These people will be affected. It will create a lot of complication in working the entire judiciary.

My only appeal to hon. Minister, Shri Shukla, is that let him announce on the floor of the House that sufficient time will be given to see that those people also pick up English, say, 5 or 6 or 10 years and that, gradually, these Acts are implemented. This is a very essential thing. I think the hon. Minister can go there and discuss it with members of the Bar and other people and find out a solution.

I am told there was an international agreement, when the French ceded the territory to India, that nothing should be done in a hurry, so far as the imposition of these Acts is concerned. Let it be done in a reasonable time, say, 10 or 15 years or whatever it is. Some of our English-knowing IAS officers are there; some English-knowing judges are there. They cannot understand French. They say, let the Minister bring forward the Bill and let it be thrust over them.

Therefore, my submission is this. I appeal to Shri Shukla to understand this problem personally and give an assurance. Nothing should be done which will leave a feeling with the Pondicherry people that things are thrust upon them.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We have already discussed this point. I will again clarify the matter. It is not for the benefit of French or English-speaking lawyers that this Bill has been brought forward; it is for the general convenience of the people of the Union Territory. Today the Criminal Law that is existing there is the Indian Criminal Law, but the Civil Law is the of French one. This creates all kinds of complications for the local people. So, it is not so much for the lawyers as for the local people, that this has been brought forward. There are several such instances, which are creating tremendous difficulties for the local people who have to go to the court for several matters. This demand has arisen mainly because of these troubles that the local people have been facing; it is not for the lawyers. Actually some of the lawyers are opposing this measure. I am not attributing any motive to their opposition; they may have some genuine difficulties, but, as I have already said, we shall see how these genuine difficulties can be overcome; we do not want to ride roughshod over them. We are doing this only in pursuance of the demand made by the people for their convenience.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The main difficulty is this. For instance, in Goa, the Portuguese laws were there. That system was different from the English legal system. Once the English system is introduced, during the period of transition some hardships are inevitable. So, the same

thing is likely to happen in Pondicherry. The hon. Member's appeal was to mitigate these hardships, and I sure, the Home Minister's assurance conveys this that, during the period of transition. When there are hardships, they will be mitigated by certain procedures permissible under the system. This is what the hon. Member wanted and, I think, the hon. Minister's assurance contains it.

Now I shall put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the Bill as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

— — —

15.43 hrs.

CONTRACT LABOUR (REGULATION AND ABOLITION) BILL

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI. HATHI) :** I beg to move :

"That the Bill to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 30 from this House, namely :—....."

There are two changes from the names given in the printed list, namely, instead of Shri Bhogendra Jha, it should be Dr. Ranen Sen; and instead of Shri Anantrao Patil it should be Shri S. D. Patil. The names as modified are :

"(1) Shri R. K. Amin; (2) Shri N. Anbuczhian; (3) Shri Tridib Chaudhuri; (4) Shri M. Deiveekan; (5) Shri K. R. Ganesh; (6) Shri Shri Chand Goel; (7) Shri Ram Krishan Gupta; (8) Shri S. C. Jamir; (9) Dr. Ranen Sen; (10) Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai; (11) Kumari Kamala Kumari; (12) Shri Samarendra Kundu; (13) Bhajahari Mahato; (14) Shri K. Anand Nambiar; (15) Shri Kashi Nath Pandey; (16) Shri S. D. Patil; (17) Shri Khagapathi Pradhan; (18) Shri S. P. Ramamoorthy; (19) Shri Viswasrai Narasimha Rao; (20) Dr. Sisir Kumar

[Shri Hathi]

Saha ; (21) Shri P. M. Sayeed ; (22) Shri Deven Sen ; (23) Shri B. Shankaranand ; (24) Shri Shashi Bhushan ; (25) Shri Biswanarayan Shastri ; (26) Shri S. M. Solanki ; (27) Shri G. Venkataswamy ; (28) Shri R. S. Vidyarthi ; (29) Shri Virbhadra Singh ; (30) Shri D. R. Chavan ; and 15 from Rajya Sabha ;

"that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

"that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session ;

"that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

"that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the motion with the modifications of those two names—to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the Bill to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members ; 30 from this House, namely, (1) Shri R. K. Amin ; (2) Shri N. Anbuczezhian ; (3) Shri Tridib Chaudhuri ; (4) Shri M. Deiveekan ; (5) Shri K. R. Ganesh ; (6) Shri Shri Chand Goel ; (7) Shri Ram Krishan Gupta ; (8) Shri S. C. Jamir ; (9) Dr. Ranen Sen ; (10) Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai ; (11) Kumari Kamla Kumari ; (12) Shri Samarendra Kundu ; (13) Shri Bhajahari Mahato ; (14) Shri K. Anand Nambiar ; (15) Shri Kashi Nath Pandey ; (16) Shri S. D. Patil ; (17) Shri Khagapathi

Pradhan ; (18) Shri S. P. Ramamoorthy ; (19) Shri Viswarai Narasimha Rao ; (20) Dr. Sisir Kumar Saha ; (21) Shri P. M. Sayeed ; (22) Shri Deven Sen ; (23) Shri B. Shankaranand ; (24) Shri Shashi Bhushan ; (25) Shri Biswanarayan Shastri ; (26) Shri S. M. Solanki ; (27) Shri G. Venkataswamy ; (28) Shri R. S. Vidyarthi ; (29) Shri Virbhadra Singh ; (30) Shri D. R. Chavan, and 15 from Rajya Sabha ;

"That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

"that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session ;

"that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

"that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

15.45 hrs.

CENTRAL LAWS (EXTENSION TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, I beg
to move* :

"That the Bill to provide for the extension of certain Central Laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, be taken into consideration."

This is a non-controversial Bill which seeks to extend 12 Central Acts to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This demand has been made from time to time by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the extension of these laws. It was causing some difficulties that whereas various

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

matters came within the jurisdiction of the Concurrent List and the Central List of the Constitution, these very laws which were made under the authority given by the Constitution, were not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. And there is no controversy about the extension of these laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, I do not propose to say much at this stage and would request the House to give its consent to the extension of these laws by passing this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the extension of certain Central Laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, be taken into consideration."

श्री बृज श्रवण लाल (बरेली) : उग्राध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ सेंट्रल लाज को जम्मू-काश्मीर पर लागू करने करने के लिए यह जो बिल लाया गया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस हाउस में ऐसा कोई भी सदस्य नहीं होगा, जो इस बिल को ओपोजेशन करेगा। लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता है कि सेंट्रल लाज को इस तरह गीसमील तरीके से जम्मू-काश्मीर पर क्यों लागू किया जा रहा है। इस बारे जो स्लो प्राप्तेस, धीर्घी गति से काम हो रहा है, इसकी क्या वजह है? आखिर यह काम डर-डर कर क्यों हो रहा है? जम्मू-काश्मीर के साथ जो स्पेशल फेवर किया जा रहा है, उसको वजह क्या है? आज भी हमारे कौस्टीट्यूशन में आटिकल 370 क्यों रखा हुआ है? जूहरत इस बात की है कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस आटिकल को डिलिट कर दिया जाये और जो बर्ताव दूसरे राज्यों के साथ किया जा रहा है, वही जम्मू-काश्मीर के साथ भी किया जाय। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल लाज को इस तरह धीरेधीरे जम्मू-काश्मीर पर लागू करने की क्या वजह है। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह जूहर जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में प्रोप्रेस इतनी स्लो क्यों है, आटिकल 370 की डीलीट क्यों नहीं

किया जाता है। सरकार को मजबूत कदम उठा कर हमारे सब लाज को जम्मू-काश्मीर पर लागू करना चाहिए। जम्मू-काश्मीर के साथ वही ट्रीटमेंट किया जाना चाहिए, जो कि दूसरी स्टेट्स के साथ किया जा रहा है।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : I support this Bill. A new approach should also be made to the solution of the Kashmir problem. If somebody thinks that by extension of certain provisions of our Constitution or certain laws to Jammu and Kashmir, the problem of Kashmir can be solved, he is thoroughly mistaken. This is a vital question. This should be understood. Our Government is thinking from 1947 that we could keep Kashmir and we could solve the problem of Kashmir in the way the Government of India is thinking. In 1947 when the Britishers divided our country into Pakistan and Hindustan ...

AN HON. MEMBER : It is India.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : ... the whole of Kashmir under the regime of Sheikh Abdullah acceded to India.

The population of the State was 99 per cent Muslims. After that, what happened? Pakistan hatched some conspiracy and attacked Kashmir. Then, again, under the leadership of Sheikh Abdullah, we found that, that trouble was crossed. After some years, the matter went to the UNO. Now, the position is that something is in the UNO, something is in Kashmir and something is with us. Now, we are trying to solve the problem by extending certain laws to Kashmir now and certain laws later. I would submit that this will not solve the problem of Kashmir. On behalf of the Communists Party of India, I would submit that the attitude adopted by the Government of India at present will not solve the problem, but rather it will create more problems. Now, Sheikh Abdullah is saying that Jammu and Kashmir is his homeland and he wants to see that the whole of Jammu and Kashmir should be liberated. He wants that some parts should not be in Pakistan and some parts should not be in Hindustan; he says that Jammu and Kashmir is his homeland, and he is

[Shri Dhireswar Kalita]

giving a call like a patriot and he wants to solve the problem in that way. We must also see that this problem should be solved; We must see that occupied territory of Jammu and Kashmir be liberated in such a way and must be united in such manner that the people of Kashmir can get united together and they can very well remain with India with maximum rights. We must see to it.....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Liberated from whom?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Liberated if necessary from Pakistan and if necessary from somebody else:

AN HON. MEMBER : Who is that somebody else?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He wants it to be liberated from India also?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I am not saying that it should be liberated from India; it is with India; a big part of Kashmir is with India. But what I am saying is about Sheikh Abdullah. Sheikh Abdullah says that that is his homeland and he wants that Jammu and Kashmir should be united, and whichever part is under Pakistan and whichever part is under anybody else...

AN HON. MEMBER : Who is that anybody else?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : ... should be liberated and it should form one compact unit with maximum liberty and maximum autonomy; and it should form one unit of united India. This is the policy of the Communist Party of India and this is what I am saying.

So, merely extending some provisions now and some provisions later of some laws will not solve the problem. My hon. friends from the Jan Sangh are saying that article 370 should be repealed. I would submit that that also is not going to solve the problem.

India today has got three problems, the Kashmir problem, the Nagar problem and the Kutch problem. Do my hon. fri-

ends from the Jan Sangh want that these problems should continue forever?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sader) : Does he think that the Congress and his party are solving it?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Does he want that these problems should continue for eternity? This has become the biggest problem in India. Every patriot and every hon. Member here should see how these problems can be solved and how it can be seen to it that these do not continue forever. If India wants peace and security with all neighbours and with all our Indians, we must see that we view these problems also in a democratic and peaceful way. That is my submission.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : This Bill proposes to extend certain laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. When we go into this question it is better that we look into the problem of how the earlier laws that we have extended have been worked in Jammu and Kashmir and how the Jammu and Kashmir State has been using those laws. I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of the House to some of these aspects

Take, for example, the Preventive Detention Act which operates in Jammu and Kashmir State and the way in which it is being used there. For example, the employees of the State Government have got their own federation. Their simple demand was for extension of the DA at Central Government rates to that State. When they conducted a struggle for that immediately 12 of them, leaders of trade unions, were arrested under the P. D. Act and kept in Jail. One of their leaders is still continuing under preventive detention one Mr. Sambhut.

What was the ground adduced? What was the purpose for which the Sadiq Government exercised their right under the P. D. Act? Did these people do any espionage or sabotage? Did they commit any such act? Absolutely no. I have read the grounds of detention. It is written there: on such and such date you participated in the panchayat strike; on such and such date

you addressed a meeting organised by the trade unions and spoke in such and such way. These are the grounds. Is it not obvious that the Sadiq Government while exercising an extended law like the P. D. Act are trying to break the trade union movement? Is this not a right given to employees in this country to agitate in support of their grievances? But the Sadiq Government wants to use the P. D. Act against the employees for breaking their trade union movement. Is it not clear they are resorting to it to break up the democratic organisation of the workers? I am saying this because I have gone through the grounds adduced.

Every time the Act is extended; an assurance is given on the floor of the House that this is not meant for breaking the democratic organisation of the workers, that this is not meant against trade unions, that it is not meant against political parties but only against anti-social elements. What has happened to this assurance so far as the J & K is concerned?

A democratic movement like this has become a security risk to the Sadiq Government. I went to Jammu and wanted to see the detenus. There is a Judgment of the Madras High Court—there is no other Judgment against it so far either by any of the High Courts or of the Supreme court with regard to the rights of interview to detenus under the DIR, not the PD Act. The DIR is more liberal in this respect. The Judgment says that the persons wanting to see them need not be relatives, any friend can go and see them in the presence of an officer. I went there as an MP and applied to the Chief Secretary saying that I want to see these detenus inside jail in the presence of his officer. He rejected my request. So many people are shouting at the top of their voices, 'Jammu and Kashmir is part of India, Jammu and Kashmir is part of India'. But do people know that the rights which the citizens in the rest of the country enjoy under the laws of the land are denied in Jammu and Kashmir?

It is not as though nobody was allowed to go and see the detenus. One Mr. Madhusudan was allowed to see the detenus a few days before I went there. If an ordinary citizen can see them, why should an MP be prevented from doing

so? This is how the rules are used by the Sadiq Government.

Some persons were released by the Government. This was for the purpose of seeing that they removed themselves from the trade union movement. You will be surprised to know that the Governor has got the power to dismiss any government servant without any inquiry. 17 employees were dismissed in this way. What are the grounds given? 'Since your continuance in service is a security risk, I do not consider it necessary to have any inquiry or charge-sheet. I dismiss you'. 17 were dismissed this way. Now 5 of them have been taken back. Why? Because they gave it in writing that 'I will not join the union hereafter'. So a man considered a security risk and dismissed, ceases to be so the moment he says 'I will not join any trade union activities'. This clearly shows that the Sadiq Government are misusing the powers which have been given to them by means of the extension of such laws to that State, and they misuse them for the purpose of breaking the democratic trade union movement of the workers.

What is happening in Jammu and Kashmir? It is not enough for the Home Minister to come and say: allow us to extend more laws to Kashmir. The powers that are allowed there are not being used to strengthen democratic movement, but, on the other hand, are used to suppress what little liberties they have got. That is how the Congress Government is functioning there. When you ask for the extension of laws, why do you not ask also for the extension of Central Government employees' rights? When it is a question of the people there getting some benefits, you say: no we cannot do it. When it is a question of suppressing them, you want the P.D. Act and the D. I. R. and that sort of Acts. This is a wrong attitude.

46.00 hrs.

What is the security risk in Kashmir today? The Government of Mr. Sadiq, the Congress Party Government there and the Governor who are functioning in that way are the worst security risks.

How could the difficulties be resolved? Our party has been very clear. The removal article 370—a demand voiced by some

[Shri Umanath]

friends—is not the way. Our party's contention is that article 370 is bit by bit weakened. By weakening this article, you are creating a lack of confidence among the people. It must be strengthened further. Twenty years have passed. They have been abusing Sheikh Abdullah. What is the basic thing? A substantial part of our military is there. Crores had been spent. We have to convince the people of Kashmir that they are one with India. We have spent crores of rupees. I went to Jammu and the people of Jammu told me, irrespective of party affiliations, that as far as the other side of the valley was concerned, they were not with us. Those who say that the accession had taken place and there was no question and no problem are blind to the fact that the people of the Valley are still not convinced about that position. They say that there is no problem or dispute. If after spending crores of rupees and after twenty years of rule, there is suspicion among some sections of the people, what do we propose to do? We know history; if a section of people are not convinced in their heart of hearts about some thing, neither money nor other things could create that feeling. We must take such steps as to convince those people that by remaining with the Indian Union they have got elbow room and they can feel themselves free. To achieve that, the Government without looking to the question of prestige of fearing about the pressures, must invite the leaders of the people of Jammu and Kashmir including Sheikh Abdullah and talk with them and negotiate with them. It is not a separate Government to negotiate, that is all right. Sheikh Abdullah is a respected leader and he must be invited and Government must negotiate. Whatever time it may take, it does not matter. We must evolve a formula by which those people can have faith. A formula can be evolved by mutual negotiations so that they may feel that they are now free. Within the limits of the Indian Constitution, we must give them the maximum autonomy. Without doing that, if you remove 370, you will be mistaken. There is no question of jailing Sheikh Abdullah. If you do that again, further bitterness will be created. Reality should be taken note of and by negotiating with

the representatives of the people and by granting maximum autonomy a formula could be evolved which will convince the people. That is the only way to settle it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandiyal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, for the extension of certain Central laws to the Jammu and Kashmir State, the Government has brought forward this Bill. In this connection, it is but natural that certain things which are happening in Jammu and Kashmir should come up for discussion. Shri Umanath spoke with emotion and Shri Kalita also spoke and from those speeches on this Bill we could see the divergence of views between the left Communists and the right Communists. They are free to hold their own views, and we have no objection. (*Interruption*).

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I suggest you concern yourself with right and wrong!

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I do not understand when Shri Umanath says that the whole matter must be discussed and that Sheikh Abdullah be invited for discussion and the people of the valley must be convinced that they are with India. I am not able to understand his argument at all, because, if that is so, he is arguing out the very fundamental principle of the integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India. That is a settled fact. For instance, in Maharashtra, for certain reasons if some people think that they cannot be with the Indian union, is it proper for Shri Umanath or for me to say—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Fortunately there is no such section in Maharashtra.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Since you are in the Chair now, it just struck me and I said, "Maharashtra". One may take any other State for that matter. (*Interruption*). This is a problem which has been engaging the attention of Parliament as well as the people of Jammu and Kashmir. We had general elections there,

and an Assembly has been constituted on the basis of adult franchise. It is functioning, with the Government having autonomous powers as are enjoyed by other States, and now to say that one person matters much and his voice, the voice of separation, the voice of revolt, should be respected, is surprising, and I am sorry that I disagree with Shri Umanath. Sheikh Abdullah is raising certain fundamental issues which go against the sovereignty and integrity of India. Whatever be his other political background, his views today are quite contrary and contradictory to the basic principles of our country. If these people can be brought for consultation, when they are questioning the very fundamental action of integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India, what is the point? He said that we have been keeping the military and spending crores and crores of rupees. As you know, Kashmir happens to be a border State. If you deploy certain forces and concentrate certain troops on our eastern frontier, and if Shri Umanath asks, "Why are you deploying that?"...

- SHRI UMANATH: I did not say that. Despite all these, we could not convince those people. That is what I said.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: This is a border problem. We had aggression of Pakistan and we know how the brave Kashmiris were able to resist their aggression.

AN HON. MEMBER: Aggression by China.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Even on both these fronts, we cannot doubt the patriotic fervour or the sentiments of the people of Kashmir. By raising this question, Shri Umanath raises certain new points which are not at all relevant. Here is a problem: how to bring a sort of close integration with the rest of India. And for that purpose, I think the Central Government have started in a right direction, to see that these Acts are extended slowly without causing any annoyance or resentment among the people. They want to bring in a close integration and I do not think that there is any occasion to bring in certain political things in this matter. This

is a State where we have to be much more careful. Let us remember the way in which Sheikh Abdullah was going about and the speeches that were made which were quite contrary and contradictory to the speeches which he made when he championed the cause of secularism and integration with India.

Now he says that free election is no substitute for a plebiscite. At one time, he was Chief Minister and represented our country in the UN.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): He was Prime Minister, never a Chief Minister.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He was Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. I am sorry a man who played a historic role in the freedom movement should now play the opposite role. All these factors go to show that he is a frustrated man today.

There is no point in Mr. Umanath getting himself worked up on this matter. I remember in 1942 a thesis was brought out by the Communist Party of India supporting the theory of nationalities when there was a cry for separation from the Muslim League. So, they had built up the theory that there are so many nationalities in this country. I do not feel surprised, therefore, if Mr. Umanath sticks to that old idea of thinking in terms of various nationalities and every nationality having the right to secede from this country.

I appeal to the Central Government that there should be a better appreciation of the sentiments of the people of that area. I am sure the State Government there is doing its best to improve their economic condition, but I appeal to the Central Government that every effort has to be made to see that the economic condition of the people in that area is improved. In many respects, Jammu and Kashmir requires a special treatment, because of its economic backwardness. That must be the constant endeavour of the Government of India. Also, there must be frequent exchange of views and close co-operation between the people of that State and the rest of the country. I am sure the Central Government will do its best in this direction.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You want to raise a point of order or speak on the Bill?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : I want to speak on this Bill.

Sir, while supporting this Bill whole-heartedly, I wish that the Government should have brought a Bill to extend the power of this House to make laws regarding all the items in the seventh schedule. It is necessary that this State of Jammu and Kashmir should have the same law as the rest of the country. Voices have been heard here that Jammu and Kashmir should be allowed to have their own way. In that way, all of us in all the States must be allowed to have our own way. But there are certain fundamentals in the life of a nation. As socialism or communism is the fundamental right of USSR or some other country, say China for the sake of argument...

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Also for India.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : No, not fundamental for India.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : It is our fundamental right.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : One fundamental thing in all the States of the world is territorial integrity. Shall any State allow its territorial integrity to be challenged? Sheikh Abdullah may be great to some, but is he great to the people of Jammu and Kashmir?

Very recently the papers reported that some people threw a challenge at him to fight the elections. But the reply comes from his Aide Mr. Farooqi that election is no substitute for plebiscite. What else will plebiscite do? Election is the means of ascertaining the wishes of the people. Of course, there are objections to the last elections. We have our doubts whether it was fairly conducted or not. They are all *sub judice*. But can anybody say that in the present set-up of the country election is no substitute? What else will he do to know whether they will remain in India

or outside? This has been decided once for all. It is irrevocable. Now to ask the people to say whether they want to be here or there or elsewhere or elsewhere will be reopening the issue. Will a country reopen issue again and again. Today, Sheikh Abdullah is there. After his exit from the arena some other Sheikh will come and say, let the matter be reopened.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Shri Umanath may come.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : We do not know. It is to be seen that the attitude of a section of this country is changing with every change in temperature in countries outside this country. It must be seen that the people of a country whose Prime Minister came to India and declared openly that Kashmir is a part of India, with every change in the colour of their relationship with this country, have now started saying that Kashmir is not a part of India, it will have the right for plebiscite and so on. They are helping nations with arms and ammunitions to capture a part of that territory. It portends the change in attitude of another country towards this country, a country which is trying to create dissensions in Jammu and Kashmir. But we are not to be guided by these things. We are to be guided by the general demand of this country that the people of Jammu and Kashmir belong to this country and they are part of us. Let them come and rule us if they like. Let them come and rule us and rule themselves. But it is not that they are to be treated as a separate entity outside the Union of India. If the people of Delhi, for example, say that they want self-determination, what will happen? Will Delhi determine itself outside this Union?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : We can rely on Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Yes, we can rely on him, so far as this issue is concerned.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Ours is a nationalist party.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : That is another matter.

Whatever is being sought to be extended by this Act is not enough. President's power is there under Article 370 to make modifications in certain cases in their extension to Jammu and Kashmir. But President's modifications should take the realities in Jammu and Kashmir into consideration. Those realities are their special problems, as special as the problems of my State or the State of Kerala or other States which have got their special problems. The food problem for Kerala is a special problem and the Centre has to look towards that problem from a special standpoint. Jammu and Kashmir has its own special problems. President's modifications, in so far as the Acts are applied to Jammu and Kashmir, will have to take those things into consideration. There is also the question about other Acts which will be beneficial to the State. I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Umanath that the weakness of this Government has been responsible for whatever is happening there and whatever tendencies or discontent are seen in Jammu and Kashmir. All that can be laid at the doors of the hon. Minister here because we agree that beneficial legislations which will benefit the people of Jammu and Kashmir have not been extended to that State.

We see only such legislations as the Official Trustees Act. Anybody who deals with law knows how minor an Act it is. Then there are acts like the Motor Vehicles Act, Road Transport Corporation Act, Transfer of Prisoners Act, Mines Act, and some important Acts like the Essential Commodities Act, Companies Act and Apprentices Act. But what about the other Acts? There are many other Acts which are in force in this country which are beneficial to the people. Why are they not being extended to Jammu and Kashmir? For instance, why is it that the Industrial Disputes Act, which does not go as far as we would like it to go—although it does not give full facilities to the workers, still it does go towards that end to some extent—why is it not extended to Jammu and Kashmir? Similarly, there are a good many legislations which give benefits to the workers and poor people, which are not being extended to Kashmir. My plea is that all these beneficial measures should be extended to Jammu and Kashmir and the fact

that Jammu and Kashmir has special problems should be taken into consideration while administering them.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have never been to Kashmir and I never thought that I would be speaking on the Central Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill. But hearing my good friends, Shri Umanath and Shri Kalita, one coming from Kerala or Tamilnad and the other coming from Assam—they are so much interested in Kashmir and they are so very conscious of Kashmir, which shows that there is something particular about this—I am reminded of the time when Shri Umanath was perhaps a lisping child, and I do not know what Shri Kalita was at that time, when during the 1942 movement and later on the Communist Party of India gave shape to the concept of Pakistan. Prior to that, even Shri Jinnah was not conscious of the actual concept, the shape of Pakistan. But they gave a very clear picture of how Pakistan should come up. It came out in their paper, in their theoretical paper, whatever it was called at that time...*(interruptions)*. This is a question which has to be considered. Now Shri Kalita is thinking of liberating something; he used that word. Now, if we go on liberating all the States, including his State, and Jammu and Kashmir...*(interruptions)*

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I would like to submit ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If there is any misunderstanding, I will give him an opportunity later on to clarify his position.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : I could not understand Shri Kalita saying that 99 per cent of them are Muslims. How does that question come here when we are extending Central laws to a particular State? If 99 per cent of them are Muslims, what of it? They may be Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus or nothing like myself. How does it matter that the Central laws are extended to a State where a predominant majority of the people are Muslims? Then, does he mean to say that here in this sovereign House if there are more Muslims than

[Dr. Maitreyee Basu]

Hindus, they are not so much Indians but they are somebody else ?

Is that the implication ? He may be thinking on those lines but Kashmiris are not thinking on the lines of Shri Kalita or Shri Umanath. The question of liberation of the State has never occurred to them. They have thought like real Indians, as they are.

As to the question of troop concentration, in any forward area or in any border area that is only natural. Troop concentration would not have been there, had not Aksaichin been there, had not Ladakh and Longju been there, had not Bomdilla been there and had not other things been there. Why is there this troop concentration ? This troop concentration is there only because of these factors. We were not thinking of troop concentration. India never thought of troop concentration. That is not India's history. This troop concentration has come only because of these factors. That Shri Umanath must understand. This question of liberation cannot be judged here. It is an impossible thing that they are saying.

They bring in all sorts of things. It was said that so many employees have been arrested. Where are employees not being arrested ? Where are employees free ? Everywhere trade union activities have been suppressed by the Government, whatever Government it may be ; it may be a United Front Government.

SHRI UMANATH : It is one of the grounds of detention.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : May be, but the factors there are unknown to us here. I do not know how familiar he is with Kashmir. How can there be 99 per cent Muslims that are there according to Shri Kalita ? That also I cannot understand.

So, hearing of liberating Kashmir, hearing of liberating other States, hearing of danger, to my mind this kind of thinking is the greatest danger to India and that must be combated now.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Regarding liberation, I said that that was Sheikh Abdullah's contention. He said

that one portion was in Pakistan, one portion was in Hindustan and his homeland, Kashmir, the whole of Jammu and Kashmir was not united ; he wants that this should be united. That is what I was saying. His contention is how it can be united and liberated. In that context I said that we must see that the problem of Kashmir, which is now hanging fire for the last 20 years, must be democratically solved. That was my point.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : This is not a personal explanation.

SHRI UMANATH : It is not an impersonal explanation.

SHRI A. T. SARMA (Bhanjnagar) : Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Bill. The provisions of the Bill were overdue and these are for the interest of the Jammu and Kashmir people. There is nothing wrong in them and not a single Member has opposed this Bill.

But in this connection my hon. friends on the other side have expressed something which is dead against our nationalism. The fate of Kashmir has been decided already and there is no ground of raising the same question again. It is a known fact. We are giving undue advantage to Sheikh Abdullah and others. After all, who is Sheikh Abdullah ? He is the same man who had requested us and under whose direction we had spent crores of rupees and Kashmir had been formed a part of India under his direction. Now he has changed his mind under the influence of others and is raising the question. But who cares for him ? For example, Hyderabad is a part of India like Kashmir. If any people from Hyderabad raise such a question, are we responsible for them ?

We should not care. Even now, our policy has been approved by many foreign countries. Only those who want to create trouble in our country are not agreeing with our policy. It is our internal administration. They are not expected to interfere in our internal administration. Their attitude is not justified.

My hon. friend, Shri Umanath, said about the question of the consensus of the people and about the idea of having a

plebiscite. These questions should not be raised again. Then, he said that Sheikh Abdullah should be invited and all that. These are all wrong notions. We should not think of those things. If we accede to all that, we will commit a blunder. So, such questions should not be raised at all.

Further, he said that Kashmir constitutes 90 per cent of Muslims. What is his statement? It is not justified. There are no 90 per cent Muslims in Kashmir. If we ourselves say like that, it is against our national interest.

We have given freedom to them in these four elections. They have expressed their own opinion. What is this plebiscite? They have already exercised plebiscite in these four elections. Why should we accede to a demand of an individual who has changed his mind under the influence of others?

SHRI UMANATH : Last time, most of the nomination papers were rejected on flimsy grounds. And you call it a free election.

SHRI A. T. SARMA : They were rejected under the existing rules. Under the existing rules, it was open to them to go to court and to file an election petition.

The elections were fair. There is no doubt about that. Nobody said that elections were unfair, that there was any undue pressure from our side and all that. There was no pressure from our side. We allowed full freedom to them. They have expressed their own opinion in four elections. So, the question of plebiscite does not arise at all.

We must see that we are Indians first and we must see that our national interest is not hampered at any cost. By acceding to these things, we are giving undue advantage to others. That is my opinion. I contradict his views. With these words, I support the Bill *in toto*.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (बारामती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सेंट्रल लाज एक्सटैशन हूँ जम्मू-एंड काश्मीर बिल हमारे सामने आया है इसको मैं स्पोर्ट करता हूँ।

मेरी समक्ष में एक जात नहीं आती है।

जम्मू-काश्मीर के बारे में बार-बार चर्चा होती रहती है। एक तरफ तो यह कहा जाता है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान का एक हिस्सा है और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे कानून लाये जाते हैं जिनको जम्मू-काश्मीर पर लागू नहीं किया जाता है और अन्य से एक कानून बनाकर उनको वहाँ लागू करने की व्यवस्था की जाती है। ऐसे-ऐसे कानून भी होते हैं कि जिनसे जम्मू और काश्मीर के लोगों में ऐसा फौलिंग पैदा नहीं होता कि वे हिन्दुस्तान के एक भाग में रहते हैं।

अभी आपने लोगों को कैद से रिहा किया है। उनमें केस अब्दुल्ला भी है। केस साहब की स्पीचिज को और उनके विचारों को पालियामेंट के मैम्बर्ज के पास भेजा गया है। उनके विचारों को देखने से और उनकी स्पीचिज को पढ़ने से ऐसा महसूस होता है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर किसी भी रीति से हिन्दुस्तान का एक भाग नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं, आपने भाषणों के अन्दर उन्होंने मोमिन शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि वह आदमी किसी से डरता नहीं है, खुदा से ही वह डरता है। वह खुदा को ही मानता है। वह समझते हैं कि काश्मीर को कहाँ रखना है, उसका क्या करना है, इसके बारे में उनके जो विचार हैं, उनको लेकर उनको न तो हिन्दुस्तान से डरने की कोई बात है और न किसी और से डरने का कोई कारण है। कुरान शरीफ में इस शब्द का कोई और अर्थ हो, इसके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन जिस तरीके से उन्होंने इस शब्द का प्रयोग किया है पब्लिक मीटिंग्ज में या दूसरी जगहों पर उसका अर्थ यही निकलता है कि हम जम्मू-काश्मीर के जो लोग हैं वे किसी से डरने वाले नहीं हैं, आपने नसीब का हम स्वयं निर्णय करेंगे।

अब सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि उनके दिल में इस तरह की मानना क्यों पैदा होती है? मेरी अपनी राय यह है कि भारत सरकार का काश्मीर के बारे में जो रुक है वह कोई निश्चित रुक नहीं है। हमारे प्रकाश्मीर सास्त्री

[श्री तलशीदास जाधव]

जी ने आर्टिकल 370 जो कांस्टीट्यूशन का है उसको निकालने के बारे में यहां एक विवेयक रखा था और कहा था कि काश्मीर भी हिन्दुस्तान का उस तरह से ही भाग है, अभिन्न अंग है जिस तरह से कि यू० पी० है या पंजाब है या देश का कोई और प्रान्त है। लेकिन इस चीज को सरकार ने नहीं माना। चूंकि इस व्यवस्था से काश्मीर को एक स्पेशल स्टेट्स मिल जाता है इस वास्ते हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के दिलों में और काश्मीर में रहने वाले लोगों के दिलों में इस प्रकार का फीर्लिंग पैदा नहीं होता है कि हम भारत के उसी तरह से अंग हैं जिस तरह से देश के दूसरे प्रान्त हैं। जब तक यह बात नहीं होती है तब तक हमको मुश्किलात का सामना करना ही पड़ेगा। इस कानून के द्वारा भी आप नो ऐक्ट्स को जम्मू काश्मीर पर एप्लाई करने जा रहे हैं। फिर काश्मीर को लेकर यहां के लोगों में बार-बार यह सवाल उठता है कि सरकार यह देखती है कि बाहर वालों का क्या रुख है, बाकी दुनिया का क्या रुख है उसके बारे जो नीति कि हम काश्मीर के बारे में बरतते हैं। यह कहने के बजाय कि हमारी यह राय है हम देखते हैं कि रशिया की राय क्या है, अमरीका की राय क्या है, दूसरे लोगों की राय क्या है। हमारे हाथ में ताकत है। हम जो कुछ चाहें कर सकते हैं। हम स्वयं सर्व प्रभावशील होते हुए क्यों इस बात का स्थाल करते हैं कि दूसरे हमारे बारे में क्या सोचते हैं। हम दूसरे लोगों के विचारों की क्यों चिन्ता करते हैं जो यह कहते हैं कि हम सही रास्ते पर हैं या गलत रास्ते पर हैं। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है।

यह कहा जाता है कि वहां के लोगों का निरंय लिया जाना चाहिये कि वे हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रहना चाहते हैं, पाकिस्तान के साथ जाना चाहते हैं या स्वतंत्र रहना चाहते हैं। पाकिस्तान की बात तो आती ही नहीं है क्योंकि वहां ऐसा कोई विचार है ही नहीं। हो सकता है कि कुछ अन्ति भी इस विचार के हों। लेकिन वे

बहुत ही कम हैं। यह हो सकता है कि कुछ कहें कि हम न इधर के और न उधर के और हम अपना स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व चाहते हैं, हम स्वतंत्र होना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि सब दृष्टियों से जम्मू-काश्मीर भारत का एक अभिन्न अंग है। जैसे वहां पर चीफ मिनिस्टर है या कैबिनेट है, उसी तरह से भारत के शेष प्रान्तों में भी चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं और कैबिनेट्स हैं। जैसे हिन्दुस्तान का कारोबार चलता है, प्रशासन चलता है उसी तरह से वहां का भी चलता है। जैसे भौर प्रान्तों में अन्दरूनी बातों में कुछ भत्तेद देखता है, वैसे वहां भी होता होगा। चूंकि पाकिस्तान उसके साथ लगता है इस वास्ते हो सकता है कि नजदीक होने के कारण लोग इधर कुछ आ जाते हों और आ कर वहां गढ़बढ़ियां करते हों। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि दुनियां के अन्दर यह ओपिनियन बन जाए, यह भावना पैदा हो जाए कि भारत सरकार अपने विचारों पर निर्भर नहीं करती है और काश्मीर के लोग भी न इधर रहना चाहते हैं और न उधर जाना चाहते हैं। इस तरह का इस्तेशन दुनिया के अन्दर फैलने नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। येन केन प्रकारेण काश्मीर हमारा है, यह हम कहते हैं और हम यह भी कहते हैं कि इसको हमने अपनी कांस्टीट्यूशन में भी माना है। लेकिन मैं वहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वजह है कि जितने भी हम कानून बनाते हैं उनको जब तमाम प्रान्तों पर लागू करते हैं, क्यों नहीं हम तभी उनको जम्मू-काश्मीर पर भी लागू कर देते हैं। अब हमने नो कानूनों को निकाल कर जम्मू काश्मीर पर लागू करने का निरंय किया है। थोड़ा-थोड़ा करने के बजाय एक ही दिन जिस तरह से दूसरे प्रान्तों में कानून लागू होते हैं, इसी तरह से वहां पर भी लागू हो जाने चाहिये ताकि किसी के दिल में यह भावना पैदा न हो और दुनिया के मन में भी पैदा न हो कि वह हमसे अलग है।

एक और बात भी है। भारत के किसी भी

प्रान्त में दूसरे प्रान्त के लोग जाकर बस सकते हैं, वहां पर प्राप्ती खरीद सकते हैं। जम्मू-काश्मीर के लोग आकर बम्बई में और पंजाब में तथा दूसरे प्रान्तों में रह सकते हैं वहां पर बंगले खरीद सकते हैं, जायदाद खरीद सकते हैं। लेकिन यह देलकर मुझे प्राश्चर्य होता है कि भारत के लोग जम्मू काश्मीर में जाकर जमीन नहीं खरीद सकते हैं, या मकान खरीद कर उस में रहना चाहें तो खरीद नहीं सकते हैं। वहां जायदाद खरीदने पर उन पर पाबन्दी है। जब तक इस प्रकार की बन्दी रहेगी तब तक हमारे लोगों के लिए भी यह विश्वासपूर्वक कहना मुश्किल होता है कि जम्मू काश्मीर हमारे देश का एक भाग है।

हम बम्बई के लोग पंजाब में जमीन या खेती खरीद सकते हैं। उसी तरह पंजाब के लोग भी दूसरे प्रान्तों में जमीन-जायदाद खरीद सकते हैं और ओनरशिप प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। लेकिन काश्मीर में इस बारे में प्रतिबन्ध है। जब काश्मीर इस देश का एक पाठं है, तो इस प्रकार के सब प्रतिबन्धों को समाप्त कर देना चाहिए और इस देश के सभी कानूनों को वहां लागू करना चाहिए।

अभी कुछ समय पहले इस सदन में एक कानून पास किया गया है, जिसके अनुसार सब केन्द्रीय कानूनों को पांडिचेरी पर लागू कर दिया गया है। मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि पांडिचेरी काफी बाद में हमारे अधिकार क्षेत्र में आया। जब वहां पर सब कानूनों को लागू कर दिया गया है, तो काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में ऐसा न करना समझ में नहीं आता है।

सरकार ने डा० कर्णसिंह को, जो काश्मीर के राजा थे, अपनी कैबिनेट में लिया है।

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी (खारोन): राजा के तौर पर नहीं लिया है; पालियामेंट के मेम्बर के तौर पर लिया है।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : वह वहां के रईस हैं। उनकी जायदाद वहां पर है। वहां के

भादमी इस गवर्नरमेंट में हैं, लेकिन इस गवर्नरमेंट का अधिकार वहां नहीं है, यह एक विसंगति मालूम होती है। हम कहें कि यह हमारा बच्चा है, लेकिन उसको दूध कोई दूसरी माँ पिलाये, यह हमको ठीक नहीं लगता है। उस बच्चे को भी ऐसा लगता है कि यह मेरी माँ है, लेकिन यह मुझे दूध नहीं पिलाती है और नजदीक नहीं आने देती है। सरकार से मेरा कहना है कि इस बारे में धीरे-धीरे काम करने के बजाय हमारे सब कानूनों को काश्मीर में लागू कर दिया जाये और वहां पर जमीन बंगरह खरीदने पर जो प्रतिबन्ध है, उसको हटा दिया जाये, क्योंकि वह इस देश का भाग है।

श्री गुणागन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार हमेशा एक तमाशा खड़ा करती रहती है। जब काश्मीर भारत का अंग बन चुका है और जब काश्मीर की विधान सभा ने इस बात की स्वीकृति दे दी, जब भारत सरकार बार-बार कहती है कि काश्मीर हमारा है और हम इसकी एक इच्छा भी जमीन दूसरों को नहीं देंगे, तो फिर लोगों की यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि काश्मीर और हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में भिन्न भिन्न कानून क्यों हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को धोखा देने के लिए, उन को गुमराह करने के लिए ही सरकार ने यह तमाशा खड़ा किया हुआ है।

गत साल मुझे काश्मीर जाने और दस दिन तक वहां रहने, धूमने और देखने का मौका मिला। मुझे यह बात बहुत अजीव लगती है वहां के पिछले चुनावों के सम्बन्ध में वहां की जनता की जो राय है, सरकार यहां पर उससे बिल्कुल भिन्न बात कहती है। वह काश्मीर के नाम पर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के सेन्ट्रलिस्ट को उभारने और इस प्रकार एक तनावपूर्ण स्थिति बना कर रखना चाहती है। जिस काश्मीर के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान का अंग है, उस काश्मीर में भारत

[श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर]

के राष्ट्रपति के नाम से जमीन नहीं खरीदी जा सकती है। इस स्थिति में समझ में नहीं आता है कि काश्मीर इस देश का भाग कैसे है। यह तो बिल्कुल भजाक सा लगता है। हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी हिस्से में रहने वाले लोग हिन्दुस्तान के हर एक हिस्से में जा कर रह सकते हैं और वहां पर जमीन खरीद सकते हैं, लेकिन काश्मीर में कोई हिन्दुस्तानी जमीन नहीं खरीद सकता है। काश्मीर तो हिन्दुस्तान का भाग है ही, लेकिन सरकार ने लोगों को ठगने और गुमराह करने के लिए बर्तमान स्थिति को बनाए रखा है। सरकार ने, और खास तौर पर कांग्रेस पार्टी ने, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को गुमराह करने के लिए काश्मीर को एक मसला बना कर रखा हुआ है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर के लिए अलग से किसी कानून की ज़रूरत नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान का संविधान विस तरह देश के पचास करोड़ लोगों पर लागू है, उसी तरह वह काश्मीर पर भी लागू होना चाहिए। सरकार कहती है कि पाकस्तान में तथा-कथित आजाद काश्मीर पर नाजायज कब्ज़ा कर रखा है, लेकिन जो हमारा अपना क्षेत्र है, जो इस देश का भाग है, यह सरकार समझौते के टेबल पर बैठ कर उसको पाकिस्तान के हावाले कर देती है।

काश्मीर में जिस ढंग से जुनाव हुए, वह भी हास्यास्पद है। इस बारे में हम ने वहां के भूतपूर्व मुर्ख मंत्री, श्री बस्ती, और आचार्य कृपालानी को सुना है। आचार्य कृपालानी ने कहा है कि पहले हम वहां के केवल दो नेताओं को जानते थे: शेख अब्दुल्ला और बस्ती गुलाम मुहम्मद, लेकिन आज वहां पर चीफ मिनिस्टर कौन है? - सादिक साहब। वहां पर अस्सी घरसेंट जुनावों को चैलेंज किया गया है। चूँकि यह मामला सब-जुडिस है, इस लिए मैं उसकी तह में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ।

यह सरकार जनता की बात बार-बार

करती है। जब इस सरकार ने कई राज्यों की जनता द्वारा जुनी सरकारों को हटा दिया है, तब क्या उसमें यह हिम्मत है कि काश्मीर की सादिक सरकार को खत्म करे, जो जनता की सरकार नहीं है। बल्कि राज्यपाल द्वारा नामी-नेटिड गवर्नर्मेंट है, और वहां पर नये जुनाव करा के एक डेमोक्रेटिक सरकार स्थापित करे?

यह इस सरकार की जिम्मेदारी थी कि पाकिस्तान के क्षेत्र में काश्मीर का जो हिस्सा है, उसको वापिश लिया जाये, ताकि पूरा काश्मीर भारत का भाग होता। सरकार ने यह काम तो किया नहीं, लेकिन वह समय समय पर जुद्ध कानूनों को काश्मीर में एक एक्सटेंड करने की ओरेणा करती रहती है। यह सब भूल-भुलैया है। इस लिए मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार को प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह पूरे जम्मू-काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान का अविभाज्य अंग मान कर वहां पर वे सब कानून लागू करे, जो कि देश के अन्य भागों में लागू हैं। तभी हिन्दुस्तान के पचास करोड़ लोगों को यह विश्वास होगा कि सचमुच पूरा काश्मीर हमारा है। अगर सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया और यह कनपूर्जन की स्थिति बनी रही, तो न तो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को और न ही अन्य देशों को उसके कथन पर विश्वास होगा।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन तो करता हूँ, लेकिन पूरे दिल से नहीं, क्योंकि मैं इस बिल को एक भजाक समझता हूँ। सम्पूर्ण काश्मीर पर देश के संविधान को लागू करना चाहिए और तथा-कथित “आजाद काश्मीर” को देश में मिला कर वहां पर नये जुनाव करने चाहिए, ताकि वहां पर जनता की सरकार स्थापित हो और काश्मीर की स्थिति दूसरी स्टेट्स के समान हो जाये।

मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : The discussion that we are having today is not new for me. We have been having such debates on the floor of this House for the last so many years. One hon. Member of this House had brought forward a private Member's Bill seeking to abrogate article 370 of the Constitution. There was a great deal of discussion on that point. But ultimately we thought that statesmanship, wisdom and practicality required that article 370 should not be done away with, but it should be slowly and systematically and gradually and scientifically eroded. The question is between abolition and erosion. I think, situated as we are in Kashmir today, erosion is much better than abrogation which some of my friends have suggested.

Whose is the authentic voice of Kashmir today ? At this time, the sole authoritative voice of Kashmir is that of Shri Ghulam Mohammed Sadiq, who is the Chief Minister of that State. He has not been thrust upon that State. He has not fallen from heavens on that State. He has been duly elected by the Assembly of that State.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Who told him that ?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I know it. He is holding that position ably and with a deal of self-confidence, and he has been steering the State through very difficult and critical times. I ask these friends of mine what they did when the crisis took place ; I asked this question of myself also.

What did we do then ? I think it was Shri Ghulam Mohammed Sadiq who stood like a rock at that time, who organised the people, who gave good cheer to the Army that we sent, and who was able to win victory out of the jaws of defeat because so many infiltrators had come there.

Now people talk of infiltrators. How do we know that infiltrators come ? After all, it is very difficult to distinguish the inhabitants of Kashmir from those who live in the so-called Azad Kashmir, occupied by Pakistan. They have the same features, they speak the same language, they eat the same food and they have the same kind of habits. But it was Shri Sadiq who

was able to take away the brunt of the attack by these infiltrators.

There are some persons who say that we should take over Kashmir at one stroke. There are many ways of cutting the Gordian Knot. Unfortunately, Kashmir has become a Gordian Knot. Do we want to slash the knot ? It is impossible. Or do we want to loosen those knots gradually ? That is what we are doing. We are now seeing to it that most of the laws operative in India are applied to Jammu and Kashmir. Kashmir is legally and constitutionally already with us and by the extension of these laws there it is becoming an integral part of this country.

There are some persons who have been talking about Sheikh Abdullah. I am one of those persons who have listened to Sheikh Abdullah when he was fighting for the freedom of Kashmir ; I have listened to him when he was Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir ; I have been listening to him ever since he has come to have some different ideas. His voice changes as he goes from Delhi to Srinagar, it again changes as he goes from Srinagar to Anantnag and again changes as he goes from Anantnag to Badarwal. Sheikh Abdullah is man of many voices and if anybody takes him seriously, I think he deserves a prize at my hands, because here is a man who holds conflicting views, whose speeches are full of contradictions, who does not know which way to travel, in which direction to take Kashmir, in which direction he should himself go and I do not think we should set so much store by his speeches. We are using the democratic process of persuasion to win him over and I think this process is going to pay in the long run. At the same time, we should not be inattentive to some of the speeches he has been making. I think our Government should keep a strict watch over him. I do not think that those persons who are clamouring for the acceptance of the viewpoint of Sheikh Abdullah here should be given any credence.

People talk of the liberation of Kashmir : Who liberated Kashmir ? (Interruptions).

People talk about the liberation of this place and that place. From where did they get this word 'liberation' ? Who taught them this word 'liberation' what

[*Shri D. C. Sharma*]

does it mean in their dictionary? To them, it is equal to chaos and confusion and toppling of the lawfully constituted Government; 'liberation' to them is tantamount to handing over this country to some other country; it means giving away our hard-won freedom to some other. The word 'liberation' does not mean in their dictionary the same thing which it means in my dictionary. We liberated the people of Kashmir when the tribal people tried to overrun Kashmir. We liberated Kashmir when there was fight in Zoje La pass; we liberated Kashmir when the Indo-Pakistan conflict took place recently. This is liberation of the people from the shackles of tyranny, confusion and chaos. That is what the India Government has been doing. Of course liberation does not mean that we should try to hand over Kashmir on a silver plate to some other power. So long as India is what it is and so long as India has those ideas which Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri cherished, nobody can barter away the hard-won freedom of the Kashmiris, of this country. Therefore, I should say that my friend Mr. Umanath is a good man gone wrong, because I have affection more for him than for anybody else. But you also have affection for your brother when he goes wrong. What can I do? I also think that my friend from Assam always strikes a note which is a discordant note. Discord is painted on his soul. What can I do? We are winning over the Kashmir people, the Jammu people and the Ladakh people in a very decent way and we are succeeding. If anybody doubts it I think he is not aware of conditions in Kashmir. My friend says: I cannot buy a piece of land. I can buy a piece of land there. If anyone of you want to buy a piece of land, you come to me and I shall get you that. Because, I tell you that there are in this august House some persons who think that they are not only first class citizens of India but also first class citizens of Jammu and Kashmir. As I have the honour to be a first class citizen of Jammu and Kashmir, these arguments have no validity for them. I can buy a piece of land there. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you are a great lawyer and a great constitutional expert.

In India we have the rule of law. In

India we have a constitutional government. And as long as the rule of law is there, as long as the Constitution is there, I think all these arguments that "I cannot buy a piece of land there" or "I cannot vote there" are wide of the mark. Therefore, I think the Government has done a very wise thing in bringing forward this Bill and, I should say, in gradually making Kashmir, in the matter of law, an integral part of India.

17.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Sir, you are a great lawyer. One great compliment can be given you: below you sits the gentleman from Kashmir; he is as good a citizen of India as he is a citizen of Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir gave us Mr. M. N. Kaul; Jammu and Kashmir has given us Mr. S. L. Shakher. Jammu and Kashmir gave us Pandit Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It has given us Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi. When we look at this, I think that Jammu and Kashmir belongs to us and all of us belong to Jammu and Kashmir. Those bonds shall continue till eternity till there is life in this world.

श्री कुशोक बाहुला (लदाख): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने जम्मू कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में जो विवेयक पेश किया है, मैं उस का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ। 1947 में जब जम्मू कश्मीर की गवर्नरेन्ट ने हिन्दुस्तान से इलहाक किया तभी से जम्मू और कश्मीर और लदाख के लोग हिन्दुस्तान के अंग बन गये। ये खुल अब्दुल्ला इस बत्त जो कुछ भी कहें लेकिन उसका कोई महत्व नहीं है। मैं खुद जानता हूँ, मैं उस बत्त वहाँ की विधान सभा में था और ये खुल अब्दुल्ला वहाँ बजीर आजम थे उस बत्त हिन्दुस्तान से इलहाक हुआ था। यब ये खुल अब्दुल्ला चाहे कुछ भी कहें, उसका कोई भी असर जम्मू कश्मीर के लोगों पर पड़ने वाला नहीं है। आज जम्मू कश्मीर के लीडर जी।

एम० सादिक हैं, वे वहां पर बहुत मजबूती के साथ काम कर रहे हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि कभी-कभी वहां पर कुछ गड़बड़ी हो जाती है, पाकिस्तान की तरफ से जासूस आकर तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाही कर देते हैं लेकिन सादिक, साहब बहुत मजबूती के साथ इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं। आज जम्मू कश्मीर को एक बड़े अच्छे लीडर की जरूरत है। मैं सरकार से कहूँगा कि गुलाम मुहम्मद सादिक के हाथ मजबूत किये जायें।

जहां तक दफा 370 को उठाने का सवाल है, मैं भी इसके हक में हूँ। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि एकदम वहां से इसको हटा दिया जाये वल्कि आहिस्ता आहिस्ता इसको उठाना होगा। जैसा कि गवर्नर-मेन्ट चाहती है, वैसे ही इसको किया जाये। आखिर में तो दफा 370 को खत्म करना ही होगा। इसके प्रलापा और भी कानूनों की वहां पर जरूरत है उनको भी लागू किया जाये। एक दो दिन पहले मैं ने एक सवाल किया था और कहा था कि लद्दाख में बैंकवर्ड क्लास और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज का कानून वहां पर लागू होना चाहिये लेकिन उसके जवाब में कहा गया कि जम्मू कश्मीर में यह कानून लागू नहीं हो सकता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जम्मू कश्मीर के लिये चाहे लागू न हो लेकिन जहां तक लद्दाख का सवाल है वहां पर तो इस कानून का जरूर ही लागू होना चाहिये। जहां तक जम्मू कश्मीर का सम्बन्ध है, वहां पर शिक्षा के लिहाज से और आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से बहुत तरकी हुई है, आप लोग वहां पर जाकर देख भी सकते हैं, लेकिन जहां तक लद्दाख का सवाल है, वहां पर अभी तक कुछ खास काम नहीं हुआ है। कुछ संसत्सदस्य कह सकते हैं कि लद्दाख के साथ में राज्य सरकार का क्या कुछ मतभेद नहीं हुआ तो मेरा कहना है कि कुछ मतभेद हुआ लेकिन फिर भी हम गुलाम मुहम्मद सादिक को जम्मू कश्मीर का नेता मानते हैं। अगर इतिहास देखा जाये तो लद्दाख जम्मू कश्मीर से बिल्कुल अलग है, रहन-सहन के हिसाब से भी और कल्चर के हिसाब से भी लेकिन हम न कभी यह कह सकते हैं और न कभी कहेंगे कि जम्मू कश्मीर से लद्दाख अलग हो जायेगा। जम्मू कश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का एक अंग है और हमेशा रहेगा। वहां पर जनरल एलेक्शन्स आजादी के साथ हुये हैं। भन्त में मेरा यही कहना है कि वहां पर जरूरत है और कैसा खाना-पीना है और

क्या वहां पर हो रहा है। ग्रसल में वहां पर अभी तक कुछ खास काम नहीं हुआ है। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि बैंकवर्ड क्लास भार शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज से सम्बन्धित जो कानून हैं उनको फोरन वहां पर लागू किया जाये। अगर आप ऐसा जवाब दे देंगे कि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है तो उससे लोगों के दिल टूट जायेंगे।

सन् 1965 में जब वहां पर पाकिस्तान का हमला हुआ तो जम्मू कश्मीर के लोगों ने खुद उनका मुकाबला किया। जम्मू कश्मीर में पाकिस्तान का खतरा है और लद्दाख में चीन का खतरा है लेकिन इस बात से हमको कोई डर नहीं है क्योंकि वहां पर हमारे जवान, हमारी फौज डटी हुई है, वह पूरी तीर से उनका मुकाबला करने में समर्थ है। चीन और पाकिस्तान हमारी डिमोक्रेसी को नहीं चाहते हैं इसलिए हो सकता है कि वे दोनों मिलकर कोई हरकत करने की कोशिश करें लेकिन हमारी सुरक्षा का जैसा वहां पर इन्तजाम है उसके रहते हुये हमें किसी तरह का खतरा नहीं है। वहां पर सैलाब से और पाकिस्तान की तरफ से तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाहियों से कठिनाइयां सामने आती हैं लेकिन फिर भी सादिक साहब ने बहुत सही ढंग से काम किया है। कुछ संसत्सदस्य कह सकते हैं कि लद्दाख के साथ में राज्य सरकार का क्या कुछ मतभेद नहीं हुआ तो मेरा कहना है कि कुछ मतभेद हुआ लेकिन फिर भी हम गुलाम मुहम्मद सादिक को जम्मू कश्मीर का नेता मानते हैं। अगर इतिहास देखा जाये तो लद्दाख जम्मू कश्मीर से बिल्कुल अलग है, रहन-सहन के हिसाब से भी और कल्चर के हिसाब से भी लेकिन हम न कभी यह कह सकते हैं और न कभी कहेंगे कि जम्मू कश्मीर से लद्दाख अलग हो जायेगा। जम्मू कश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का एक अंग है और हमेशा रहेगा। वहां पर जनरल एलेक्शन्स आजादी के साथ हुये हैं। भन्त में मेरा यही कहना है कि वहां पर जरूरत

[श्री कुशोक बाकुला]

को देखते हुये जिन कानूनों को लागू करना है उनको जरूर लागू किया जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): Sir, I whole-heartedly welcome this Bill. Hon. members have raised certain points and made certain observations regarding Jammu and Kashmir. I would like to give one or two clarifications about this. Firstly, I would like to point out that if there is some legal discrepancy which exists today, it should not be taken that in any way it affects the accession of that State with the rest of the Indian Union. Article 370 is there. But it does not come in the way between the basic relationship of Jammu and Kashmir State and the rest of India.

Sir, after listening to certain observations I am pained to say that some of the hon. Members without knowing the real facts and without taking the trouble to know the real facts have made such observations. There has been talk about mid-term elections in Jammu and Kashmir. I want to ask a very simple question. What is the justification on which this argument is being advanced? The duly elected people's government has been formed there. That government is functioning normally and that government is discharging its duties well. There is no such situation existing which demands that there should be mid-term elections.

Reference has been made to the rejection of nomination papers. The jurisdiction of the Election Commission's authority has been extended to Jammu and Kashmir State. The last general elections were held under the authority of the Election Commission of India as it was held in the rest of India (*Interruption*). My hon. friend Shri Srinibas Misra says that there has been no general elections.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I only said that there should be no justification here when the matter is pending before the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are

other election petitions in other States also. What he wants to say is that election petition is an election process in between and that does not justify the remark.

श्री बोलहू प्रसाद (बांसपांव) : अनुबाद मर्ही हो रहा है। मैं सदन स्थोड़ कर जा रहा हूँ।

एक बानवीष सदस्य : कौन्की पीमे जा रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will see.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Sir, I was pointing out that the Election Commission of India held elections in Jammu and Kashmir State at the time of the last general elections in the same way as general elections were held in the rest of India. If there was rejection of nomination papers, petitions have been filed and petitions are being decided. The petitions which have been decided up till now have been decided in favour of the Congress Party candidates. There was a petition against my esteemed colleague Kushok Bakula. The petition has been decided in his favour. Therefore, I cannot see how this argument can be based on this.

There has been some talk of Bakshisahib giving a certain other picture about Kashmir. Bakshisahib was also at the helm of affairs for a number of years. During the tenure, when there was no Congress Party and there was only the National Conference, there were hardly any elections in the Kashmir Valley. Bakshisahib himself never fought any election. His election to the Lok Sabha and to the Assembly also during the last general elections is proof of how the elections were conducted during the last general elections.

My hon. friend, who is not here now, said that last year he went to Kashmir and he came back with the impression that the people of Kashmir want something else.

It really pains me and it really hurts the people of Jammu and Kashmir when we hear such observations. Without going deep into the matter, without trying to take the trouble of finding out what actually the people of Jammu and Kashmir

have decided and what the people of Jammu and Kashmir want today and want in the future, a general remark is being made that the people of Jammu and Kashmir State want something else. Such remarks create misunderstandings. These remarks create complications and problems for us in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

As Professor Bal Raj Madhok has pointed out this morning the uncertainty in the State of Jammu and Kashmir definitely creates more problems. But how is uncertainty being created? We are fully sure that our State has acceded to India in 1947. We are fully confident that there can be no charge, as far as our accession with the rest of India is concerned. Then, why talk of liberation of Kashmir? Then, why talk here in this august House of this country that the people of Jammu and Kashmir want something else? I want to say here clearly that as far as we are concerned, the Congress Party is concerned, and more especially, so far as the Chief Minister, Shri Sadiq is concerned, we want that there should be no legal discrepancy which is existing today. We are never opposed to the abrogation of article 270. In fact, a few years back it was Shri G. M. Sadiq who pleaded with the Central Government that the sooner they abrogate article 370 the better it would be for Jammu and Kashmir and also the rest of India.

I would like to say here that as far as we are concerned, we want that there should be full legal integration of the State with the rest of India. All laws which are applicable in other parts of India, we want them to apply to Jammu and Kashmir also. We are fully for it and if any hon. Member has any doubt about it in his mind, he should very kindly remove it at least after this assurance. Shri Sadiq's Government and the Congress unit of the State have always stood for full and complete integration of the State with the rest of India and we feel that the sooner it is done the better it would be for all of us.

Then, there has been some talk about elections in Pakistan occupied Kashmir. We have also been saying the same thing right from 1947, that the area which is now with Pakistan, it is the responsibility of the Government of India to see that those oppressed people are also enabled to enjoy the fruits of freedom. We want that our

brethren in that part of the country should be integrated with us. We want that they should also taste freedom which we are now enjoying in that part of Jammu and Kashmir which has acceded to the Indian Union. We always wanted that area to be liberated. I think my hon. friend, Shri Kalita, had in mind the liberation of the area occupied by Pakistan when he referred to liberation.

Then, an hon. Member made a reference to the fact that land even for a public purpose, and that too in the name of the President of India, could not be purchased in Jammu and Kashmir State. Only the other day the Home Minister made the position absolutely clear. Already so many Central Government departments are functioning in Jammu and Kashmir, they have got land and some of them their own buildings also. In this particular case the mistake lies with the P&T Department. The officer concerned was not aware of the procedure that he should adopt and that is why this legal difficulty came in the way.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : What is the tenure of this—leasehold or freehold?

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : That does not make any difference at all. Whether it is leasehold or ownership does not have any significance at all. There has been a talk that private citizens from other parts of the country cannot go and purchase lands in Kashmir. Our position is this. We are hilly people and we have got very small holdings. Certainly, we people do not want that we should be thrown open to the big capitalists who come and indiscriminately buy agricultural land. The people of Jammu and Kashmir will stand against this kind of arrangement.

But there have been instances where even companies, for example, Birlas, have been allowed to purchase land to put their factories there for industrial purposes. There is no difficulty at all. There have been instances also where people from other parts of the country wanted to build houses and the State Government gave special permission to them to purchase the land. For any genuine reason there will be no difficulty and there is no difficulty which can come in the way of any citizen from any other part of the country to come there and buy land and settle.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should conclude now.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : I am concluding.

There has been a lot of talk about Sheikh Abdullah and his activities also. Hon. Members of the Opposition, who were so enthusiastic about his release and who signed memoranda not once but ten times saying that he should be released, assured us and gave us to understand that Sheikh Abdullah was now a changed man, that he would behave and that he would be able to solve the so-called tangle which exists between India and Pakistan about Kashmir. At that time we used to tell them that they did not know that person's mind, that they did not know what he had got in his mind ; but we were never believed. When the cat is out of the bag, they are themselves condemning his activities.

SHRI UMANATH : We are condemning him like that; we are not saying that he must be invited for negotiations.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : I am very glad that the second cat is also out of the bag....(Interruption).

As far as the left Communist Party is concerned, recently they tried to organise a group on the Naxalbari basis, but let me tell Shri Umanath that as far as the people of Jammu and Kashmir State are concerned, they will never allow such activities to take place.

SHRI UMANATH : They are not allowing your activities also.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Shri Umanath says that there should be negotiations with Sheikh Abdullah. What is the *locus standi* of Sheikh Abdullah ?

SHRI UMANATH : He is a leader of the people.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Who is Sheikh Abdullah ? Sheikh Abdullah is only one individual who resides in Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI UMANATH : He is the leader of the people there.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Sheikh Abdullah may be the leader of Shri Umanath.

SHRI UMANATH : No. Sheikh Abdullah is the leader of the people of Kashmir.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Sheikh Abdullah is the leader of those people who want that the accession agreement between Jammu and Kashmir State and the rest of India should be disturbed ; he is the leader of those people who want that pro-China activities should be advanced there. Sheikh Abdullah may be their leader. Sheikh Abdullah is not the leader of those people who want that Jammu and Kashmir should always and for ever be a part of India.

With these words I commend this Bill.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I fully support the Bill but I want to ask the Government as to why it should be necessary for the Government to come before this hon. House again and again to get its permission for extending Acts passed by this sovereign Parliament to Jammu and Kashmir State. I want to put a simple question to the Government. Do they consider Jammu and Kashmir State to be part of India or not ? It is a very simple question. If it is a part of India.....(Interruption).

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Ajamgarh) : It has been answered many times.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Jammu and Kashmir is a part of India, I believe. I am firm on it. But I feel that the Government—the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and all those who speak on their behalf—do not believe that Jammu and Kashmir is a part of India. Do they believe in it ? I put this question. Had they believed in it, they would not have allowed article 370 which itself is a transitional thing—the heading of the chapter is 'Temporary and Transitional provisions'—to remain in the Constitution. May I know how long this transitional and temporary thing is to go on ? 20 years have

passed. You say that a law which is passed in this Parliament and which is applicable to the whole of the country is not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. If the Constitution of India, in the framing of which Sheikh Abdullah also had a hand and whose signature has been affixed on the first copy of the Constitution because he was also a Member of the Constituent Assembly, is good enough for the whole of the country, for the 500 million people of India including 50 million Muslims, why is it not good enough for 1½ million people of the Kashmir Valley? I say 'Kashmir Valley', because the people of Jammu are not opposed to it, the people of Ladakh are not opposed to it and a large majority of the people of Kashmir is not opposed to it. There is a small section of the Kashmir Valley which is opposed to it whose leader is Sheikh Abdullah whom these people are supporting.

I ask Mr. Umanath. How do you reconcile that Jammu and Kashmir is a part of India and Indian Constitution should not apply in full there? They say that we should win over the people there. Have you given any right to other acceding States to decide whether the Indian Constitution should apply to them or not? The Indian Constitution is applicable to Gwalior, Baroda, Mysore, Hyderabad and so on. Why should it not be applicable to Jammu and Kashmir?

This uncertainty in the minds of the people will continue so long as the Article 373 remains and so long as the Jammu and Kashmir State continues to have a separate Constitution. So long as that Constitution is not scrapped, the Indian Constitution cannot be applied to Jammu and Kashmir in *soto*. This is the first necessity. Unless and until you do it, Pakistan will go on fishing in troubled waters, Sheikh Abdullah will go on creating trouble.

I am happy that Mr. Sadiq is not opposed to abrogation of Article 370. I remember, when he became the Chief Minister, he met me and he assured me that he stands for the abrogation of this Article. Sometime later, he met me and said, "I am prepared. But the Government of India stands in the way." So, I ask the Government of India. What stands in your way? Why should you not abrogate this temporary Article?

It is said that this Article is a window

through which Indian Laws are extended to Kashmir. This is meaningless. If this Article goes, automatically, the Indian Constitution becomes the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. If you want to give up Jammu and Kashmir, if you want to throw water on the thousands of youth who have laid their lives for the defence of the country, remember that the country will not permit you to do that. If you say that Jammu and Kashmir is a part of India, for God's sake, don't allow this Article to continue for long. Don't allow this feeling of uncertainty to continue in Jammu and Kashmir because that is being exploited by the enemies of our country, both inside and outside.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra and Shri D. C. Sharma said that they can purchase land in Jammu and Kashmir. I can also do it. I can purchase land in Jammu and Kashmir. But the question is: Can Shri Hiren Mukerjee purchase land in Jammu and Kashmir? No. We are all citizens of India. Any Indian can go anywhere and purchase land and settle there. The question is: Can a person who does not belong to Jammu and Kashmir take service there and purchase land there? He cannot do that. This discrimination between the people of Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of India must go. All must be brought at par. So long as this discrimination remains, the people of India will continue to resent it. This discrimination ultimately works more against the people of Jammu and Kashmir. There is a vested class in Jammu and Kashmir. There is a class of people there who have vested interest in separatism. They do not want this to go. But for that class, you are, in a way, penalising the people of Jammu and Kashmir in general. Therefore, this discrimination works both against the people of Jammu and Kashmir and also against the people of the rest of India. This discrimination must go. Jammu and Kashmir is a part of India historically, geographically and constitutionally. Only some legal barriers have been put up. These should be removed so that the whole of India become one in every sense of the term.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is now 5.30 P. M. We now take up the motion of Shri Sequeira.

17.29 hrs.

**MOTION RE : MODIFICATIONS
TO GOA, DAMAN AND DIU
(ABSORBED EMPLOYEES CON-
DITIONS OF SERVICE) AMEND-
MENT RULES**

SHRI ERASMO DE SAQUEIRA
(Mormagoa) : I beg to move :—

"This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Goa, Daman and Diu (Absorbed Employees) Act, 1965, the following modifications be made in the Goa, Daman and Diu (Absorbed Employees Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. S. O. 3702, dated the 21st October, 1967, and laid on the Table on the 13th December, 1967, namely :—

in rule 2,—

(i) in part (ii) of clause (2) after the existing sub-rule (7), the following sub-rule be added, namely :—

'(8) Not with standing anything else-
where contained in this rule :

(1) The service rendered by such employee during the Portuguese regime in the Courts of Public Notary Offices or elsewhere which was paid for by the Head of the Department concerned out of emoluments collected, before service in such posts became payable by the Treasury, shall be deemed to be service under the Central Government for purposes of pension.

(2) Where such employee has been forced to retire early by virtue of reduction of age limit due to standardisation of limit prevailing in Goa, Daman and Diu with that in the rest of the country, without completing the number of years of service required for minimum pension, pensions shall be payable to such employee to the extent of one upon number of years required to

qualify for minimum pen-
sion for each year of ser-
vice rendered ;

(ii) in clause (4), after the existing item 8, the following shall be added.
namely :—

9. Hospicio Hospitals ;

10. Comunidades ;

11. Municipalities ;

12. Any other organisation under the Tutelaga of the Govern-
ment.

(iii) in clause (5), in rule 20A, after the word 'Defence' wherever it occurs, the words "or Railway" be added;

(iv) in clause (5), in rule 20A, the following sub-rules be added,
namely :—

'(2) The provisions of these rules shall also apply from the appointed day to such employees as are serving on the appointed day in any autonomous body, municipality or organisation under the Tute-
lage (tutala) of the Portu-
guese administration which continued to exist.

(3) The provisions of these rules shall further apply from the appointed day to the employees of the Municipal and private electric undertakings taken over by the Goa Government' ; and

(v) for clause (6), the following be substituted, namely :—

'(6) rule 21 shall be omitted.'

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

Sir, the first two items here deal with pension. The first one is about certain employees who used to previously work in the courts, for example, in the public notary offices. Upto a certain time, their services were paid for not by the Treasury but by the head of that particular Department from the emoluments collected by him. Then, the Portuguese Government decided to make these posts payable by the Treasury and this was duly done.

The position now is that service in

cadre paid by the Treasury is counted for purposes of pension but the former service, when they were paid by the head of the Department although the service is continuous and it is on the same job, is not counted for purposes of pension.

I will quote an example. Mr. Govind Karekar has 40 years of service, of which only three years are in the cadre. If only the service was counted, he would receive a pension of Rs. 320 per month, but because his previous service is not counted, he gets not a single paise. I think, this is wrong and this requires and deserves redress.

The second item refers to those employees who at the time of retirement did not have the required 15 years or 10 years of minimum service to qualify for the minimum pension. Here, the position was that, under the former administration, the age of retirement was 65 years, and when a decision was taken to standardise the retirement age with the rest of the country, this was reduced by Government from 65 years to 58 years. As a result of this, those who were forced by this decision of the Government to retire at 58 years and who did not at that time have ten years of service were cut off from service without a single paise being given as pension; not only that, even the contributions that they themselves had made to the pension fund are not being returned to them. When I took this up with the Government, they said that this is not possible because of the general policy decision not to condone deficiency in service for purposes of pension. What I wish to submit to you is that this deficiency has arisen as a result of the unilateral decision that the Government took and, therefore, it is necessary that the Government should take a further decision now to see that at least they are given a pension, which may not be the minimum but a proportion of the minimum and what I have suggested is this: for example, if there is a man who has retired with six years of service and the minimum service required for pension is 10 years, then give him six-tenth of the minimum pension; if the service is three years, then give him three-tenth of the minimum pension. But, for God's sake, do not cut the man off with nothing. This is not fair.

The rest of the amendments that I have proposed deal with those employees who,

I feel and I submit, should have been included within the scope of these rules but have not been included. I want to read out to you the definition of absorbed employee in clause (2) of the Act passed by Parliament:

"'Absorbed Employee' means a person who immediately before the 20th day of December, 1961, was holding an absorbed post and who on and after that date either served or has been serving in that..."

I emphasize the words 'in that'.

"...in that or any other post in connection with the administration of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu or in any of the departments of the Central Government."

If you refer to the rules, you will find that the definition of 'absorbed employee' is different. This is the definition given in the rules:

"'absorbed employee' means an absorbed employee as defined in clause (a), section 2 of the Act and who on the appointed day is serving either in connection with the administration of the Union Territory or in any department of the Central Government."

Here, the word 'that' has disappeared.

I wish to question whether Government can restrict in such a fashion the definition which is in an Act of Parliament. The result of this has been that, whereas in the former administration there was no distinction between their employees—they were all governed by the same rules, by the EFU, *Estatuto do Functionalismo Ultramarino* as it is called—now there are some people who used to work for the former administration and have been absorbed and there are many others who also used to work for the former administration and have not been absorbed. To realise the importance of this, I would like to tell you what it means to an employee 'to be absorbed' or 'not to be absorbed'.

In terms of earnings, an absorbed employee, as opposed to an unabsorbed employee, gets, if he is in the pay scale of Rs. 110, Rs. 65 more per month and in the range of Rs. 110-150, he gets Rs. 91 per month more and in the range of Rs. 150-210, Rs. 164 more. You can imagine the difference that it makes to an employee to

[Shri Erasmo de Sequeira]

be or not to be absorbed. Again, the absorbed employee gets children's educational allowance, he gets medical benefits, he gets travel concessions while an employee not absorbed does not get any of these. An employee who has not got absorbed contributes towards his pension fund while an absorbed employee gets that without contribution just like any one gets in the rest of the country. The unabsorbed employee gets no increment; for the last 6 years he has been working in the same pay he had in 1961. As you are aware, the cost of living in Goa has risen much more steeply than in any other place in the country.

Now, the number of people that are affected by this is not very large. This is not a problem that it should have been necessary for any one to raise in Parliament. I am sure the Government if it sets its mind to it, could have done it. I am sorry that it has not and I hope at least now it will try to do something about it.

The other question, Sir, is the question of Railways. Originally under the Rules the Defence employees were not included within the scope of the Rules and the Government came forward with an amendment and have now included them. I would request them to include the Railway employees whose exclusion is causing quite a bit of trouble in Goa. With regard to the question of railway employees, 45 of whom have been suspended and some of them have to go to the court, but I realise that the Railways are a powerful organisation and they can go to the court and indulge in litigation for years but the poor employees cannot go. This is grossly unfair. I think something should be done about it.

I would recommend these amendments to the hon. Minister and request him to please carefully consider them for two reasons because in the case of pension this refers to people who are already over 58. They can get no other jobs; they have given the best of their lives to Government service they are now living on whatever money they could borrow or whatever little they had saved and which is not sufficient for them. On the question of the other people, please consider this. For example, in the Municipalities an employee with 15 years service, not absorbed, gets Rs. 150

per month and side by side with him there is a clerk who has been appointed *ad hoc* in the same office in the new scale after 1961 and the man with 15 years' service to his credit gets Rs. 150 whereas the new man gets Rs. 100 plus Rs. 100 or more as allowances. This is quite unfair. How do you expect these people to continue.

I would again request the hon. Minister that something should be done about this. The problem is very small and I am sure that it will also not entail very much additional expenditure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Goa, Daman and Diu (Absorbed Employees Act, 1965, the following modifications be made in the Goa, Daman and Diu (Absorbed Employees Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. S.O. 3702, dated the 21st October, 1967 and laid on the Table on the 13th December, 1967, namely :--

in rule 2,

(i) in part (ii) of clause (2), after the existing sub-rule (7), the following sub-rule be added, namely :--

'(8) Notwithstanding anything elsewhere contained in this rule :

(1) The service rendered by such employee during the Portuguese regime in the Courts or Public Notary Offices or elsewhere which was paid for by the Head of the Department concerned out of emoluments collected before service in such posts became payable by the Treasury, shall be deemed to be service under the Central Government for purposes of pension.

(2) Where such employee has been forced to retire early by virtue of reduction of age limit due to standardisation of limit prevailing in

Goa, Daman and Diu with that in the rest of the country, without completing the number of years of service required for minimum pension, pension shall be payable to such employee to the extent of one upon number of years required to qualify for minimum pension for each year of service rendered :

(ii) in clause (4), after the existing item 8, the following be added namely :—

9. Hospicio Hospitals ;

10. Comunidades ;

11. Municipalities ;

12. Any other organisation under the Tutelage of the Government.'

(iii) in clause (5), in rule 20A, after the word 'Defence' wherever it occurs, the words "or Railway" be added ;

(iv) in clause (5), in rule 20A, the following sub-rules be added, namely :—

'(2) The provisions of these rules shall also apply from the appointed day to such employees as are serving on the appointed day in any autonomous body, municipality or organisation under the Tutelage (tutela) of the Portuguese administration which continued to exist.

(3) The provisions of these rules shall further apply from the appointed day to the employees of the Municipal and private electric undertakings taken over by the Goa Government' ; and

(v) for clause (6), the following be substituted, namely :—

'(6) rule 21 shall be omitted.'

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution.'

श्री शिकरे (पंजिम) : सभापति महाशय, जो एमेंडमेंट्स हमारे गोप्ता के श्री सेक्वीरा ने लेश किए हैं, उनको स्पोर्ट करने के लिए मैं लड़ा हुआ हूँ। एक बात मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है वह मैं सत्य है। इसीलिए इस समस्या के बारे मैं बेरी जो भावना है उसको मैं स्पष्ट आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

मैं इस समस्या को भूत-दया की दृष्टि से ही देख सकता हूँ। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि उनकी जो एमेंडमेंट्स हैं उनको सरकार स्वीकार कर ले ताकि गवर्नर्मेंट सर्वेंट्स की जो डिफिकलटीज़ हैं वे हल हो सकें।

जो समस्या गोप्ता में पैदा हुई है वह क्यों हुई है और कैसे पैदा हुई है, इसका हमें विचार करना होगा। आप जानते ही हैं कि गोप्ता में 1946 में आजादी का आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ था तब गोप्ता में जो गवर्नर्मेंट सर्वेंट्स थे उनकी संख्या थी वह बहुत मर्यादित थी। साथ ही जो नियम ये वे भी ऐसे थे कि पैतीस साल का आदमी ही गवर्नर्मेंट सर्विस में आ सकता था। लेकिन उस के बाद जब गोप्ता में आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ, तो वहाँ सरकारी नौकरों की एक डिविजन लड़ी हुई, क्योंकि ऐसा कर के ही पार्चुंगीज़ गवर्नर्मेंट गोप्ता में अपने साम्राज्य को स्थिर करने का प्रयत्न करती थी। इसी लिए गोप्ता के सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पगार, सैले-रीज़, बहुत बढ़ गई। मैं भी गवर्नर्मेंट सर्वेंट था, मैं भी एक स्कूल का प्रिसिपल था।

1946 में बेरी सैलेरी के बल 87 रुपये थी। उस के बाद मेरे जैसे लोगों ने उस आन्दोलन में भाग लिया और उस आन्दोलन को क्रश करने के लिए बहुत से लोगों की भर्ती की गई। आप को यह सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि उस के बाद वह 87 रुपये की पगार बढ़ कर 500 रुपये हो गई। ऐसा करने के बाद ही वहाँ सरकारी नौकरों की एक पल्टन, डिविजन, तैयार हुई। उन लोगों को बहुत सुविधायें दी गई, जिस का

[श्री शिकरे]

परिणाम यह हुआ कि गोप्ता की आवादी के आन्दोलन में भर्ती होने के लिए कोई भी तैयार नहीं होता था और बहुत बड़ी संस्था में लोग सरकारी नौकर बनने के लिए जाने लगे। जब हम गोप्ता की जेल में थे, तब इन्हीं गवर्नरेंट सर्वेन्ट्स के बच्चे पुतंगाल भेजे जाते थे, उन को सुविधायें दी जाती थीं और कोर्स करने के बाद जब वे बापस आते थे, तो गोप्ता में उन को बड़ी-बड़ी नोकरियां मिलती थीं।

17.42 hrs.

[Shri Thirumala Rao in the Chair]

जैसा कि मैं ने आरम्भ में कहा है, माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह अद्व-सत्य है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं उन को सपोर्ट कर रहा हूँ। उसका कारण मैं आप को बताता हूँ जब गोप्ता में पार्चुंगीज साम्राज्य था, तब वह स्मगलर्ज, कैपिटलिस्ट्स और बड़े-बड़े लोगों का पैराडाइज था। उस स्वर्ग में उन लोगों ने इतनी कमाई की कि उस के प्राधार पर अब भी सभी क्षेत्रों में उन का प्रभाव है। उस समय जो लोग स्मगलिंग करते थे, आज भी वे स्मगलिंग करते हैं। उस समय जिन का माइनिंग विजिनेस था, अब भी वे माइनिंग विजिनेस करते हैं। उन्हीं लोगों ने पार्चुंगीज साम्राज्य को गोप्ता में ढूँढ़ करने के लिए प्रयत्न किया था। कम से कम सोलह बरस तक गोप्ता में पार्चुंगीज साम्राज्य स्थिर हुआ, क्योंकि वहां के स्मगलर्ज माइन-ओनर्ज, कैपिटलिस्ट्स और जमीदारों का सपोर्ट उस गवर्नरेंट को मिलता था।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब आज भी उन स्मगलर्ज को वही सुविधायें मिली हूँहैं, तो फिर वेचारे गवर्नरेंट सर्वेन्ट्स को भी वे सुविधायें क्यों न मिलें। उन लोगों की पगार सौ, ढेढ़ सौ रुपए होगी, लेकिन यद्यपि स्मगलर्ज ने इतनी कमाई की है, फिर भी उन को सुविधायें मिली हूँहैं।

भूत-दया का दृष्टिकोण अपनी आंखों के सामने रख कर मैं इन एमेंडमेंट्स को सपोर्ट कर रहा हूँ। मैं आप के द्वारा यह मंत्री जी से विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इन 'एमेंडमेंट्स को स्वीकृत करें। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह समस्या इस लिए पैदा हुई है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अभी तक गोप्ता की किसी भी समस्या को स्टडी नहीं किया है। जिन लोगों की सर्विस पंद्रह साल पूरी नहीं होती है, उन की पेन्शन के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने जो एमेंडमेंट रखी है, खासतौर से मैं उस को सपोर्ट करता हूँ। मैं मंत्री जी से विनती करता हूँ कि वह इन एमेंडमेंट्स को स्वीकृत करें।

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : I rise to support the Motion moved by Shri Sequeira. This raises certain questions of principle.

Before the new rules were brought into force, all the employees were considered as one group and as such they were getting certain facilities. When Government brought in a new set of rules, not only were they not consulted so that they could have given their views about so that the changeover could be effected with the least disadvantage; on the other hand, they have been divided into two groups, one absorbed and the other non-absorbed. This is not just a question of terminology. Thereby they are losing so much of the facilities which they were getting before. Consultation with the employees' representatives before such new rules are brought into force is the most elementary trade union principle which has been recognised by practice, convention and certain laws as well. For example, when the retirement age was brought down from 65 to 58, the employees lost certain advantages which ought to have been compensated by some other things given.

That is why in trade union parlance, when Government introduce some new rules, this principle of consultation is considered basic to the rights of the employees so that they do not stand to suffer by the contemplated switchover. In Pondicherry,

some such thing was done and there was an agitation. What I want to say is that if Government take up the position of not negotiating with the employees in such matters but of arbitrarily bringing these things into effect which result in so many disadvantages to the employees, they will really be setting an example to the private sector employees to do so. This is very harmful from the point of view employer employee relations.

For example, take the Wage board recommends concerning newspaper employees, journalists and non-journalists. The *Times of India* management, taking the cue from the recommendations, in the name of enforcing them, have pegged the salaries of journalists and many other employees and in the process done away with so many advantages which the employees were having. In fact, the Wage Board award was meant as a further improvement and advancement in the emoluments of the employees in view of the price increase and other things. But in the name of enforcement of the award, action is taken even to deny existing rights. This is a very retrograde step. Why does it happen? The *Times of India* management has on its board government representatives as directors. It happened because Government themselves in such cases are ignoring this normal elementary principle of consulting the people affected. If they had consulted the employees and then come to a decision or conclusion, that would have been a different thing. I would have no objection to that.

But the points raised by Shri Sequeira show that there has been a departure from this wholesome principle resulting in disadvantages to many employees who were formerly enjoying certain rights. These defects should be removed so that the rights of the employees are protected and properly safeguarded, and increased and not taken away.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): I am happy that Shri Sequeira has taken so much interest in these Rules, and has initiated a discussion here on them.

17.48 hrs.

[*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*]

This will enable us to clarify our position in the matter.

The background of the Liberation of Goa and subsequent events is very well known to the House and I need not go into the details. But the main thing that guided us after liberation was that we should try and bring the service conditions and emoluments and other things regarding the absorbed employees on the same level as Central Government servants. In pursuance of this decision, various actions have been taken. The hon. Member has raised a discussion with regard to the latest action we have taken in this respect. I will go item by item so that the position in regard to the amendments suggested by the hon. Member could be clarified.

The first item is regarding public notaries. He may be already aware that the decision has been taken to treat them as absorbed employees. So this particular amendment is not of much relevance.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : The real question is whether for the former service for which he was paid not by the Treasury but by the head of the department would be counted towards pension.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The question was examined and we have decided to treat the public notaries as absorbed employees and all the rules which govern the emoluments and conditions of service of the absorbed employees will apply to them also. But about the rest, we have not agreed.

The second item is very important and it is about the ex-Portuguese employees who were retired because of the age of retirement rules which reduce the age from 65 to 58. This question was examined very sympathetically and we ourselves felt that some hardship would be caused to these 41 employees who were affected by this. When we examined their cases we found that some of them who retired and who were hard hit by this particular provision were those persons who were recruited into Government service very late, when they were already 54 or 55 years old.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

Some of them had only a service of two years or six years or 7 years. If we made any relaxation or exceptions, it will create a great deal of trouble for everybody concerned because as Mr. Umanath was saying we want to keep some uniformity and did not want to make exceptions or ad hoc decisions which will make distinctions between one government employee and another. It is a question of keeping a uniform standard for everybody. Any person who retires with less than ten years of service gets under the Government of India rules gratuity : those who retire after ten years of service get pension. These ex-Portuguese employees were entitled to get gratuity ; but they will not get any pension. It was after a thorough examination that we decided that it would be very troublesome to open up these cases because it will create more problems than solving them. Because of this we have taken a decision not to re-open this subject.

Another question was regarding the employees of municipal committees or local bodies. The question was : could they be treated as Government servants ? The employees of the local bodies all over the country are not treated as Government servants and if we made an exception in this case, it would have created a good deal of trouble. Therefore, we have decided not to treat the employees of local bodies and municipal committee as Government servants. In other parts of the country it is open to the municipal committees or other local bodies to adopt the conditions of service of Government servants to their employees. So, if these local bodies also did so, we would not object. Therefore, we would not be able to agree to this amendment and treat them on par with the Government employees.

The hon. Member said that the railways should be included. In principle he is right. But the railways have their own rules and they wanted to make their rules. Those rules will apply to the absorbed railway servants who were taken from the erstwhile Goa administration. The railways have made their own rules which are more or less on the same lines of the Government of India rules for the absorbed

employees. I do not, therefore, think that the hon. Member will press for this amendment.

The last but one amendment is about the employees of certain private undertakings and other bodies who are subsequently absorbed in Government service.

We have recently taken a decision to put them under the same rule and they will now be treated as absorbed employees and the actual orders regarding this are under issue separately.

The last amendment that the hon. Member suggested is again regarding the railways, and I have already explained the position. After having explained all this, I hope the hon. Member will feel satisfied and he will not press his amendments.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : I just wish to say a few words. On the first question, about the service in courts or public notary offices, when the Government consider and take a decision on, I request that they should count the previous service which was paid for by the head of that particular department which after all was continuous service and was in the service of the Government.

On the second point, as the hon. Minister has said, some people had six years of service when they had retired at 58. But if this change from 65 to 58 had not taken place, they would have received a minimum pension. All that I am asking for here is that they can be given a proportionate pension. If they had served for five years, give them half of the minimum pension.

On the question of municipalities, I know it is open for the municipalities to look into it and do what is necessary. But after all, in Goa the municipalities are still under the control of the Government. We have not had elections before we became part of the rest of India. It was up to the Government to do that. If they had not done it, will they please do so now ? I am afraid that I have to press these amendments to vote.

I am happy about the railway. I am also happy about the private undertakings. These two, I shall not press.

MR. SPEAKER : Is he withdrawing the amendments ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : He has withdrawn two.

MR. SPEAKER : The motion is one ; he cannot withdraw a portion and press the other portion. Either he presses the whole or withdraws the whole.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : I will withdraw the motion then.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.57 hrs.

RE : DISCUSSION ON RESTRAINT AND REMOVAL OF M.Ps. IN KUTCH AND MOTION ON STATEMENT MADE BEFORE DELHI HIGH COURT ABOUT KUTCH AWARD

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : Sir, I have a point of order, because both the motions are to be taken up concurrently. Particularly I have two types of objections.

The first is about the debate published. On that I want your ruling. For the proceedings in Parliament, both English and Hindi are recognized. But in the proceedings, we are not getting a translated version of the speeches that have been delivered in this House, with the result that many people —

MR. SPEAKER : The translation is done here and now.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : It may be so. What I submit is this. If I want to refer to and refresh my memory on what had transpired yesterday, I am particularly in the dark. It should be made available to Members of Parliament, and even if I am absent, I have the right to see what had transpired in the House. I may also bring to your notice the practice in respect of other things. So far as the reports are concerned, you give both English and Hindi reports. Therefore, you may kindly see whether the debates should be published in two versions, and the Members who opt for either of the two may be given

one of them. Otherwise, we cannot effectively participate in the deliberations of this House. That is my first point of order.

My second point is this. I raised it when you were not in the Chair yesterday evening, and when Shri Hem Barua was occupying the Chair. But unfortunately and regrettably he just passed it over. I raised the point of order yesterday—and I want to repeat it today—that so far as the motion regarding Kutch, moved by Shri Madhu Limaye, is concerned, it is *sub judice* not only it is *sub judice* but it is contempt of court. I bring to your notice certain constitutional provisions and also the rules of procedure. Under the Constitution of India—article 105—

श्री मधु लिमाये (मुरेर) : पहले प्रस्ताव तो पेश करने दीजिये, बाद में आब्जेक्शन उठाइये । प्रक्रिया के अनुसार चलिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : Let me hear it. At one stage or the other, I should hear it.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Article 105 (1) says :

"Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of Parliament there shall be freedom of speech in Parliament"

So, 2 categories of restrictions are placed on the freedom of speech of MPs. One is the rules and regulations of this House made under your guidance and authority. Secondly, article 19 (1) of the Constitution says :

- "(1) All citizens shall have the right—
 - (a) to freedom of speech and expression...
- (2) Nothing in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law, in so far as such law imposes reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court..."

MR. SPEAKER : You are trying to say that this is before the court and so we cannot discuss it. You are trying to repeat what the Law Minister said. He said, the hearing is over and the judgment is pending.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : I am a little advanced. It is a question of contempt also. *Sub-Judice* is a very wide concept, ie. any matter which is before the court cannot be discussed. But contempt of court has a totally different connotation. It means, any activity or utterance which will prejudice the proceedings in a court will be contempt of court. If this motion is moved, we are going to discuss an affidavit filed by a particular party in a court of law as against another plea made by another party. There are two versions before the court. One does not know until now which version is correct. Inasmuch as the court is yet to determine the relevant merits of the contentions, if we discuss that same matter here, we will be obstructing the judicial process. To that extent also, this is contempt of court.

Under article 105, there is protection given to a Member of Parliament by sub-clause(2) which says that no member of Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in respect of anything said or any act done in the House. There is a certain amount of immunity so far as members are concerned, but I do not know whether the Speaker also would be covered by this. You have the authority to regulate the proceedings and see that contempt of court is not committed.

MR. SPEAKER : The Law Minister.

श्री मधु लिम्ये : लेकिन मुझे प्रस्ताव तो पेश करने दिया जाय ।

MR. SPEAKER : The point of order is whether the motion can be moved.

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : In all humility I submit that it will be absolutely out of order to discuss in this House the motion standing in the name of Mr. Madhu Limaye. There are three writ petitions pending in the Delhi High Court. They have been argued on the 1st May and the learn-

ned judges have reserved judgment. The mode of dealing with writ petitions is, it is for the petitioner to file an affidavit which raises certain contentions and for the respondent to file an affidavit in reply which also raises certain contentions of the respondent. After having heard this matter, the court has reserved judgment. That is to say, the court is now actively considering the question whether the contentions raised in the affidavit by Mr. Ranganathan on behalf of Government are valid or not, whether the contentions therein are such as could be proved or not. That is pending before the court. When that is so I submit it will be absolutely out of order and particularly against rule 186 (viii). Rule 186 deals with motions. It says :

"186. in order that a motion may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely :—

x x x

(viii) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India".

This affidavit which was filed by Shri Ranganathan is awaiting adjudication by court. For that reason I would submit that it should not be discussed.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have written to you that I have studied the objection raised by the hon. Minister of Law in the morning here. I would like to draw your attention to one basic fact. He has raised two objections, that the matter cannot be discussed it is *sub judice* and it is likely to prejudice the issue now pending before the High Court of Delhi. There is also objection to the circulation of the document in question, namely, the affidavit filed by Shri Ranganathan. I would like to take the two issues separately and argue.

First I will take the objection that the matter being *sub judice* it cannot be discussed in this House. I would not like to go on quoting irrelevant kind of rules here. I will be extremely brief and point out to you that on page 746, *Kaul and Shakher* this is what they say regarding *sub judice* (*Interruption*). I will quote *May* too but I thought we had regard for

our own indigenous authorities (*Interruptions*). I will read only the relevant quotation :

"The question whether a particular matter is *sub judice* or not is decided by the Speaker on the merits of each case".

Mr. Speaker, I venture to assume that you before giving your consent to the admission of this motion weighed the pros and cons and relevant likely objections. This objection was taken yesterday by one hon. Member. It is not coming today for the first time and it is after the objection was raised that the motion has been admitted. If you will see yesterday's proceedings you will find that after Shri Madhu Limaye moved his motion an objection was made that the motion cannot be discussed in this House as the subject is *sub judice*. Even more important, apart from this, is, what are we discussing ?

MR. SPEAKER : What about the rule ?

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, I have four arguments against them and if they do not interrupt me and be a little patient I will take them one after other. The rulings of this House are very clear and the precedents are well established. We are precluded from discussing in a manner which may prejudice the outcome of a matter pending before one of the courts in India. But the rule is equally clear that if the matter can be de-linked and we can confine ourselves not to the basic issue but to co-related issues there is no ban on a discussion. *May* on page 454 says :

"Such matters may be referred to unless it appears to the Chair that there is real and substantial danger or prejudice to the trial of the case".

Mr. Speaker, I began by saying that a matter is to be decided by you on the merits of the case by taking into consideration what is at issue.

What is at issue ? We are not discussing anything here regarding the facts at issue in the court of law, on which a writ petition has been submitted. Shri Limaye's motion is a limited motion which tries to convey the displeasure of this House regarding the inconsistency in the state-

ment. Ours is only limited, therefore, confined to and bound by the single issue of the inconsistency between the statements made here and the statement made in the affidavit.

I would submit, in the first place, that we should not flatter ourselves to the extent as to cast aspersions on the independence of the judiciary. I think it will be a tall claim for Parliament to believe that the Judges of the High Court of Delhi are likely to be detracted from the course of duty by listening to what is transpiring in this House, that is an assumption to which I am not likely to subscribe even in my vainest hour. I do not think that the independence and objectivity of our courts in India are so low that they can be persuaded that easily. It is a very fallacious, even though flattering, assumption and, therefore, should not be entertained by you.

I would also like to say that giving instructions in the matter has been brought before the court of law by the Government of India as the party concerned. Is it not the basic right of Parliament to instruct the Government of India as to how the proceedings should be conducted ? Parliament has that basic right.

MR. SPEAKER : That stage is over.

SHRI NATH PAI : Finally, is it conceivable—this is the final submission I would like to make—let us ponder for a minute, that Parliament or any State legislature of this country can be completely immobilised by bringing a writ petition on any and every matter in a court of law, and the moment it is brought, Parliament will be restrained, barred and banned from discussing the matter ? What do Parliaments do ? It is in this connection that the power has been vested in you, Sir, as to how we are going to limit ourselves, and there are precedents of this House. We are going to limit ourselves only to this limited issue that there is patent inconsistency between the statements made here in Parliament and the statement made in the affidavit. We are not going beyond that. Therefore, it is a well-established practice, both in the House of Commons and here by your worthy predecessors that Parliament cannot be

[Shri Nath Pai]

precluded from discharging its legitimate duties on the plea that the case is pending in court.

Coming to the document, may I point out of what transpired in the House in the morning?

MR. SPEAKER : He need not refer to all that.

SHRI NATH PAI : It is very relevant. When Shri Limaye asked for the document, the Minister objected to it. Sirkar Evidence says what a record has to be taken to mean. All rules *inter alia*—there are many things referred to—papers and documents whatsoever of a public nature, such records constitute public document.

Among these are the records of the Supreme Court and of the superior courts. The relevant is a document is a public document. He has refused to give it to us, but is a public document which can be got and used by anybody. And what is a "public document" is mentioned by Sirkar on *Evidence* on page 628. This being a public document, not only Parliament is entitled to use it, anybody on payment of a minor fee can make legitimate use of it, because it has become part of the record of the superior court. Therefore, we can use it.

In conclusion, therefore, I would submit that we are within our legitimate right, we are not treading upon the toe of anybody, that we are not showing disrespect to the court, that we are not committing contempt of the court, that we are only discharging our legitimate duty by confining ourselves only to the issue of inconsistency and not going into the merits of transfer or otherwise of India's territory and that, in the light of my submission, I hope you will not find it difficult to admit and proceed with the substance of our motion.

श्री मधु सिंहये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जब से अध्यक्ष बने हैं आप ने यहां यह दस्तूर कायम किया है कि लोक सभा को सभी सांबंजनिक महत्व के सवालों पर बहस करने का भौका दिया जाना चाहिए। जहां तक न्यायालय के विचाराधीन होने का सवाल है,

कई दफे यहां यह सवाय उठाया गया है मैं उदाहरण नहीं देना चाहता हूं, लेकिन फिर भी कहना चाहता हूं कि मुझे यह याद है कि जब पश्चिमी बंगाल के कांग्रेसी सदस्यों के साथ मारपीट हुई थी और हम लोगों ने उस पर बहस करनी चाही थी, तब आक्षेप उठाया गया था कि केस चल रहा है इस लिये उसके बारे में बहस नहीं हो सकती है। आपने सबसे पहले यह सिद्धान्त यहां पर प्रस्तापित किया है कि सांबंजनिक महत्व के सवालों पर बहस करने का भौका मिलना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां तक नियम 186 का सवाल है, अदालत के सामने जो मामले हैं उन पर यहां बहस करके अदालत को प्रभावित करने का प्रयास नहीं किया जायेगा। अभी श्री नारायण राव ने जो आक्षेप उठाया, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं आपका ध्यान अपने संविधान की धारा 121 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि किस तरह से कोटि का अपमान होता है :

"No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties."

उसके उपर लांचन लगाने का या नुक्ता चीनी करने का काम हम लोग नहीं कर सके हैं। जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री नाथ पाई ने कहा भेरे प्रस्ताव का विषय सीमित है। सरकार के द्वारा जो हलफनामा और जो बयान अदालत में पेश किया गया है और उसमें जो वक्तव्य दिये गये हैं क्या उन वक्तव्यों में और अब तक इस सदन में जो वक्तव्य सरकार की ओर से दिये गये हैं उनमें कोई टकराव या विरोध हैं या नहीं। इसी के ऊपर बहस होने वाली है। इसलिये कानून मंत्री का जो आक्षेप है...

MR. SPEAKER : What about our rules?

श्री मधु सिंहये : यह मामला सब-जुडिस का है ही नहीं।

MR. SPEAKER : "It shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication."

श्री मधु सिंहये : यह ऐड्जुडिकेशन का मामला थोड़े ही है। इसमें यह है कि कोई असंगति, इनकंस्टेंसी है या नहीं। यह तो ऐड्जुडिकेशन का विषय नहीं है। मैं इसके जवाब में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के हलफनामे में जो बातें हैं और जो सरकार के द्वारा यहां पर जो बातें कही गई हैं उनमें कोई विरोध या टकराव है या नहीं, यह मामला अदालत के सामने नहीं है। और इसी पर मैं बहस उठाना चाहता हूँ। इसलिये मन्त्री महोदय के आपेक्षण में कोई दम नहीं है। सरकार हमको इस को यहां नहीं उठाने देना चाहती तो बात दूसरी है, लेकिन मुझे उनमें अन्तविरोध और टकराव अथवा इनकंसिस्टेंसी मालूम हूँ।

जहां तक हलफनामे की बात है, सरकार इसके लिये तैयार नहीं है कि वह उसको यहां पर रखें। अभी मैंने उसकी नकल प्राप्त की है। अगर सरकार तैयार नहीं है तो यह बिल्कुल सार्वजनिक दस्तावेज़ है, और मैं आप की इजाजत से इसको सदन की टेबल पर रखने वाला हूँ। मैं ने यह इसलिये नहीं कहा था कि हम हासिल नहीं कर सकते थे, लेकिन समय नहीं था और जेसा मैंने आज सबैरे कहा था वह यह कि क्या इसकी नकल सदस्यों को दी जायेगी ताकि सदस्य उस पर ठीक से बहस कर सकें। केवल सहायता करने के लिये उनको कहा था। मंत्री महोदय को यह नहीं सोचना चाहिये कि अगर वह नहीं देंगे तो सदस्य उसकी नकल प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। वह नहीं देना चाहते तो मैं दे रहा हूँ पढ़ने के लिये। मैं आप की इजाजत से इसको सदन की टेबल पर रखना चाहता हूँ।

मन्त्री महोदय के आपेक्षण में कोई दम नहीं है। यह केवल समय खराब हो रहा है इसलिये आप जल्दी से इस पर बहस की इजाजत दीजिये।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ...

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you waste time on constitutional issues ? If there is any additional point, you may tell me; but do not repeat what they have said.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा कि जब बस्तर के राजा प्रवीणचन्द्र भंजदेव की हत्या हुई थी और उस के बाद मध्य प्रदेश की तात्कालीन गवर्नरमेंट ने जांच बिठाई थी, उसके बाद जिस समय यहां डिस्केशन का सवाल आया तब भी उधर से यह बात आई कि विषय न्यायालय के विचाराधीन है इसलिए इस पर विचार नहीं हो सकता लेकिन उस समय भी यह चीज़ आई कि हम ला प्याइंट्स में नहीं जा रहे हैं, केस की मेरिट्स में नहीं जा रहे हैं। उसके बाद जब बिलासपुर में पांच हरिजानों की हत्या का सवाल हुआ और प्रस्ताव आया तब कहा गया कि ला प्याइंट्स को डिस्केशन नहीं करना चाहिच। यह जो कानून चेलेन्ज किया गया है हाई कोर्ट में जिस पर निर्णय होना है, उस को बिल्कुल नहीं लिया जायेगा। यहां केवल हलफनामे तक ही सीमित किया जा रहा है जिसके आधार पर यह प्रश्न उठाया जा रहा है। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि इस प्रश्न पर विचार हो सकता है।

MR. SPEAKER : I wanted to know one thing. It is not a privileged document. The court has to supply it to the other party. Without it being supplied to the other party, how are they going to conduct their case ? So, the affidavit has to be supplied to the petitioner. Then, how can it be a secret or a privileged document ? I do not know ; I am not a lawyer myself. So, I would like to know from the hon. Law Minister how it is a privileged or secret document.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I did not say that it is a privileged document; I said that it is a document which now being considered by the court and it is not open to a party in litigation in a court to

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publish that document. This is similar to a plaint and a written statement in a regular case. It is not usual for a party to a case publish this.

MR. SPEAKER : Laying it on the Table of the House only means that it is a public document.

He gets a copy from the court, pays something, and places it here.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The document is sought to be placed on the Table of the House for being discussed here. Now, the objection is for the discussion because the discussion took place in the court....

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to know something about your objection for giving a copy to Members of the House which is in the court. Anybody can go and pay Rs. 2 or something and get copy of it.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : You will be pleased to see that the original affidavit is in court and what we have is a copy. It is not usual for parties to publish documents for making public. It is so stated, for example, in the Commentary on the Evidence Act, that the class of documents which consists of plaints, written statements affidavits and petition filed in court cannot be said to form such acts or records of acts as are mentioned in this Section and are, therefore, not public documents.

This is an affidavit which has been produced by one of the Under Secretaries to Government on behalf of Government. It has been produced in court and it is not correct to say that anybody will get a copy. A copy will be given only to the party and, after the case is decided, it may be available for others.

Now, this has been produced in the court in order to enable the court to pronounce upon the contentions between the different parties. The point is that, assuming but not conceding that the affidavit filed by the Under Secretary is in variance with the statement which the Home Minister may have made here, that is something which tells upon the strength and efficacy

of that affidavit. And that is a matter which will be discussed in the court and which, as a matter of fact, was discussed in the court. As a matter of fact, now I can submit, on behalf of the Government, that the question was raised in the court that this affidavit by the Under Secretary is slightly in variance with what the Home Minister has stated.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Slightly ? It is the greatest understatement of the year !

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I do not want to over-state it. It was said that there is some variance and, if there is a variance which I do not concede, that will be one of the points which the court will consider. The contentions raised by the Under Secretary on behalf of Government will be considered by the court. That is a matter which, probably, the judges are now considering and, therefore, I cannot conceive of a matter which will be more directly and clearly in violation of the *sub judice* rule which I pointed out. What is it that the court is considering ? The only matter in the writ petition is an affidavit. There is no oral evidence. The court is now considering the affidavit which was filed by the Under Secretary referred to in this motion. That is being considered. My submission is that that affidavit cannot now be considered in Parliament because it is being considered by the court. That is my point.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, you promised me that regarding that document, you will allow me to make my submission.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The quotation in the affidavit also, of the other party, the statement made by the Home Minister here, is not extracted. That is being considered now.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, in the first place, I beg to differ regarding what constitutes a public record. I expected a distinguished scholar of law like Mr. Govinda Menon to be very precise. What is a confidential document is totally different from what forms part and parcel of the record of the superior court. Once

this document is admitted by the court, it becomes part of public record. What is a public record ?

MR. SPEAKER : Can it be published? Will it become a public document ?

SHRI NATH PAI : I want to complete my submission. I hate to have to repeat what I quoted from Sarkar, 10th Edition, that the word 'record' does include papers, documents, of whatsoever a public nature. Does he deny that it is of a public nature ?

I think, you will agree with me. Does he deny that it was submitted to the Court ? Does he deny that it forms part of the record ? If it forms part of the record, and satisfies these conditions, it is a public document which can be used for all legitimate purposes, and Parliament should not be the only body to be deprived of it.

He is not only trying to ignore the law of the land but also trying to defy your *mandamus*, your ruling, your directive. Your directive was very clear, when Mr. Limaye asked this morning. This is from today's proceedings.

"हलफनामा जो है उसकी कापी दी जाएगी ?

"MR. SPEAKER : It will be given.

"SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : This point was made yesterday.

"SHRI NATH PAI : You may direct him so that we may be supplied with copies.

"MR. SPEAKER : I am asking him."

Then, when I said, 'direct him', you pointed out amidst laughter that, when the Speaker asks, it is a directive. So, the directive was given. Now he is defying your directive.

Finally, in his statement which was made in your absence, he says that for two or three reasons Government think that it will be objectionable to circulate the document. But there is not even one objection raised. He begins by promising three objections, I would like you to read it.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have read it.

SHRI NATH PAI : Firstly, this is now a document in the record of the High Court. If he admits that this is in the record of the High Court, as a distinguished and a successful lawyers, he should know that what is in the record of the High Court is available for any citizen on payment of a fee. I fail to understand how he is going back, after making this admission that this is a public record. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : I take it as a challenge.....

MR. SPEAKER : He has not challenged. Half an hour is over in this.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : The characteristic feature about a public document is that any citizen can apply to the concerned authority on payment of a fee. Now I ask Mr. Nath Pai to apply to the Delhi High Court and get a copy of the affidavit..... (Interruptions)

SHRI NATH PAI : I can give a copy straightway.

MR. SPEAKER : I know, he has a copy.

The two motions must be separated : they cannot be clubbed together. Only Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta's motion can be taken up now... (Interruptions) What I am saying is that these two motions must be separated.

About the second motion, points have been raised. I should not give my ruling in a rash or of hand manner. I would like to take some time. I cannot say outright that you cannot discuss it. I will keep this pending—Mr. Limaye's motion. Let me consider the legal aspect or, if necessary, have some more light on that. So, I will keep it pending ..(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : The 'point about that document has to be settled.

MR. SPEAKER : They have argued the case. But I have not given my ruling about the affidavit.....

श्री मन्त्री लिमाये : मुझे टेबल पर तो रखने दीजिये भाप !

MR. SPEAKER : He may give it to me. He has a right to give it to me.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपकी सेवा में ही रखना चाहता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER : He can place it on the Table. That means, it comes to the Speaker.

Without a copy of the affidavit in the hands of the hon. Members, the discussion would be unrealistic. Therefor, I will keep it pending. I am not disallowing or rejecting or doing anything like that. I will give my ruling on that after a careful consideration. It is a legal point. It is before the court ; it is admitted, though I do not know myself ; the court has reserved it for judgment or something like that, according to what the hon. Minister has said. So, I will have to consider carefully both the points raised—the point that he raised and the point that they have raised here. As I said, I am not disallowing this now. I am keeping it pending.

Now, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta's motion, i.e., the aspect pertaining to the Home Minister's statement, regarding the restraint and removal of M.Ps in Kutch, can be discussed now.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : May I make a submission ? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : As I have said, I am keeping it pending...the second motion.

Now, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI P. VENKAKTASUBBAIAH : On a point of order. Shri Madhu Limaye has said that he will place it on the Table of the House. Before you give a ruling that it is a public document, can he be allowed to place it on the Table of the House ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उन की खिदमत में ही वेश कर रहा हूँ । मैं उनकी इजाजत के बिना योड़े ही टेबल पर रख सकता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER : Perhaps, the hon. Member does not know the procedure. If

it is placed on the Table by the hon. Member, it is not automatically placed on the Table of the House. It comes to the Speaker. The Speaker studies it and then allows it or does not allow it. That is a different matter. That is the practice which we have been following. Anybody may place a paper on the Table ; that paper automatically does not go into the record ; it come to the Speaker. The Speaker permits or does not permit it. Therefore, now Shri Madhu Limaye may place it on the Table of the House. I shall give my ruling later on.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : Before you give a decision on the question whether the affidavit can be placed on the Table of the House, the affidavit and the other documents which are involved in this case must be put before you so that you can give a decision on that basis.....

MR. SPEAKER : He may put it.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : It is for the hon. Minister to put them before you. Government should put them before you. In order to arrive at the conclusion which matter is *sub judice*, the records must be there before you

MR. SPEAKER : I shall get the records which are necessary for me to take a decision ; I am not going to jump to a conclusion. Now, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी प्रार्थना है आपने इसरे मोशन को पेंडिंग रखा है; अगर उस के साथ ही मेरे इस मोशन को ले लिया जाये तो अच्छा होगा ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, no ; it has no bearing on that. Let him go ahead with his speech on the discussion which he wants to raise. Now, it is a monopoly for that only. It is a monopoly for him now. Let him go ahead with his speech.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना है कि वह एक इम्पाटेन्ट मोशन है और उस पर डिसक्षण होना चाहिए । यह विषय उसी में आ जायेगा ।

MR. SPEAKER : This discussion is different. This relates to the arrest of people in Kutch and all that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Technically it may be different.....

MR. SPEAKER : This would not come up again. If he wants that to be taken up now, he can take it up now.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा निवेदन है कि इस वर्ष को मेरे प्रस्थान के साथ जोड़ दिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Limaye's motion is the second motion. I am not postponing the first discussion. If the hon. Member wants to raise that discussion, he can do so. Otherwise, it would lapse.

Now, Shri Kanwarlal Gupta.

— — —

18 34 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : RESTRAINT AND REMOVAL OF SOME MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AT KHADA, KUTCH DISTRICT

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सरकार ने हमारे देश की 350 मील भूमि तक रख कर पाकिस्तानी को दे दी है। वह भूमि भारत की है और जवाहरलाल जी, श्री लाल बाहुदर शास्त्री, गृह-मन्त्री, श्री चबहारा, सब उसको हमेशा इस देश का भाग मानते रहते हैं। इतना ही नहीं कि इस सरकार ने वह भूमि पाकिस्तान को दे दी है, बल्कि आज वह बड़ी बेशर्मी के साथ यह कह कर रहो है कि यह जमीन हमारी नहीं है, यह पाकिस्तानी है। सबसे ज्यादा शर्म की बात यह है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पायंट आफ आहंर। अभी आप ने यह निरांय दिया कि आप सोब-विचार कर दूसरे मोशन के बारे में निरांय देंगे। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य इन्डायरेक्टली उस को रेकर कर रहे हैं।

He is indirectly referring to all that.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not referring to the court. But he has to refer to what Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had said about Kutch.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि सरकार ने बेशर्मी के साथ पाकिस्तान को अपनी जमीन दे दी है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Is my hon. friend not ashamed of it ?

MR. SPEAKER : That will create trouble. Nobody is ashamed of anything. So, let him not worry about it. Let him go ahead with his speech now.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Are you suggesting that this is a shameless speech.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय अगर आप इसकी पुरानी हिस्ट्री को देखें, तो आपको पता चलेगा कि पाकिस्तान ने कच्छ पर अपना क्लेम किया होगा, लेकिन 1965 से पहले हमारी सरकार ने कभी किसी स्टेज पर यह नहीं माना कि कच्छ की यह जमीन डिस्पूटिड है। यह भगड़ा तब शुरू हुआ, जब पाकिस्तान ने उस पर हमला किया और उसको अपने नीचे दबा लिया। उसके बाद विस्तर साहब ने 28 अप्रैल, 1965 को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखी कि आप कोई न कोई समझौता या आरबिट्रेशन कर लीजिए। वह पहला भीका था, जब हमारी सरकार ने कच्छ के बारे में आरबिट्रेशन की बात को स्वीकार किया। पर्यन्त ? शास्त्री जी ने उस समय सपष्ट रूप से कहा था कि हमारे देश के सामने दो ही रास्ते हैं : एक तो यह कि हम लड़ाई लड़ें और दूसरा यह कि हम आरबिट्रेशन में जायें। 1965 से पहले, जब कि पाकिस्तान ने कच्छ पर हमला किया था, कभी भी इस बात पर चिक्क नहीं आया था। पाकिस्तान जाहे कुछ भी कहता रहा हो, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार और

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

नेताओं ने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि यह जमीन हमारी नहीं है।

लेकिन आज किस कारण से सरकार ने इस देश की जमीन पाकिस्तान को दे दी? स्वयं गृह मन्त्री ने कहा है कि मुझे इस जमीन के आने से खुशी नहीं है। प्रधान मन्त्री ने भी नो-कान्फिंडेस मोशन का जवाब देते हुए कहा कि यह जमीन देने में हमें खुशी नहीं है; हमें दुख है कि कछु के बारे में निर्णय हमारी मर्जी के मुताबिक नहीं हुआ। लेकिन आज यह सरकार इस बारे में इस तरह से बयान दे रही है जैसे वह भारत की सरकार नहीं है, बल्कि पाकिस्तान की सरकार है। अगर देश की इस जमीन को पाकिस्तान के हावाले करने के विरोध में राष्ट्रभक्त लोग सत्याग्रह करते हैं और अपनी अवाज उठाते हैं, तो उनको गिरफ्तार किया जाता है। इस सरकार ने खुले आम पाकिस्तान की बकालत की है और वह खुले-आम कहती फिर रही है कि यह जमीन भारत के एडवर्स पोजेशन में थी; हम ने ट्रिब्यूनल के फैसले बाद अगर उसे पाकिस्तान को दे दिया, तो इस में कोई बुरी बात नहीं है; जिस की जमीन थी, उस को दे दी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से दुनिया की निगाहों में देश का प्रेरणात्मक गिर गया है।

इसका मतलब यह है कि यह जमीन हमारी नहीं थी और हमने इसको अपने एडवर्स पोजेशन में ले लिया था। क्या हिन्दुस्तान किसी की जमीन को जबर्दस्ती रख सकता है और वह उस को तभी देगा, जब दूसरा उस के लिए लड़ाई करेगा? हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में ऐसे कभी नहीं हुआ। लेकिन सरकार अपनी चमड़ी बचाने के लिए, अपनी गहरी बचाने के लिए आज खुले-आम यह प्रचार कर रही है कि यह जमीन हमारी नहीं है, यह तो पाकिस्तान की थी और पाकिस्तान को मिल गई है।

उस के खिलाफ कई पार्टियों की तरफ से सत्याग्रह चल रहा है। मुझे मालूम है कि चम्हाण

साहब को यह पसन्द नहीं है और शायद श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी को पसन्द नहीं है।

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : The hon. Member is raising exactly the same point which you disallowed. I do not know whether you have followed his Hindi. He is referring to the affidavit where Shri Ranganathan has said that we were in adverse possession of that land. This was the very point discussion on which was blocked out. You had better allow the other discussion also then.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to ask him to strictly confine himself to the point raised in his discussion given notice of. Otherwise, I will adjourn the House.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा (हमीरपुर) : यह रिकांड पर नहीं आना चाहिए।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : ये लोग पाप करें और वह रिकांड पर भी न आये।

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing objectionable.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : On a point of order. This discussion is not related to the history of this issue from 1965. The discussion is relating to the restraint on and removal of some MPs at Khavda. Why should the hon. Member take up the time of the House by giving the history?

MR. SPEAKER : I was asking him to come to the point. He is now doing so.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अव्यक्त महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त, जब गिरफ्तारियों की बात कहेंगे, तो उन्हें यह भी बताना होगा कि उन गिरफ्तारियों की बैकग्राउंड क्या है।

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : This is a backdoor method of discussing something which you have disallowed.

MR. SPEAKER : He is coming to the restraint and removal.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I do not believe in backdoor methods.

MR. SPEAKER : I will call the hon. Minister at five minutes to seven.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस सरकार की इस नीति के खिलाफ देश की राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं ने सत्याग्रह किया है, ताकि सरकार ने जो पाप किये हैं, उन का भंडाफोड़ किया जाये और लोगों को बताया जाये कि यह सरकार अपनी गही को बचाने के लिए देश को बेच सकती है और निलाम कर सकती है। उसके बिरोध में और आइन्दा ये इस प्रकार का कुकर्म न करें, इस प्रकार के गलत काम न करें, इसको रोकने के लिए कुछ राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं ने सत्याग्रह शुरू किया। सत्याग्रह सरकार की नीतियों के खिलाफ होते हैं, लेकिन हुआ क्या ? पहले इस सदन के चार माननीय सदस्य, तीन पार्टियों के साथ जिनका सम्बन्ध था, वहां पर पहुँचे, तो वहां के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने कहा कि 144 दफा लगी हुई है, आपको गिरफतार किया जाता है।

श्री शशि पूरण बाजपेयी (खारगोन) : आप क्यों नहीं गये ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अगर मैं जाता तो वह पाप का घड़ा कौन सोलता ।

उस समय जब डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने ऐसा कहा तो श्री नाथपाई ने उनसे पूछा कि क्या आप को मालूम है कि 144 दफा की एन्फास-मेन्ट करने के लिये क्या जरूरी है ? क्या आपने ढोल बजा कर घोषणा की है कि यहां पह दफा 144 लगी हुई है, क्या इस तरह की सब प्रक्रिया हुई है ? डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने उनको बताया कि बारा 144 लागू करने के लिए जिस तरह की प्रक्रिया होनी चाहिये, वह की गई है और अब आपको बारा 144 तोड़ने के अन्दर गिरफतार किया जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, उनको गिरफतार किया

गया और उसके बाद वहां से करीब 80 मील पर से जा कर छोड़ दिया गया। अब यहां पर गिरफतारी के बारे में उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है— वह इस प्रकार है—

"Sarvashri Hem Barua, Jaganatha Rao Joshi, Madhu Limaye and Nath Pai, Members of the Lok Sabha are detained and removed on 21 April 1968 at 9.15 hours from Khavda, Kutch District under section 69 of the Bombay Police Act."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि उन्होंने भूठ लोला है, तथ्यों को तोड़ा है। जब उन्होंने यह कहा कि आपको गिरफतार किया गया है, तो एरेस्ट और डिटेन्ड में फर्क होता है।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही थी कि आप को दफा 144 तोड़ने के जुर्म में गिरफतार किया गया है, जब कि यहां पर बम्बाई पुलिस एक्ट का हवाला दिया है, जो कि सही मायनों में वहां पर लागू नहीं होता है।

तीसरी बात इसमें यह कहा गया है कि उनको आगे ले जाकर छोड़ दिया गया, होम मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेन्ट है कि करीब 20-25 मील पर छोड़ दिया गया—यह भी गलत है। बास्तव में 80 मील की दूरी पर छोड़ा गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सत्याग्रह मेरे से ज्यादा या हमारी पार्टी से ज्यादा ये जो सामने बाले लोग बैठे हैं, इन्होंने किया है, अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध किया है—(व्यवधान)...

श्री मनुकाई पटेल (डमोई) : वह तो सत्याग्रह या... (व्यवधान)...

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : गुजराल साहब, आप से ज्यादा किया है, ये जितने उस लाइन में बैठे हैं, उनसे ज्यादा किया है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS : (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : I challenge you.

थी कंबर साल मुक्त : मैं यह कह रहा था कि हर आदमी को हक है सत्याग्रह करने का लेकिन जिस तरीके से वहां पर सत्याग्रहियों के साथ व्यवहार किया गया और जिस तरह से सरकार ने भूठ बोला, जिस तरह से गलत कानून लगाये, क्या यह सरकार इसी तरह से प्रजातन्त्र का ढोल पीटना चाहती है। अंग्रेज आवादी की लड़ाई को दबा न सके, क्या यह सरकार इस तरह के नीच और निकम्मे हथकड़े अपना कर देश की इस पौपुलर मूवमेन्ट को दबा सकेगी? नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय। इतना ही नहीं हुआ, उसके अगले दिन जब सत्याग्रही गये, तो उनको आठ-सात मील दूर तक जाने दिया गया, वहां पर पानी नहीं है, लू बल रही थी, 10 मील पर जाकर उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया। ठीक है, आप कभी भी गिरफ्तार करें, इसमें किसी को एतराज नहीं हो सकता, लेकिन जब पुल के पास दफा 144 लगी हुई थी, आपको वहीं पर गिरफ्तार करना था। जो हथकड़े अंग्रेज इस्तेमाल करते थे, मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है, हवारे देश के नेता चब्बाण साहब के यह मन्त्री होते हुए इनकी सरकार भी इस्तेमाल करती है। यह हमारे लिये देश के लिये और उनके स्वयं के लिये बड़े शर्म की बात है। मैं यह मन्त्री महोदय को कहता चाहता हूँ कि प्रजातन्त्र में हर एक को सत्याग्रह करने का हक है, अगर यही हथकड़े इस्तेमाल करके वे इस पौपुलर मूवमेन्ट को दबाना चाहेंगे, तो यह नहीं हो सकेगा। कल से दिल्ली में सत्याग्रह होने वाला है। दिल्ली की पुलिस को हम जानते हैं - किस तरह से वह बर्ताव करती है। मैं यह मन्त्री से प्रार्थना करूँगा और साथ साथ वार्तिंग भी देना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा न हो कि उसी तरीके से जिस शबिली डंग से पहले दिल्ली की पुलिस सत्याग्रह के मूवमेन्ट को दबाती चली आई है, यदि उसी तरह से प्रयास होगा, तो उसके खतरनाक नतीजे निकल सकते हैं।

मैं आपके जरिये मन्त्री महोदय से पूछता

चाहता हूँ यह बतायें, आया उम्मको गिरफ्तार किया था या नहीं किया था, वहां के चिस्टिकट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने पालियामेन्ट के भेवरों से कहा था या नहीं कहा था कि आपको दफा 144 के तहत गिरफ्तार किया गया है।

इन शब्दों के साथ में आपकी आज्ञा से इस प्रस्ताव को सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

श्री अमृत लिलवदे (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो बहस शुरू हुई है, उसका विषय एक मायनों में सीमित है, लेकिन एक मायने में उस में ये सारे दुनियादी सवाल उठते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान इस सदन की नियमावली के नियम सं। 229 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ -

229. When a member is arrested on a criminal charge or for a criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority, as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker indicating the reasons for the arrest, detention or conviction, as the case may be, as also the place of detention or imprisonment of the member in the appropriate form set out in the Third Schedule.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों का यह आक्षेप या कि इस स्पष्ट नियम का उल्लंघन सरकार के द्वारा किया गया है। मैं यह ताकत के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनके द्वारा जो बयान दिया गया हैं या जो सूचना मैजिस्ट्रेट की तरफ से आई है, उसमें किसी में भी इस नियम का पालन नहीं किया गया और आपको कोई कारण नहीं बतलाया गया है।

अब जहां तक कारण का सबाल है - सबंध पंजाब सरकार ने मुझे 1959 में गिरफ्तार किया था और गिरफ्तार करते समय उन्होंने केवल कानून की आरामों को बताया था कि जिसके तहत वे मुझको गिरफ्तार कर रहे हैं। उसके लिलाक मैंने पंजाब हाईकोर्ट के सामने वार्तिंग की थी और उस समय वहां मेरे

द्वारा जो दलीलें दी गई, उनमें एक दलील यह थी कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार करते समय कानून की दफाओं को बताना काफी नहीं है। उसके साथ साथ कारण भी देने चाहिये, पृष्ठभूमि भी बतानानी चाहिये। उस समय जिन कारणों को लेकर पंजाब हाई कोर्ट ने मुक्ते रिहा किया, उनमें से एक कारण अदालत ने यह कुल्कुल किया - 'कि सरकार के कथनानुसार कानून की दफाओं का उल्लेख किया गया था तथा सारी पृष्ठभूमि और कारण के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया गया था, इसलिए इनकी गिरफ्तारी अवैध है। इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट का भी इस सम्बन्ध में फैसला है और इसी लिये हमने आपने नियमों में कहा है कि केवल इतिलादेना काफी नहीं है, केवल दफा बताना भी काफी नहीं है, इसमें रीजन्ज देने चाहिये, कारण देने चाहिये। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि यह कार्यवाही इस नियम का उलंघन है, यह मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति के पास जाना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात—परस्पर विरोधी बयानों के बारे में है। इसके सम्बन्ध में तीन तथ्य सामने आये हैं—एक हम लोगों के द्वारा यह कहा गया—मेरी बात की नाथपाई साहब पूछि करेंगे—जब हम को बादी नदी के पुल पर इन लोगों ने रोका तो उन्होंने कहा कि आप आगे नहीं जा सकते हैं। हमने पूछा—इस देश में स्वतन्त्रता है, हम जनता के प्रतिनिधि के नाते हमारे इलाके छाड़बेट जाना चाहते हैं, आप कैसे रोक सकते हैं? उन्होंने कहा कि यहां पर दफा 144 लगाई है। इस पर हमने पूछा कि दफा 144 की कोई नकल हमको नहीं दी तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमने उसका ऐलान कर दिया है। नाथपाई जी ने पूछा कि क्या ढोल पीट कर यह इतिला दी गई थी यो उन्होंने कहा कि हाँ दी थी। उसके बाद हमने कहा कि आप ने जो यह दफा 144 जारी की है उसको हम नहीं मानते। हन माये बढ़ोगे तो इस पर वह बोले कि आप आये नहीं जा सकते हैं। आप को यहां लक जाना पड़ेगा। जब हमने इंकार किया और कहा कि जब तक आप हम को गिरफ्तार मही

करते हैं हम आगे बढ़ते रहेंगे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि हम आप गिरफ्तार कर रहे हैं।

"We are putting you under arrest."

अब आप को जो इतिला दी गई है उसमें कहा है "डिटेंड ऐन्ड रिमूच्ड" गृह मंत्री जी ने सफाई दी है उसमें कहा गया है :

"They were restrained and removed to the nearest railway station."

यह बिल्कुल गलत बयानी उन्होंने की है क्योंकि अगर नजदीक का कोई स्टेशन होता तो वह भुज में ही हमको छोड़ना चाहिये था लेकिन यह हम को गांधी थाम सेकर गये। जो दूसरे सत्याग्रही थे उन के साथ बड़ा दुर्घट्वहार किया। उनको बस की जल पर बैठा कर यह लोग ले गये। उस के बाद जब उनको कहा गया कि आप लोग चले जाइये तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस प्रकार हम नहीं जायेंगे। आप ने जहां हमको पकड़ा था वहीं सावड़ा में हमें छोड़ दीजिये या भुज जो हमारा हैडक्सर्टर है वहां पर हमको छोड़ दीजिये या हमको अपने घर जाने के लिए रेल का किराया दीजिये। यह इन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया। हमने कहा कि हम बस से निकलेंगे नहीं और रात भर बेराब चला। अदालत के सामने ये लोग ले गये। अदालत ने कहा कि आपने इन को छोड़ दिया इसलिए इनके उपर चार्ज नहीं लग सकता। उस के बाद बस से ले जाने की कोशिश की लेकिन इन लोगों ने बेराब कर लिया और वह मामला साढ़े 11 बजे तक चला। अब असल सवाल यह है कि इन के द्वारा यह जो परस्पर विरोधी वक्तव्य दिये गये हैं क्या इससे सदन का अपमान नहीं होता है? इनके द्वारा जो कारण नहीं दिये गये और आज तक वह नहीं दिये गये क्या उसमें हमारे नियम 229 का उलंघन नहीं होता। तीसरी बात जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण और बुनियादी बात है कि यह सत्याग्रह जो हम कर रहे थे उसके बारे में 144 दफा इन्होंने लागू की है। उसकी प्रति अब मैं ने प्राप्त की है। उस बक्स उन्होंने नहीं दी थी। उसमें उन्होंने यह कहा है कि दफा

[**श्री महु लिमदे**]

144 हम इसलिए जारी कर रहे हैं कि कुछ दल और कुछ लोग सरकारी अधिकारियों के द्वारा जो कर्तव्य पालन किया जा रहा है उसमें बाधा डालते हैं।

उसी तरीके से उन्होंने कहा है कि यह कानूनी ढंग से सीमा के रेखांकन करते का काम कर रहे हैं। उनका वाक्य मह है :

"Thereby create obstruction in the discharge of their official duties."

आगे यह कहते हैं :

"to cause obstruction in the lawful work of fixing boundary pillars for the demarcation of boundary between India and Pakistan."

उन्होंने यह जो लाफूल वक्त या आफिशिएल इयूटी की बात कही है उस पर हमारा एतराज है और उसमें एक तुनियादी बात आती है। हमारा यह कहना है कि सरकार के द्वारा जिस भूमि के बारे में एक दफे नहीं पचासों दफे इस सदन में कहा गया है कि यह भूमि हमारी है उस भूमि को पाकिस्तान को देना बिना संविचान में परिवर्तन किये और बिना पारिंयामेंट की अनुमति लिये क्या यह कर्तव्य पालन हो सकता है? क्या यह कर्तव्य पालन हो सकता है? हमारी राय में यह कर्तव्य पालन नहीं है। यह कर्तव्य का उल्लंघन है। यह कानूनी काम नहीं है। यह गैर कानूनी और देशद्वाह का काम है और उसे रोकने के लिए हम ने यह सिविल नाफरमानी का काम लिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो मुद्दे आपके सानने रखे हैं उन पर वह रोकनी डालें और उसके बाद 229 नियम के उल्लंघन को लेकर आप यह मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति के पास भेजें।

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.) : Sir, what about giving some time to our party, the PSP. Our leaders were involved in this,

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you the remaining three or four minutes, but then the Home Minister will not be able to say anything. We have to conclude this discussion at 7.00.

SHRI KNAWAR LAL GUPTA : One hour has been allotted for this.

MR. SPEAKER : One hour was for both the motions. For this there is only half-an-hour. We started at 6.30 and we have to conclude at 7.00. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I will confine myself to the very limited problem and that is about my statement that I made in this hon. House. Never in the course of my statement have I said whether these people, these Members of Parliament were arrested or not arrested. The only question that really speaking arises is whether the information that I gave here was bona fide or not. The duty of the State Government or the police authority was to give intimation to the speaker of whatever action they had taken against the Members of Parliament. Naturally this Government is not connected with that. My responsibility comes to the limited point whether the information I gave was based on the information I received from the State Government or not. In the previous privileges Committee it was decided that even if an action of restraint is taken information of it should be sent to the Speaker. In the information that I received on that very day from the State Government they have not given me the reasons or what action they have taken. They have only communicated that these Members were restrained and released. I found that was exactly the wording of Section 69 of the Bombay Police Act. I based my information on that. So as a matter of fact, as far as I am concerned there no question of any privilege as such because the information I received from the State Government I have given. As far as the State Government or the Police authorities are concerned, it is true. In the first communication they have used the word "detained" but subsequently they have sent you a

communication. It is not a question of technically trying to confine them. What was their intention? Their intention was to keep the Speaker informed about what was happening. In the subsequent detailed information they have supplied to the Speaker they have given the reasons also. They have given exactly what action was taken, what exactly transpired between them and the Police authorities, whether they told them they were being arrested or action was being taken for breach of Section 144. If it was said that action was being taken for breach of Section 144 I do not think there is any question of privilege.

The information they gave us that Gandhidham was the nearest Police station at a distance of 28 miles is incorrect. But that information I gave on the basis of information they gave me. I did not try to compute the distance between Khowda and Gandhidham.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Your sense of geography is as poor as the sense of geography they have there.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I can now ask you the distance. Can you tell me about it?

AN HON. MEMBER : The distance between Ratnagiri and Bombay ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I did not expect this sort of intervention from an intelligent Member like Shri Hem Barua. I expected a little better intervention. That information has been corrected by the subsequent communication they have sent.

Sir, I can only give factual information about it. I have nothing more to say.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अभी यह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जो गुजरात गवर्नरेंट से हमें इनफारमेशन मिलेगी वही बतलाने की मेरी जिम्मेदारी है, तो मेरा कहना है कि हाउस के लिए जिम्मेदार यह मंत्री हैं अब यह मंत्री जी का सोसं क्या है सवाल इसका नहीं है बल्कि हाउस को ठीक, ठीक इनफारमेशन देने का काम भी उनका है और अगर वह गलत इनफारमेशन देते हैं तो यह बीच आफ प्रीविलेज है। यह कहां से इनफारमेशन देते हैं यह काम इनका है लेकिन सही इनफारमेशन हाउस को देने की जिम्मेदारी यह मंत्री जी की है और वह इसमें नाकामयाब रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at eleven of the clock.

19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 8, 1968/ Vaisakha 18, 1890 (Saka)