

LOK SABHA DEBATES



(Fifth Session)

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

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 6, 1968/Sravana 15,
1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

TRADE WITH U.S.S.R. AND OTHER
COUNTRIES

+

*331. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :
SHRI S. P. RAMA-
MOORTHY :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI K. M. Koushik :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked
the U.S.S.R. Government to make con-
cessions in the prices of its exports to
India which have got inflated as a re-
sult of the devaluation of the rupee;

(b) if so, whether efforts on our part
have yielded any result in this direc-
tion;

(c) if not, the reaction of the
U.S.S.R. Government thereto and how
India proposes to tackle this problem;
and

(d) whether other countries with
whom we are having Rupee Payment
Trade have also refused to accede to
our request or have considered the im-
plications of the devaluation of the
rupee and consequently given conces-
sions in the prices ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (d).
The value of commodities imported in-
to India from the USSR and other

countries with which India is having a
rupee payment arrangement, is deter-
mined at the international level of
prices and as a result of devaluation of
the rupee, such prices had to be re-
adjusted, in terms of the rupee, after
the devaluation in June, 1966. The
same is the position in respect of im-
ports from the rest of the world.

The question of the Government of
India asking for a concession in prices
does not, therefore, arise. In some
cases importers in India, including im-
porters in the public sector, have been
able to negotiate lower prices due to
world price movements of particular
goods.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI : May I know whether
recently the Government of India had
any long-term agreement, or proposes
to have long-term agreement, with the
Soviet Union for imports and exports
during the entire Fourth Plan period
and, if so, whether the present trade
pattern with the Soviet Union is going
to be changed so far as our export of
primary goods and traditional exports
are concerned and import of machinery
is concerned so that 60 per cent of our
manufactured goods can be exported
and the import of machinery from the
Soviet Union can be reduced with
more of Industrial raw materials.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We shall
be discussing with the Soviet Union
shortly the trade plans and trade agree-
ments for the next five years and we
shall bear in mind the suggestions made
by the hon. Member.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI : May I know whether it is
a fact that there is some kind of a com-
plaint that we are getting less price for
our exports to the Soviet Union with
whom we have rupee-payment agree-
ment? I would like to know whether

it is not a fact that we charge Rs. 12 to 15 for a pair of shoes exported to United States whereas we charge Rs. 28 for the same pair exported to the Soviet Union ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The trade between Soviet Union and India is handled not only by the public-sector corporations but also by the private sector and prices are fixed between the private parties here and the exporting houses in the Soviet Union in keeping with the market prices. It is very difficult for me to give the exact price of any particular commodity. Further, if we make these comparisons and if I on behalf of the Government were to give the price differences for sales between different countries, it only encourages people or countries either to ask for decrease in prices or seek other cheaper markets. But I may say that trade with rupee-payment countries, of which Soviet Union forms a part, is of great advantage to us.

SHRI K. M. Koushik : Is it a fact that our government has offered deferred-payment terms for East European countries, like Russia, for engineering and other goods supplied by us and, if so, has not the World Bank objected to this on the ground that Russia, being a developed and industrialised country, is not entitled to this concession ? If so, why was this concession shown to Russia ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Generally speaking, I can say that we have not extended any deferred-payment terms. Individual exporters may have given certain credit facilities. But the trade between the rupee-payment countries and India is part of the annual trade plan which has to be balanced. So, there would not be any question of credits. Apart from that, what we have got to bear in mind and what I would beg of the hon. Members to give some consideration to is this. We are constantly talking about trade with free foreign exchange, World Bank and repayment. Here is a situation where we have trade with a developed country like Soviet Union which is a balanced trade. Whatever we buy from the

Soviet Union is matched by their purchases from India and this is of tremendous advantage to us. Nobody, whether the World Bank or any other body, can take objection to our trade agreement which is of advantage to us. If the World Bank is so particular about it, it should persuade its members also to buy from us.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The question was whether any objection has been taken by the World Bank with regard to the deferred-payment terms offered to Russia.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : As I said, there is no question of offering deferred-payment terms.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The question is whether any objection has been raised.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : If the World Bank has raised any objection, I am sure my colleague, the Finance Minister would be able to give an answer.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that the Suez Canal has been continuously closed, a fact that has led to the increase in freight rates, a fact that has affected our trade relations with Soviet Russia, is it not a fact that Mr. Kosygin during his last visit to Delhi suggested a land route through Pakistan and Afghanistan in order to facilitate trade between these two countries and, if so, what is the reaction of our government to this suggestion made by Mr. Kosygin ? Secondly, may I know whether devaluation of the rupee has affected our trade with Soviet Russia in any way or not ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So far as the first part of the question is concerned, we would welcome the opening of a land route to Soviet Union. So far as I can recollect—I am afraid, I cannot say with absolute certainty—there is no specific proposal before us at this moment. So far as the effect of devaluation on our trade with Soviet Union is concerned, our trade with Soviet Union has increased.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, he has not replied to the first part of my question, which was very specific, whether Mr. Kosygin has suggested a land route through Pakistan and Afghanistan to Soviet Russia in order to facilitate our trade. Now the Minister has stated that it is for them to implement it. But Mr. Kosygin wants India to implement this. How far will India co-operate with the Soviet Union in implementing this suggestion?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : As I said, we would welcome the opening of such a trade route with the Soviet Union. With regard to the specific question of the hon. Member, I could not answer it; may be a suggestion like this has been received in some other Ministry. But, to my mind, no specific suggestion like this has come.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Since this suggestion was made to our Prime Minister by Mr. Kosygin during his visit, our Prime Minister must have informed the Minister in charge of Commerce about it.

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that he is not aware of it.

श्री मु० अ० खां : रूस और दीगर सोशलिस्ट मुल्कों के साथ हमारा कितना फीसदी कारोबार है और इस कारोबार में कितनी कमी या बढ़ोतरी हुई है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : अंदाज़न इस वक्त करीब तेरह फीसदी का व्यापार रूसी एरिया कंट्रीज़ से है।

श्री मु० अ० खां : रूस और दीगर सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज़ के साथ मैंने पूछा था।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Has the Government of India been making any special efforts to secure orders from the Soviet Union for such items from our country as may have been affected by conditions of recession, some of our industries which are not able to produce up to capacity or to sell due to marketing difficulties? If so, what items of this kind have been discussed and what is the response from the Soviet side?

SHRI RANGA : Especially textiles.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Yes, we have been discussing with the Soviet Union the export of items which have been facing recession. The hon. Member and the House are aware that we have been discussing with the Soviet Union the export of railway wagons. When the order, which is for over 50,000 wagons, materialises it will give a tremendous boost to our industry which had shown some recession.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : It has been said that this rupee payment business has worked on the whole to the disadvantage of our country. What truth is there in that and, if there is no truth in that, what are the factors to show that this rupee payment business is working to the advantage of our country?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The rupee arrangement is only a clearing house arrangement and, as I said earlier, the main advantage with the rupee trade is that it is a balanced trade. It has not increased our foreign indebtedness and, at the same time, it gives a boost to our industries to be able to compete in the world markets.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : रूस में केन्द्रित व्यापार होने के कारण उसको यह सहूलियत है कि वह ऐसी भी बहुत-सी चीज़ों के लिये आर्डर दे सकता है, जिनके बारे में पश्चिमी देश संकोच करते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम रूस को जो सामान निर्यात करते हैं, उसके बदले में हम जितना सामान आयात करते हैं, उसको लगा कर, और हमको जो कर्ज की क़िश्त देनी है, उसको लगा कर, क्या फिर भी बैलेंस हमारे हक में है ?

क्या यह सच है कि अगर हम रूस से वह सामान मंगा सकें, जो हम पश्चिमी देशों से मंगा रहे हैं, तो रूस हमारे यहां से और भी सामान खरीदने के लिये तैयार हो सकता है; यदि हां, तो इसके लिये क्या प्रयास किया जा रहा है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जी हां। यह सच है और इसके लिये हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रयास किया जा रहा है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : उसकी तो एक लम्बी कहानी बन जाती है।

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Will the hon. Minister be pleased to tell us what is the proportion of agro-based industries in exports to Russia and is he in a position to ensure us that compared to this percentage, the imports have got the same percentage of agricultural machinery that we import from Russia ? In view of the acute shortage of tractors, tractor spares and tractor tyres in India, how does the Minister propose to explain that we did not import a single tractor for the last two years from Russia ? What is it that he is discussing with the Russians for the last 8 or 9 months without importing a single tractor and what steps does he propose to take to specifically see to it that we import at least a comparable number of tractors that our small neighbour Pakistan is importing, which is importing 8,000 tractors ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am afraid, I cannot say offhand the percentage of exports of agro-based industries to the Soviet Union. We shall have to work that out.

Regarding the question of import of tractors, we have under the trade plan a provision to import tractors from the Soviet Union.

SHRI RANGA : Spare parts also.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Spare parts also. We are proposing to buy more tractors from the Soviet Union.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Sir, the Minister was pointedly asked : Is it or is it not a fact that he did not import a single tractor for the last 1½ years ? He should answer that.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The question was whether we had imported any tractor in the last two years. We had imported.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : In the last eighteen months?

श्री कंचरलाल गुप्त : क्या यह सही है कि दूसरे ईस्ट यूरेशियन कंट्रीज की निम्न रूस हम से सारी चीजों के दाम ज्यादा चार्ज करता है; अगर हां, तो जब मंत्री महोदय रूस गये थे, तो क्या उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत की थी; अगर की थी, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : यह सही नहीं है।

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, as you have heard from the tenor of debates in this House, there is a degree of confusion, a lot of misunderstanding and, I think, a vast amount of misapprehension about what is happening to the so-called rupee trade. The Government never tires of singing the praise of the so-called rupee trade and the benefits accruing to the country from that, but the people do not seem to be very convinced about this. This is a very serious matter. In the light of this may I ask the Minister—I do not want his reply; this is a suggestion for action—whether to put it on the proper level and to remove all this misunderstanding, misapprehension etc., the Government will appoint a committee of Parliament to go into the whole pattern of our trade with the so-called rupee trade area ? We had already demanded as to what was happening to the funds under PL-480 and the Government has been rather wary of accepting this. May I know what is the Government's reaction to this ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am very sorry to know that the hon. Member has any doubts or confusion.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, I want to correct him. I said that from the tenor of debates and the comment of the country it seems that there is an impression of misunderstanding and confusion. Do not start on the wrong foot. The hon. Member does not have any. My mind is very clear.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am very glad to know that the hon. Member has dissociated himself from the rest of the people he has been talking about.

AN HON. MEMBER : Including you.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am not aware of this so-called confusion that he talks of and I am not aware of which people he is particularly thinking of. So far as we are concerned, we have on every possible occasion removed every possible doubt that may have existed in the minds of the people in this connection. I do not think there would be any necessity of any committee for this purpose.

SHRI SWELL : I would like to know whether it is a fact that in exchange for these wagons that we propose to sell to Soviet Russia, Russia is trying to dump in our country aeroplanes and other machines which we do not think will be to our advantage to have and which we think we can more profitably buy from other countries.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : No, Sir. We shall be free to buy what we wish from the Soviet Union for the amount of goods that they buy from us.

SHRI RANGA : Is it a fact that though the Russian tractors are priced comparatively low they charge inordinately high prices for spare parts and do not also provide the necessary know-how to repair them when they go out of condition; also, sufficient quantities of spare parts are also not being made available in our country ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I would not say so judging from the popularity of the Russian tractors in this country. If there were not enough repair facilities and if there were such an acute shortage of parts as the hon. Member has pointed out, we would not have such a large waiting list for Russian tractors.

SHRI RANGA : Would the hon. Minister take the trouble of making specific inquiries about this matter ? I

am speaking on the basis of facts and experience of our kisans.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Since in Russia Indian handicrafts and textiles are greatly liked, has he made any effort to publicise them and to take part in any fair showing our textiles in Russia ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member is aware that purchases or sales in the Soviet Union are not through the operation of the free market economy; the purchases are through the import organisations. We make every effort to popularise our goods with them. We have an STC office in Moscow and they have a good selection of goods there as also literature. They take every opportunity to show our goods to the importing house. When I was in Moscow on the last occasion, we discussed with the Soviet Minister for Foreign Trade the possibility of our having greater opportunity to popularise Indian goods for Soviet consumption.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : रुम और पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों से हम जो माल मंगाने हैं, क्या इन्टरनेशनल प्राइसिज को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हम को उस में लाभ रहता है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी हाँ। लाभ नहीं रहता, तो लोग मंगाने क्यों ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : The Minister has made a great deal about the balance that we enjoy in our trade with the Soviet Union. According to the information that I have, in the last ten years the rupee vis-a-vis the Soviet rouble has been devalued to the extent of 85 per cent. If that is so, even he, I am sure, can balance the trade between India and the Soviet Union. The fact of the matter is that our trade with the Soviet Union is not balanced and it is highly in our favour. Being in our favour it is compensated by our buying Soviet arms which are nowhere declared or do not appear in any budgetary figures. I would like to know from the Minister. Are we going to trade with the Soviet Union on this unfair price

differential, that is *vis-a-vis* the rupee and the rouble or is some effort being made to rectify the differential between the rupee and the rouble in parity with world prices.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : It seems my hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody, will have to teach me mathematics all over again to prove how.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have tried three times in the past.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : As I was going to say, the trend from the past will have to be reversed. But I do not think that the statement made by the hon. Member is quite correct. There is nothing to establish that the parity of the rupee *vis-a-vis* the rouble has been anything different than the parity *vis-a-vis* other currencies after devaluation.

THEFT OF RAILWAY PROPERTY

*333. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of theft of Railway property and other crimes have considerably increased in the trains and the railway premises;

(b) whether the State Governments have shown their inability to spare any more resources for checking crime on railways in their jurisdiction; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to strengthen the railway police for combating the crime ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) There has been an increase in cases of theft of Railway property and other crimes on Railways.

(b) and (c). The matter was recently discussed with the Chief Ministers, who have assured full co-operation. Some of the Chief Ministers, have however, pointed out that lack of adequate financial resources stood in the way of an increase in the strength of police forces. Necessary steps are being taken to analyse crime incidents particularly in certain notorious sections of the Railways,

so that the State Governments concerned could be requested to augment the strength of the Government Railway Police.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि रेलों के अन्दर किस हद तक चोरियां बढ़ रही हैं। मुगलसराय में यह पिछली बार अखबारों में छपा था कि लगभग 1 लाख रुपये की रोज चोरी हो रही है और इसी प्रकार से अमृतसर स्टेशन के ऊपर आज से बहुत समय पहले सी० बी० आई० ने भी उस की जांच की, बहुत-से हमारे रेलगाड़ी के डिब्बे, कोयला और रेलों के पुर्जें चोरी हुए। इस सारी स्थिति की भूमिका में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जहां रेल कर्मचारी इस प्रकार की चोरियों की सूचना रेल विभाग को देते हैं या ऊपर के अधिकारियों को देते हैं, वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि ऐसे कर्मचारियों को नौकरशाही, जो इस घोटाले के अन्दर हिस्सेदार है, दण्ड देती है, उन को डिमोट कर दिया जाता है या ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाता है, इसलिये जो कर्मचारी ऐसी सूचना देते हैं, उस सूचना के आधार पर एक तो इस की विशेष प्रकार की जांच और इस प्रकार की चोरी सम्बन्धी कार्य-वाहियों की तह तक जाने की कोई एजेंसी तथा ऐसी सूचना देने वाले कर्मचारियों को प्रोत्साहन की कोई व्यवस्था रेल विभाग में करेंगे क्या ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : We have a special agency with the Railways to collect all the necessary intelligence in this regard. There is also the State Government intelligence Department working side by side. It is a fact that so far as the State Government Police, that is, the Government Railway Police, is concerned, the order branch of G.R.P. is sufficiently adequate while the crime branch of G.R.P. is not adequate. This point was made at the State Chief Ministers Conference and this was discussed. They have agreed to take necessary steps to improve the strength of the G.R.P. on the crimes branch side. As regards certain infor-

mation that come to us from various sources, we take prompt action. In this regard, it would be interesting to know that we have the Railway Property Unlawful Possession Act of 1966 brought into force from 1-4-68, this year, and during this 3 months period, the Railway Magistrates have taken up as many as 761 cases out of 1571 registered, and about 1980 persons have been arrested in this connection. We have our own magistracy, our own prosecuting officer under the Act. We are now taking necessary action to deal with this increasing incidence of thefts and crimes.

श्री यश बल शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय से मैं एक बात खास तौर से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो रेलवे कर्मचारी इस प्रकार की चोरियों की सूचना आप को देते हैं उन को कोई विशेष प्रोत्साहन देने की आप व्यवस्था करेंगे क्योंकि उन को अगर एन्करेजमेन्ट करेंगे तो आप की किसी भी एजेंसी से वह ज्यादा शक्तिशाली एजेंसी सिद्ध होगी ? जो आप को इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना देते हैं उन को एन्करेजमेन्ट की क्या कोई व्यवस्था होगी और उन को विभाग के अन्दर जो इस प्रकार की ऐंटी सोशल मशीनरी तंग करती है उन से बचाव की कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : We have a system of rewarding people who give us valuable information not only in this connection but in respect of other matters too.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : कितना रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रान्तों को जी० आर० पी० के लिये देती है और क्या यह सही है कि जो रेलवे के फ़ाइम्स होते हैं, वेपट वगैरह के, उन को वही प्रायॉरिटी नहीं दी जाती जो कि प्रान्तों में चोरी वगैरह या दूसरे मामलों में दी जाती है ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I could not subscribe to that view. As a matter of fact, State Governments are extending all possible assistance in this regard. So far as the order branch, as

I referred to earlier, is concerned, we meet the expenditure incurred by the State Governments in that regard. So far as the crime branch is concerned it is the responsibility of the State Governments because all these things will have to be taken due cognizance of under the I.P.C. It does not fall within the purview of the Railway administration.

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि प्रोत्साहन देने की बात तो दूर रही, ऐसे कर्मचारी जो कि रेलवे के माल को इधर-उधर करते हैं, उसे बरबाद करते हैं, चोरी करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों के बारे में बार-बार शिकायत लिखने के बावजूद भी ऊपर बैठे हुए लोग उन की रक्षा करते हैं और उन को तरक्की देते हैं ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Such things have not come to my notice. If my hon. friend has any specific information, I would be very happy to have it.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जब से आप ने पुलिस और बढ़ायी है तब से फ़ाइम ज्यादा बढ़ा या कम हुआ ? मैं एक एग्जाम्पल देना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली बार जब मैं गया तो दो बजे रात को बस्ती स्टेशन पर उतरा। वहां आप का टी० टी० बाबू और पुलिस वाले या दोनों मिल कर एक बम्बई वाले को हैरस कर रहे थे। मैंने इंटरवीन किया तो वह बड़ा लाल-गरम हुआ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ हमारे पास आफिसर्स हैं जो लिख कर देने को तैयार हैं लेकिन इस रेलवे विभाग में कोई चैक करने वाला नहीं है।

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I am sure my hon. friend would have brought this fact to the notice of the authorities concerned for necessary action.

श्री शिव नारायण : अरे, उस का तो जवाब दीजिये कि फ़ाइम बढ़ा या घटा ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I would like to know whether it is not a fact that since the inception of the Railway Protection Force, the pilferage in the Railways has increased. I would also like to know whether it is not a fact, after the Railway Protection Force came into force, that State Governments have lost their initiative in tackling this problem of Railways because they thought that it is the responsibility of the Centre since they have got their own Protection Force. Thirdly, I would like to know, taking into consideration the past experience, whether the Government propose to consider the whole matter and to entrust the responsibility fully to the States meeting the finances involved in that.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Answering the last part of the question, we have a high-powered committee. My hon. friend, Shri Shantilal Shah is the Chairman of that committee. They are going into this matter and the report is likely to be received by 15th September. On receipt of that report, necessary steps will be taken after giving due consideration to the recommendations.

So far as RPF and GRP are concerned, I must say that the GRP has never disowned its responsibility merely because the RPF has come into existence. The RPF is a watch and ward organisation of the railways to guard its own properties and to do certain special duties. The GRP has not absolved itself of its responsibility. But the fact remains that but for the RPF probably the incidence of theft and other things would have been much higher.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : What about my pointed query whether there has been an increase in theft and other things after the RPF came into being ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : There is a general increase in so far as incidence of thefts and crimes are concerned.

श्री राजशेखर प्रसाद सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले

एक साल में कितने की चोरी रेलवे में हुई और सब से ज्यादा किस प्रदेश में हुई ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बिहार में ।

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : It do not have the break-up, but I can give the all-India figure.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Ranen Sen.

DR. RANEN SEN : It is known that a section of the railway employees is also involved in these pilferages; at least there is some collusion with these thefts and other things. Apart from that, may I know why it takes a long time for the Railway authorities to replace the articles and goods stolen from railway carriages ? Why should the travelling public be penalised for the negligence on the part of Railway Protection Force ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : It is true that some of the railway employees are themselves involved in these thefts and other things. According to the figures I have, during the last three months, after the introduction of the new Act, out of 1980 persons arrested, 344 were railway employees and 38 were RPF personnel. (Interruptions) All possible steps are being taken to prevent the increase in the involvement of railway employees themselves in these operations.

As for the replacement programme, as and when thefts take place, we make all efforts to replace them, but at times it becomes physically difficult to make quick replacements of the things that are stolen continuously on running trains particularly. (Interruptions).

DR. RANEN SEN : It is difficult to replace electric bulbs !

SHRI NATH PAI : Out of 300 railway employees, how many are from the Railway Board ? (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : None.

SHRI NATH PAI : Please clarify how many from the Railway Board are involved.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA rose—

MR. SPEAKER : You need not answer that.

SHRI SONAVANE : I want to know whether, after the introduction of this Act, Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, the Railway Police or the RPF have *suo motu* searched any suspected employees, Class II or Class IV or officials of railway workshops who often indulge in such kinds of things.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Yes, Sir; there have been many searches.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि उपाध्याय जी को रेल में यात्रा करते समय मार डाला गया। हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री दासपा साहब जो मैसूर से आये हैं, उन्होंने बतलाया कि पिछले महीने जब वह अपनी छोटी लड़की के साथ रेल में यात्रा कर रहे थे, उनका 3 हजार रुपये का समान चोरी चला गया। क्या उनकी ओर से कोई मेमोरेण्डम आपके पास आया है, यदि आया है तो उस सिलसिले में आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : We have received a complaint in this regard and the matter is being looked into and the GRP are making investigations.

श्री सीता राम केसरी : बरौनी स्टेशन, हमारे प्रदेश में एक बहुत इम्पॉर्टेंट जंक्शन है जहां हजारों पैसेंजर रोज चढ़ते-उतरते हैं। वहां पर दो तरह के कुली हैं—एक एप्रूव्ड और दूसरे एप्रूव्ड नहीं हैं, लेकिन उनको भी प्लेटफार्म पर एलाऊ किया जाता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है जो अन-एप्रूव्ड कुली हैं, वे बरौनी स्टेशन पर माल चुराते हैं, जिसकी वजह से हर रोज 10-15 यात्रियों का माल चोरी जाता है तथा इस के

कारे में भारी आन्दोलन भी चल चुका है। क्या आपके पास इस के सम्बन्ध में कोई स्मरण-पत्र आया है ? क्या आपने वहां के अनएप्रूव्ड कुलियों को हटाने, वहां पर कुलियों की संख्या बढ़ाने तथा क्राइम को कम करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है या कोई एक्शन लिया है ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : The railway concerned has been instructed to keep a very close watch with regard to unauthorised persons coming into the platform and other premises to handle goods transshipment; they are not being permitted to enter the railway premises and I am sure the railway concerned would have taken necessary action.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Thefts in railways occur in the coaches, on the line and in the goods-shed. There are officials in charge of each of these three sections. The question that I would like to ask of the Minister is this. Although the police have a responsibility, it is subsidiary and subsequent to the responsibility of the officials concerned. Has the Minister considered why an explanation from the officials concerned in the watch and ward of these three sections is not enforced, why there is no drill asking for an explanation whether they had taken the necessary precautions and where they had defaulted ? Until that is done, until the responsibility is fixed at that stage, I think, thefts would not decrease.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Most of the thefts take place at the yards—the yards are big areas protected with fences. So, thefts take place in the yards. We have armed patrolling there; we have now pressed the police dogs also to go round; and have had good results after we have introduced this armed patrolling as well as the dog squad patrolling round the night. Officers in charge are, of course, responsible, but the hon. Member will perhaps realise the fact that railway work is done round the clock and it is not as if one officer is working there throughout; three or four work per day by

shifts. As such, on whom could the precise responsibility be fixed? It is not that simple as the hon. Member envisages.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I wanted to have some information from you. Your worthy predecessor, Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, once said in this House that somebody sent him two cases of mangoes and that the cases were all right, but there was not even a single mango inside. Have things improved during your tenure in any way?

MR. SPEAKER : I would request Mr. Hem Barua to send me one basket of mangoes and I will be able to report about it.

श्री शिवचरण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली से फर्रुखाबाद जो पैसेंजर गाड़ी जाती है, उसमें प्रतिदिन चोरी होती है और यात्रियों को दिन-दहाड़े लूट लिया जाता है, तथा उस गाड़ी के साथ गाई व सुरक्षा दल साथ नहीं चलता? यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : On this sector as well as on some other notorious sectors, we have the incidence of such thefts on the increase, and the State Governments have recently agreed to post armed guards on the running trains.

३१० इ० अहमद : हजारी बाग रोड और पारसनाथ स्टेशनों के बीच में दो स्टेशन पड़ते हैं—चिचारी और चौधरी बांध—वहां पर बैंगनों को रोक कर चावल की बोरियां और दूसरी चीजें उतार ली जाती हैं, एक मर्तबा बाटा का जूता उतार लिया गया, जो बाद में बाजारों में बिका। इस चोरी को रोकने के लिये क्या कोई खास इन्तजाम सरकार की तरफ से किया गया है?

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए कहा है कि कुछ प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने अपनी

असमर्थता प्रकट की है—इन चोरियों को रोकने के लिये। जब तक उन को केन्द्र से कुछ वित्तीय सहायता नहीं मिलेगी, वे इन चोरियों को रोकने में पूरा सहयोग नहीं दे पायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष ऐसी चोरियों के कारण यानी रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी के कारण और उसके अतिरिक्त जो माल रेलवे द्वारा यातायात होता है उसमें भी चोरी होती है, उसके कारण रेलवे विभाग पर जनता का विश्वास नहीं बनता और उससे रेलवे को घाटा हो रहा है तो क्या इस घाटे को रोकने के लिये और रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी को रोकने के लिये केन्द्र उन प्रदेशों को सहायता देगा, ताकि वे पूरा सहयोग दे सकें?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : The matter is under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. Q. No. 334.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इसके साथ प्र० सं० 335 व 341 को भी ले लिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER : Q. No. 335 may be answered along with Q. 334. But Q. No. 341 is different. There is three years' difference between the two sets of questions.

INDIAN GOODS AND EQUIPMENT HELD BY PAKISTAN

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*334. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :**
SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is still having in her possession the goods and other equipment which were captured by them during the Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1965;

(b) if so, the nature of the goods held and the value thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to get back the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, except the AID cargoes of the value of about Rs. 70 lakhs which have been released by Pakistan and the two ships exchanged for two Pakistani ships.

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

(c) Several gestures made to the Government of Pakistan ever since the cessation of the hostilities, to discuss the overall question of restitution of the properties assets, cargoes, etc. seized by both the Governments during the conflicts, have failed to evoke any favourable response from them so far. Efforts in this direction are however continuing.

Statement

ABSTRACT OF CLAIMS COMPILED FROM CLAIM APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FROM INDIAN NATIONALS AND FIRMS UPTO 31-3-1967

S. No.	Nature of claim	Amount
1.	Cargoes ex neutral and Pakistani ships unloaded at Karachi	4,73,08,199
2.	Indian firms in Pakistan taken over by that Government	58,29,13,725
3.	Assets of Indian Banks in Pakistan territories	8,23,39,325
4.	Commercial claims against persons and firms in Pakistan	2,10,66,420
5.	Indian shareholdings in Pakistan companies	2,01,02,716
6.	Claims from Indian nationals against employers in Pakistan for pay, provident fund and gratuity (blocked by Pakistan)	43,46,701
7.	Indian owned tea cargoes confiscated by Pakistan Government when in transit between West Bengal and Assam	2,14,80,799
8.	Indian owned jute cargoes confiscated by Pakistan Government when in transit between West Bengal and Assam	2,26,15,336
9.	Indian owned ships, motor vessels, flats, side pedalled steamers etc.	6,73,30,656
10.	Indian owned cargoes confiscated by Pakistan Government during transit between West Bengal and Assam	4,00,13,810
11.	Indian owned immoveable property in Pakistan taken over by Pakistan Government	10,28,41,050
12.	Moveable property taken over by the Pakistan Government from Indian Nationals at the time of latter's repatriation from Pakistan	2,74,060
TOTAL		1,01,26,32,797

CARGO VESSELS CAPTURED BY PAKISTAN AND INDIA DURING INDO-PAKISTAN CONFLICT

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

(a) the number of cargo vessels together with the value thereof captured and detained by Pakistan and India, respectively, during the last Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1965;

(b) whether any part of the same has been returned after the signing of the Tashkent declaration by either of the two parties; and

(c) if so, the number and the value thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) 186 Indian vessels of the estimated value of Rs. 8.07 crores and 4 Pakistani vessels of the estimated value of Rs. 1.70 crores were seized by the Governments of Pakistan and India respectively during the 1965 conflict.

(b) and (c). Two Indian ships of the value of Rs. 1.34 crores were exchanged on reciprocal basis for two Pakistani ships of the value of Rs. 1.26 crores after the signing of the Tashkent Declaration.

श्री बसपाल सिंह : जीसा कि आपने स्टेट-मेन्ट दिया उसको पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि एक सौ करोड़ से ज्यादा की दौलत उन्होंने हमारी छपा रखी है तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि चिट्ठी लिखने या प्रोटेस्ट भेजने के अलावा सरकार ने और क्या ठोस कदम उठाए हैं ताकि वह सामान हमें वापिस मिल सके ? विरोध-पत्रों के अलावा सरकार इस समय क्या करने को सोच रही है, क्योंकि जो स्कीम फेल हो चुकी है, जो शस्त्र बेकार हो चुके हैं, उन्हीं को बार-बार क्यों आजमाया जा रहा है ?

श्री विवेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो तरीके हैं दो देशों के बीच में मामलों को तय करने के, वे कितने भी पुराने हों और किसी खास मौके पर भले ही काम न आये हों, फिर भी हमें उन्हें इस्तेमाल करना है। इसके अलावा हमने विरोध-पत्र भेजे और जहाँ भी मौका मिला हमने उनसे बातें भी कीं और यह कोशिश की कि यह मसला तय हो जाये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान का जितना माल हमारे कब्जे में था—जब हमारा और पाकिस्तान का 18 दिनों के बीच युद्ध हुआ—हमने कितना माल पकड़ा, उसमें से कितना वापस दिया और कितना बाकी है ?

श्री विवेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने जो उनके कारगोज पकड़े उनके बारे में मैं यहाँ पर पूरी खबर दे चुका हूँ कि किस तरह हमने उनको लौटाया, मैं पूरी कीमत भी यहाँ पर बता चुका हूँ।

SHRI BABURAO PATEL : What is the trade balance in this banditry between the two countries ? Is this trade balance in our favour or in favour of Pakistan in these seizures of goods ? We have over Rs. 100 crores, and we are not likely to get them in the near future. How long are the Government going to be submissive to Pakistan and

not press forward our claims by some other means ?

SHRI NATH PAI : As long as they are in power.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member is aware that there is no trade between India and Pakistan at the moment....

SHRI NATH PAI : He asked about banditry. He asked about the balance of banditry.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he has used the wrong word.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I was only thinking that perhaps I had misheard him....

MR. SPEAKER : No, he has heard him correctly.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I have not maintained a record of banditry.

श्री निहाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह माल वापिस न करने का यह मतलब नहीं समझा जा सकता है कि यह ताशकन्द समझौते का उल्लंघन है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या जिसके तत्वावधान में यह समझौता हुआ था, उसके मामले मन्त्री महोदय यह बात लायेंगे ?

श्री विवेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में कितनी ही मर्तबा इस पर बातें हो चुकी हैं कि ताशकन्द घोषणा के अनुसार उनको हमारा माल वापिस कर देना चाहिये। जहाँ तक इसको दूसरों से कहने की बात है, माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि यहाँ जो कहा जाता है, उसके अलावा भी हमने काफी इस बात की चर्चा की है। मैं एक बात का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब चीजों में दूसरों के ऊपर निर्भर रहने की बात ज्यादा नहीं करनी चाहिये, इसको तो हमें खुद तय करना है।

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माबनीय मन्त्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि दो जहाज रेसिमोकल बेसिस पर पाकिस्तान ने हमारे छोड़े और हमने भी उनके

को जहाँ छोड़ दिये, तो मैं ज़माना चाहता हूँ कि वेस्ट बंगाल से आलाम में जाने वाले फ्लैट्स जिनमें जूट भी जाता है, वे फ्लैट्स अभी तक कितने पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में हैं, उसमें किसी फ्लैट को उन्होंने छोड़ा है या नहीं? एक प्रश्न और मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ। आप अभी रुक गये थे, ताशकन्द समझौते में रुक का बहुत ज़बर्दस्त हाथ था तो क्या आपने ये सब बातें रशियन प्राइम मिनिस्टर, मि० कोसिगिन के सामने भी रखी थीं और क्या आपने उनसे कहा था कि वे ताशकन्द समझौते के अनुसार पाकिस्तान पर दबाव डाल कर जो हमने एकतरफा उनकी सम्पत्ति छोड़ी है, उसके बदले हमारी सम्पत्ति भी दिलाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : हमने जो फ्लैट पाकिस्तान का पकड़ा, उसको छोड़ा नहीं है।

श्री माननीय सदस्य : कितने पकड़े हैं?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने शायद सुना नहीं है। हमने साफ कहा है कि एक जो फ्लैट हमने पकड़ा है उसे छोड़ा नहीं। उन्होंने 74 फ्लैट पकड़े।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या नाम के लिये आपने एक पकड़ा था या गलती से पकड़ बँ आ गया?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : जहाँ तक सोवियत सरकार से इस बात को कहने का सम्बन्ध है, हमने उनसे यह बात कही है।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Seeing that in the past our efforts to redeem all this property from Pakistan have failed to get any good response from Pakistan and also seeing that Pakistan has still not paid back the debt of nearly Rs. 350 crores which it owes to us and it has now become absolutely obvious that Pakistan has become immune to our language of peaceful negotiation, may I ask the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to

change the tone of his language and the tone of our Government and to take up an attitude of practical persistence so that Pakistan may respond more favourably, because so far the response has only been unfavourable as far as we could see?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : As the House is aware, we have had varying tones with Pakistan resulting also in certain hostilities. But I would still beg of hon. Members to consider that apart from peaceful negotiations there is no other way of dealing with the international community.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The hon. Minister has laid down before the House a detailed statement which shows that Pakistan has confiscated our goods and other things worth about Rs. 101 crores. He has also told us in this House earlier that the Pakistani material which we have amounts to just a few crores. In view of the fact that Government have been talking here about reciprocal dealing with Pakistan, may I know what our Government have done to meet the Pakistani challenge in this matter? May I know whether there are shares held by Pakistani nationals who are working here or whether there are any other Pakistani materials here which are still not confiscated but which should be confiscated on a reciprocal basis?

Secondly, in the joint communique that was issued after our President's visit to Russia, it is said that the Russian Government appreciates the mutual efforts being made by India and Pakistan to settle their problems peacefully. Are these mutual efforts? Has any effort been made by Pakistan to settle anything peacefully? We are only making unilateral efforts, and Pakistan is only rebuffing us and has confiscated all our properties. In view of this, may I know whether it was not the duty of the Government of India to say that this kind of language should not be inserted in the communique and whether our Government will even now tell Russia that they should not use this language because there is no mutual effort and whatever effort is being made

for settlement is only on our side and no effort is being made from the Pakistani side ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So far as the question of reciprocity is concerned, the House is aware that we seized the property of Pakistani nationals following the hostilities when they seized the property of Indian citizens, and it was a reciprocal act; we ascertained the property of Pakistani nationals and seized the property which could be established as having belonged to Pakistani nationals. There is, of course, this large difference, because obviously our nationals had more property in Pakistan than Pakistani nationals in India. This imbalance is therefore there.

So far as the question of informing the Soviet Union is concerned, as I have mentioned, we have taken every possible opportunity to convey to the Soviet Government that while we have tried in every possible manner to implement the Tashkent Declaration there has been no reciprocity from Pakistan.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He has not answered my question. In the communique that was issued after our President's visit to Russia, the Russians have said that there are mutual efforts. Would our Government tell the Russian Government that there are no mutual efforts but that the efforts are there only on our side and not on the side of Pakistan ? Has the hon. Minister brought this to the notice of the Russian Government ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : As I have said, what the Russians say is something that is not under our control.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : From the statement we find that there is a large amount of cargo which was confiscated by Pakistan from our vessels such as tea, jute and other things. What has happened to these cargoes ? Have they been sold out or have they perished ? What has happened to the cargo confiscated by Pakistan ? Apart from the value, what has actually happened to the goods ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We have heard that Pakistan has been selling some of the cargo seized by them and belonging to Indian nationals, and we have lodged a strong protest that in keeping with international practice they should not dispose of these goods which they hold under trust because those goods belong to Indian nationals.

SHRI NATH PAI : It was indeed very gratifying to note that Government are striking a new note and it was very refreshing for us to take note of it namely that we should depend on ourselves for the legitimate defence of our own rights. May I read article 8 of the Tashkent Declaration which states among other things as follows :

"They further agreed to discuss the return of the property and assets taken over by either side in connexion with the conflict."

The hon. Minister has told us the futility of protests being lodged with Pakistan and also the equal futility and irrelevance of taking the matter up with the Soviet Union. In the light of this and in the light of Pakistan's international piracy—this is nothing short of piracy; this seizure of goods is nothing short of piracy—are Government contemplating to take this matter to the International Court because of the volume of Indian goods involved in this matter ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am very happy to hear that even at this late stage, the hon. Member has realised that we have always depended on ourselves and Government have made every effort to do so....

SHRI NATH PAI : Now, he is beginning to realise it.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So far as the International Court is concerned, we do not think that any useful purpose will be served in taking it to the International Court.

SHRI NATH PAI : Has he examined this ? It is a very serious commitment on the part of the Government. What I am raising is a basic matter of

importance to the interests of the nation. Has he given any thought to this matter of taking it to the International Court ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already given the answer.

SHRI NATH PAI : I do not think that he ever thought about this.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी थोड़े ही दिन पहले इस सदन ने शत्रु देश से जो माल, सम्पत्ति आदि हम ने पकड़ी है, उस का यहां इंतजाम करने के बारे में एक विधेयक को मंजूर किया है। उस विधेयक को यहां पेश करते हुए यह बताने में आया कि हमारे पास पाकिस्तान का करीब 25 करोड़ रुपये का माल-मत्ता पड़ा हुआ है जब कि आज यह बताया जाता है कि हम लोगों का 101 करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक का माल-मत्ता आज पाकिस्तान में है तो मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पाकिस्तान ने भी ऐसा कोई विधेयक आदि बना कर वह माल-मत्ता हमेशा के लिये अपना बनाने के उद्देश्य से कदम उठाया है ? क्या कोई ऐसी जानकारी आप के पास है ?

आप ने आज भी श्री नाथपाई को यह जवाब दिया है कि हम इंटरनेशनल कोर्ट में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन-सा ऐसा कदम वह उठाना चाहते हैं जिससे उन का 25 करोड़ रुपये का माल-मत्ता हमारे पास है 101 करोड़ रुपये का हमारा माल-मत्ता उन के पास पड़ा हुआ है, तो उस अपने बाकी 75 करोड़ रुपये के माल-मत्ते को वापिस लेने के लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक माननीय सदस्य के सवाल के पहले हिस्से का तात्लुक है, उस में उन्होंने पूछा है कि क्या पाकिस्तान ने कोई ऐसा विधेयक बनाया है जिस से उस सामान को वह ले लें तो मेरा जवाब यह है कि हम को ऐसी कोई सूचना

नहीं है कि ऐसा कोई विधेयक उन्होंने बनाया है जिससे कि यह सामान उन का हो जाये। उन के यहां भी जहां तक कानून का सवाल है वही कानून है शत्रु सम्पत्ति के बारे में जो कि हम ने अपने यहां पर बनाया है।

जहां तक सवाल के दूसरे हिस्से का तात्लुक है, मैं माननीय सदस्य से फिर कहूंगा और श्री नाथपाई से भी कहूंगा जिन्होंने कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अदालत का जिक्र किया कि हमारे और पाकिस्तान के किस तरीके के सम्बन्ध हैं उन को वह देखें और फिर यह तय करें कि वहां जाने से इस वस्तु कोई फायदा होगा.....

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने प्रश्न किया था कि आप ने दूसरा क्या उपाय सोचा ? वहां नहीं जाना है, वहां कुछ नहीं होता है, हमें मंजूर है, पंच के पास मत जाओ, कच्छ के पास जाकर हमारी क्या हानत हुई, लेकिन वह दूसरा उपाय तो बतलाइये कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI NATH PAI : I did not ask about reference of any other question to the International Court; I only wanted to know about reference of the question of the property seized illegally which has to be restituted.

MR. SPEAKER : Has he thought of any alternative to going to the Court ?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी वह शत्रु सम्पत्ति सम्बन्धी विधेयक इसी सत्र में आया था और इन सब मसलों के बारे में पूरी बहस हो चुकी है.....

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : कभी नहीं हुई है।

श्री बिनेश सिंह : उस वक्त भी माननीय सदस्य बोले थे।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : इस पर नहीं हुई है।

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री जार्ज फरनेन्गीज के प्रश्न का आप मंत्री महोदय से जवाब दिलवाइये ।

श्री बिनेश सिंह : फर्क इतना ही है कि वह जोर से कह रहे हैं और मैं धीमे-से कह रहा हूँ ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप भी जोर से बोलिये ।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्गीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई प्रश्नों का जवाब देने का तरीका नहीं है । मैंने पूछा था कि उस बाकी के 75 करोड़ रुपये के बारे में सरकार ने क्या सोचा है । हजारों लोगों के पैसे का मामला है वह कोई सरकारी पैसा नहीं है

MR. SPEAKER : If he has not answered it, I cannot help it. He cannot waste the time of the House now. I cannot help it if he has not given any answer.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हमारा पाकिस्तान के पास कोई 101 करोड़ रुपये का माल-मत्ता पड़ा हुआ है और पाकिस्तान का हमारे पास करीब 25 करोड़ का है, तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि पाकिस्तान किसी कीमत पर हमें हमारा वह 100 करोड़ रुपये का माल नहीं देगा, उसे देने में नुकसान भी है तो क्या हम वह 25 करोड़ रुपये का उस का माल सरकार के पास लटकाये रखेंगे या पाकिस्तान से उजड़े हुए जो भाई यहां पर आये हैं और उन को जो कम मुआवज़ा मिला है, तो उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस में से देकर उन का हम नुकसान पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : जो पाकिस्तान से भाई इधर आये हैं उन को क्या देना है, यह तो हमारे तय करने की बात है । मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि 101 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग वाली सम्पत्ति को 25 करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति से बदलना कोई एक अच्छा सौदा होगा । वह तो हम को असल रखना है और हम को

उस के लिये पूरी कोशिश करनी है कि हमारे नागरिकों की जो सम्पत्ति पाकिस्तान में है वह उन्हें वापिस मिले ।

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai.

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI rose—

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : I would like to ask a very relevant question.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : I have been getting up so many times.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me see. If there is time, I shall call her, but I cannot guarantee.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : On a point of order. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order during the Question Hour.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : If the Member on the other side have their own rules, surely we can also have some rules of our own.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order during the Question Hour. Now, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai. If he wants to put his supplementary question he may do so. Otherwise, I shall call some other Member.

AN HON. MEMBER : I think he is withdrawing in favour of the lady Member.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think so. He is getting up again.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह बात मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार की है कि हमारी आवाज़ में जोर है और वह धीमे बोलते हैं । जिस का केस कमजोर होता है वह धीमी आवाज़ में बोलता है ।

पाकिस्तान ने 1 अरब, 1 करोड़, 26 लाख, 32 हजार, 797 रु० का हमारा माल रोक

हुआ है। अभी तक आप ने जो कार्रवाई की है, क्या उस से आप को ऐसा लगता है कि उस में कोई प्रगति हुई है और क्या वह हमारा माल लौटा देंगे ? यदि नहीं, तो सरकार उस के बारे में क्या कठोर कदम उठाने जा रही है जिस से हम उस माल को प्राप्त कर सकें। मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि हमारा बहुत-सा माल बेचा जा रहा है। वह माल को न बेचें, इस के लिये क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है और जितना माल बचा हुआ है उस को लेने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : मैंने अभी बतलाया कि हम लोग हर शांतिपूर्ण ढंग इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। जहां उन से भेंट होती है, इस बारे में बात उठाई जाती है और जब भी और मौका मिलता है इस बात को हम उठाते हैं। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने आवाज के बारे में कहा, तो वह तो बहुत-सी कहावतें जानते हैं। एक कहावत यह भी है कि जो बादल गरजते हैं वह बरसते नहीं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा था कि कितनी प्रगति हुई है।

MR. SPEAKER : Question-hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CONSORTIUM FOR PRODUCTION OF WAGONS FOR EXPORT TO U.S.S.R.

*332. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a consortium is proposed to be set up to finance the production of wagons for export to U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any assessment of the internal finance required for this purpose has been made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). Assessment of the internal finance required for the purpose of production of wagons for export to U.S.S.R. has been undertaken by the State Trading Corporation and a suggestion for setting up of a Consortium of Banks has been received. This is under consideration.

INDO-CYLON AGREEMENT FOR JOINT VENTURES

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

(a) whether the Indo-Ceylon talks on tea and trade were held in New Delhi for four days from the 31st May, 1968 for exploring prospects of setting up joint ventures in Ceylon and for improving the trade between the two countries;

(b) if so, what specific schemes were discussed at the meeting and the decision taken thereon; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement those decisions ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Indo-Ceylon Tea and Trade Talks took place between the 31st May and 6th June, 1968. So far as tea is concerned, the two countries agreed to set up a Working Group to draft the constitution and define precisely the objectives, functions, financial and administrative structure and scope of operations of a Joint Tea Consortium to promote the sale of tea in blended and packaged form. The Working Group will be set up as soon as the Government of Ceylon have ratified this decision.

The other important decisions taken relate to joint market surveys, joint review of the existing auction machinery with particular reference to the desirability of new sale outlets, exchange of information periodically on marketing conditions, setting up of a joint Committee to coordinate tea research work carried on in both the countries.

The steps to be taken for implementing these decisions are proposed to be discussed with Ceylon shortly.

The flow of trade between India and Ceylon over the last few years was also reviewed at these talks and it was noted that there was considerable scope for expansion of trade and co-operation in several fields consistent with each country's export potentials and its import requirements. The two countries agreed to set up a Joint Committee on Economic Co-operation charged with the task of formulating and pursuing continuously measures for co-operation between India and Ceylon in a number of fields including trade, industry, utilisation of available training facilities, promotion of tourism, etc. Specific suggestions on economic Co-operation between the two countries will be discussed by this Joint Committee. The Joint Committee will meet once a year, alternately in New Delhi and Colombo. Its first meeting is likely to be held during the course of this year.

विदेशों में रहने वाले सम्बंधियों से
ट्रैक्टरों का उपहार

*337. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या
बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ट्रैक्टरों की अत्यधिक कमी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने, विदेशों में काम करने वाले भारतीयों को, भारत में अपने संबंधियों को उपहार स्वरूप ट्रैक्टर भेजने की अनुमति दे दी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन ट्रैक्टरों को कर से छूट दी जायेगी;

(ग) ट्रैक्टर भेजने वाला व्यक्ति कितने संबंधियों को तथा कितने ट्रैक्टर भेज सकता है तथा क्या इस संबंध में कोई अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित की गई है; और

(घ) यह नीति कितने वर्षों के लिये अयत्त है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क)
जी, नहीं। ऐसे कारखानों के लगभग निर्यात

मूल्यों पर ट्रैक्टर प्राप्त कराने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है, जिन्हें उन ट्रैक्टरों की खरीद के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा विदेशों में रहने वाले उनके संबंधियों से मिल जाय।

(ख) से (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

STRIKE IN DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT
AND ALLOY STEEL PLANT, DURGAPUR

*338. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD
ISMAIL :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

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

(a) whether workers of the Durgapur Steel Plant and the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur went on one-day token strike on the 12th July, 1968;

(b) if so, the efforts made to face the strike;

(c) the total loss in terms of production at the Durgapur Steel Plant on account of strikes and other labour troubles at Durgapur during the years 1967 and 1968; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure industrial peace at Durgapur in particular and other public sector Steel Plants in general ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Efforts were made to prevent the strike including a reference to the Deputy Labour Commissioner, but this did not resolve the matter. A number of steps were then taken to deal with the situation. These included restricting of production to save the plant units from damage, arrangements for bringing willing workers and officers to the plant, etc.

(c) Information is being collected, although it is difficult to make an exact assessment of such losses.

(d) Industrial relations at Bhilai are satisfactory. At Rourkela, the situation has improved since the beginning of this year. The troubles in Durgapur Steel Plant seem to be mainly due to inter-Union rivalries. The issue of recognition of the rival Union is under reference to the State Government. For its part, the Management of the Plant is talking suitable action to streamline personnel policies and improve labour relationship but for better Industrial relations the present approach and attitude of the labour also needs a change.

DURGAPUR PROJECT LTD.

*339. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Durgapur Project Ltd., West Bengal has been incurring a huge loss since its inception;

(b) if so, the total loss incurred so far, year-wise;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the causes of loss;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken in the matter ?

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

FREE TRADE ZONE FOR ANDHRA PRADESH

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

(a) the decision taken on the question of creating a free trade zone, like the one at Kandla, in Andhra Pradesh or any other place nearby;

(b) whether the scheme for creation of such a zone is likely to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Government do not for the present propose to establish a free trade zone in Andhra Pradesh or any other place.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तानी नावें और माल लौटाना

*341. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी तथा फरवरी, 1968 के महीनों में कच्छ सीमा पर जाखव और मांडवी के निकट भारतीय जल-प्रांगण में पकड़ी गई पाकिस्तानी नावों को वापस करने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने इन नावों पर लदा माल पाकिस्तान को लौटा दिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो लौटाये गये माल का व्यौरा तथा मूल्य क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री बिनेश सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). गत जनवरी-फरवरी में पकड़ी गई 30 पाकिस्तानी नावों में से दो नावें तत्काल व्यापार करती हुई पाई गई थीं, अतः उनके विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है। भारत सरकार ने बाकी 28 नावों को छोड़ देने का निर्णय किया है, क्योंकि उनका किन्हीं विध्वंसक कार्यों में अन्तर्गस्त होना सिद्ध नहीं हुआ।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

BRITAIN'S ENTRY INTO EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

*342. SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI ANBUCHESZHIAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the British High Commission in India has stated that Britain's entry into the European Common Market will benefit India and will be helpful to the developing countries; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Government are not aware of any such categorical statement. However, U.K. Government have been putting forward their points of view from time to time.

(b) Government of India's point of view is well known and has been stated in the House.

हिन्दुस्तान ज़िंक स्मैल्टर परियोजना में
पूँजी बिनियोजन

*343. श्री ओकार लाल बोहरा : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उदयपुर (राजस्थान) के निकट देवड़ी स्थित हिन्दुस्तान ज़िंक स्मैल्टर परियोजना को धातु निगम से अपने अधिकार में लिये जाने के बाद से उस में अब तक कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई है;

(ख) जवार खानों के विकास तथा इस स्मैल्टर कारखाने के निर्माण के लिये कितनी-कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई है और उपरोक्त पूँजी तथा पुरानी कम्पनी की पूँजी को ध्यान में रखते हुए उस पर कुल कितनी पूँजी लगी हुई है; और

(ग) अब तक कुल कितनी हानि हुई है तथा किस कारखाने में हानि हुई है और उसके क्या कारण थे ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान ज़िंक लि० में 31-7-1968 तक लगाई गई दोनों प्रकार की पूँजी अर्थात् ईक्विटी और उधार कुल मिला कर 11.5925 करोड़ रुपये है। इसमें से 1.50 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग की राशि जवार खानों के विकास में लगा दी गई और लगभग 4.50 करोड़ रुपये जस्ता प्रद्रावक परियोजना पर। शेष 5.5925 करोड़ रुपये पुरानी कम्पनी की दायित्वाओं के, जो कि दोनों एककों और कार्यवाहक पूँजी के लिये समान हैं, उन्मोचन के लिये व्यय किये गये।

सरकार द्वारा मेटल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के अभिग्रहण के समय कम्पनी की पूँजी, जिसमें ईक्विटी/अधिमानी पूँजी और आरक्षित निधि सम्मिलित है, लगभग 2.99 करोड़ तक थी।

(ग) हिन्दुस्तान ज़िंक लि० के खाते अभी पूर्णतया तैयार नहीं हुए, इसलिये वित्तीय परिणाम उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

REPORT OF SARKAR COMMITTEE ON STEEL TRANSACTIONS

*344. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the Report of the Sarkar Committee on Steel transactions;

(b) whether Government have also taken into consideration the minute of dissent given by a Member of the Committee; and

(c) if so, Government's decisions on the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Government have considered the Report of the Committee of Inquiry (Steel Transactions) including the note of Dissent by one of the Mem-

bers. Government's decisions on the Report have been set out in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals Resolution No. SQ.II-14(3)/68, dated 10th May, 1968, which has been laid on the Table of the House along with the Report.

STEEL PLANT AT SALEM

*345. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to set up a steel plant at Salem has been approved by Government;

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

(c) whether the project will be included in the Fourth Plan period ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Government have yet to finalise its Fourth Five Year Plan for iron and steel.

SUGAR MILLS UNDER BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION

*346. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI R. UMANATH :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Sugar Mills under the control of the British India Corporation were sold just on the eve of partial decontrol of Sugar;

(b) if so, the names of the Mills and the amount for which each mill has been sold and the persons to whom these were sold;

(c) whether Government propose to investigate the matter; and

(d) if so, when; and if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) and (b). The British India Corporation Limited did not own any sugar factories. It held 1,42,466 Equity Shares out of 3,00,000 of cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd. and 75,300 Equity Shares out of 1,80,000 in Champaran Sugar Company Ltd. Out of these, 1,42,000 of the former and 75,000 of the latter were sold to M/s. Prosan Chand Bothra & Son for Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 22.5 lakhs respectively. These two sugar companies within themselves own six sugar factories. It is reported that the Board of Directors of the British India Corporation Ltd. took a decision in the matter towards the end of August, 1967 after the announcement of the Sugar Policy for 1967-68.

(c) and (d). The Department have received certain complaints in the matter which are under examination.

BONUS TO COFFEE BOARD EMPLOYEES

*347. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1695 on the 7th May, 1968 and state :

(a) the nature of legal implications involved in the question of payment of bonus to the employees of the Coffee Board under the Bonus Act;

(b) whether Government have completed examination of these legal implications;

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter;

(d) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken; and

(e) the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (e). The question whether the Coffee Board is, or is not, an institution established

for purposes of profit, is the main issue in determining the eligibility of the employees of the Coffee Board for payment of bonus. Besides the legal aspect, the administrative repercussions which a decision in this case may have on other establishments also require careful examination. All these aspects are being examined by Government and a decision will be taken as early as possible.

M/s. COOPER ALLEN COMPANY,
KANPUR

*348. SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

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

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to constitute M/s. Cooper Allen Company, Kanpur into a new company jointly owned by Government and the British India Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government along with the Life Insurance Corporation and other State Financing Institutions are holding 39 per cent share;

(d) if so, whether Government are considering to purchase more shares to have complete control over the concern; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor;

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

(a) and (b). As stated in reply to parts (a) and (c) of Starred Question No. 37 in the Lok Sabha on the 23rd July, 1968, at the Annual General Meeting of the B.I.C. held on the 28th June, 1968, the shareholders passed a resolution approving the sale or transfer of Cooper Allen Branch and North West Tannery Branch of the Company as going concern to a company proposed to be incorporated under the name and style

"Cooper Allen and North-West Tannery Ltd." on certain conditions. The Company will be a 100% subsidiary of the B.I.C. However, an offer has been made by one of the Directors to sell the unit of the Ministry of Defence. The proposal is under consideration.

(c) The President of India owns 22.21% shares in the British India Corporation. The L.I.C. holds 16.67% and Unit Trust of India 0.62% of shares.

(d) No proposal for the government to purchase more shares is under consideration.

(e) Government is examining various ways and means for improving the working of the Company.

CENTRAL BANK FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

*349. SHRI SHRI CHAND
GOYAL :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHAUHAN :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEV-
GUN :

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

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to establish a Central Bank for the aid of small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Small Scale Industries Board has recommended that a separate financial institution called "National Investment House for Small Industries" be set up. This recommendation is under the consideration of Government of India.

दिल्ली के चारों ओर वृत्ताकार रिंग रेलवे

* 350. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के चारों ओर वृत्ताकार रेलवे कब तक चालू हो जाने की संभावना है और प्रारम्भ में नित्य कितनी रेलगाड़ियां चलाई जायेंगी;

(ख) इस वृत्ताकार रेलवे लाइन तथा इस लाइन के ऊपर से गुजरने वाली प्रत्येक सड़क पर कितने रेलवे फाटक, उपरि पुल तथा निचले पुल बनाये जायेंगे; और

(ग) रेलवे के ऊपरी पुलों तथा निचले पुलों के निर्माण कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और उनके कब तक पूर्णतः तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनावा) :

(क) इस लाइन को 31-12-1968 तक माल यातायात के लिये खोले जाने की संभावना है। सवारी गाड़ियां चलाने के प्रश्न पर अभी तक विचार नहीं किया गया है। इस बारे में तभी विनिश्चय किया जायेगा जब इस लाइन को सवारी गाड़ियों के लिये खोलने का समय आयेगा जिसकी कि 1970 से पहले सम्भावना नहीं है।

(ख) समपार : 10

ऊपरी सड़क पुल 4

निचला सड़क पुल कोई नहीं

(ग) रेलवे के हिस्से का काम लगभग पूरा हो चुका है अर्थात् कुल मिला कर 98% काम हो चुका है। दो ऊपरी सड़क पुल भी सड़क यातायात के लिये खोल दिये गये हैं। अन्य दो ऊपरी पुलों को खोलने का काम अभी बाकी है क्योंकि दिल्ली प्राशनन द्वारा बनाये जाने वाले पट्टच-मार्ग अभी तैयार नहीं हुए हैं।

COMPLAINTS AGAINST S.T.C. OFFICERS

* 351. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints against the Chairman and certain other Officers of the State Trading Corporation for corrupt practices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Complaints in regard to certain transactions handled by some of the officers of S.T.C. including the former Chairman were received and are under examination.

Complaints alleging corrupt practices in respect of certain other matters dealt with by some of the officers of the S.T.C. were taken up by the C.B.I. for investigation during 1966-68. They are under different stages of consideration.

AYURVEDIC TREATMENT FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

* 352. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHII : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no provision for Ayurvedic treatment of the Railway employees serving in Delhi/New Delhi with the result that several employees who have no faith in allopathic drugs, go in privately for the Ayurvedic treatment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a provision for Ayurvedic treatment under the Central Government Health Scheme for the employees serving in various other Central Government offices located in Delhi/New Delhi;

(c) if so, whether the reimbursement of expenses is made to the Railway employees who undertake the Ayurvedic treatment; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to provide Ayurvedic treatment to the Railway employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Facilities for Ayurvedic treatment of Railway employees in Delhi area have not so far been provided. There is, however, no information as to whether such of the railway employees who have no faith in allopathy go in privately for Ayurvedic treatment, but judging from the increasingly heavy attendance at the Railway Hospitals and Health Units, it may be presumed that allopathic treatment is quite popular among railway employees.

(b) Yes, Sir. Two Ayurvedic Dispensaries have been opened in Delhi area as an experimental measure under the Central Government Health Scheme for employees serving in other Central Government offices located in Delhi/New Delhi.

(c) No, Sir. Even under the Central Government Health Scheme, no reimbursement of the expenditure incurred on treatment under the Indian systems of medicine outside the Central Government Health Scheme is permitted.

(d) Non-allopathic systems of medicine have not yet been recognised by the Government for development of health services. However, the question of providing facilities for treatment in Indian systems of medicine to railway employees in Delhi area, purely as an experimental measure, is receiving the attention of Government.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नये उद्योगों की स्थापना

* 353. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में नये उद्योग स्थापित करने की सम्भावनाओं पर अग्रतर विचार किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उद्योगों की दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए कोई ऐसा निर्णय करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) इस मामले में अन्तिम निर्णय कब किया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्यमंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग)। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अभी तैयार की जा रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों में केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत नये औद्योगिक उपक्रमों की स्थापना का प्रश्न चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के संदर्भ में विचाराधीन है। सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं के लिये स्थान का निर्णय करने में विभिन्न तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा। जिनमें राज्यों के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक दृष्टि से अपेक्षाकृत पिछड़ा होना शामिल है। चूंकि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना 1 अप्रैल, 1969 से प्रारम्भ हो रही है, इसलिये योजना का विवरण, जिसमें सरकारी क्षेत्र की विभिन्न औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के स्थापना स्थल भी सम्मिलित हैं, उस तारीख से काफी पहले दिये जाने की आशा की जा सकती है।

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

* 354. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister during her visit to Australia had discussed with the Australian Government the unfavourable situation which the Indian Textile Exports to Australia are facing at present as a result of dumping of the Chinese goods there;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by both the countries in this regard; and

(c) whether any agreement is proposed to be signed to obviate the above difficulties ?

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

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

DIESEL ENGINE WORKSHOP, BHAKTIARPUR (BIHAR)

*355. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the preliminary survey and the selection of a site had been done for the location of the Diesel Engine Workshop at Bhaktiarpur in Bihar;

(b) whether the workshop site was shifted to Calcutta subsequently;

(c) whether it is a fact that the cost of construction would have been cheaper at Bhaktiarpur; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the decision to shift the workshop site to Calcutta ?

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

(d) Does not arise.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF COAL

*356. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have agreed to give increased price for coal consumed by them; and

(b) if so, the reasons for giving increased price ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes, Sir. A statement showing the price increases is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1633/68].

(b) Government examined the prices of coal and considered the increases as reasonable.

RAILWAY CATERING VENDORS' TRADE UNIONS

*357. **SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the basis of the representation of the Railway Catering Vendors' Trade Unions to the Railways Catering and Passengers' Amenities Committee regarding the licensing of Commissioned Vendors or, in the alternative, their employment under the Railway Catering Department as regular salaried staff with usual rights and privileges granted to Railwaymen; and

(b) what proportion of the staff of the previous catering contractors has been taken over by the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The Railway Catering and Passenger Amenities Committee has made the following recommendations in regard to these matters after taking into account representations made to the Committee and all other relevant factors.

(1) *Recommendation No. 10(i)*

With a view to minimising the losses in the operation of mobile units the Committee recommend the following :

(i) The practice of appointing pay-cum-commission bearers should be replaced by some other system which would restore incentive on the part of the bearers.

(2) *Recommendation No. 15*

The Committee are of the view that in the interest of economic viability of departmental catering at stations, the present arrangements for vending should continue.

(3) *Recommendation No. 18*

The Committee are of the view that at stations where there is departmental catering, vending should be entrusted to individual vendors on a commission basis and not to vending contractors.

Recommendation at (1) above is under consideration. Recommendations at (2) and (3) have been accepted by the Government and orders for their implementation have been issued.

(h) No such record is available.

PRICES OF INDIAN CARS

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

(a) whether the producers of motor vehicles have asked for an increase in car prices if the Pande Committee report is to be implemented;

(b) whether the present prices of Indian cars compare favourably with prices in other countries, viz. U.S.A. France, England etc; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider attaining the economy of large scale production of cars by securing majority State participation in the industry as an alternative to small car project in public sector?

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

(a) Following acceptance of the recommendations of the Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee, Statutory directions under section 16 of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951, were issued to the three car manufacturers in the country to ensure compliance with some of the major recommendations of the Committee. A copy of the statutory directions was attached to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 463 in the Lok Sabha on the 23rd July, 1968. One of the directions to the manufacturers stipulates that the warranty with which cars are sold shall be uniformly valid for a period of 12 months or a distance covered of 16,000 Kms., whichever occurs earlier. One of the car manufacturing Companies, in whose case the duration of the warranty allowed hitherto was less than what has been prescribed now, has stated that they are

agreeable to the extension of the warranty period as directed provided due note is taken by Government of the additional financial burden involved and they are permitted to adjust their selling price suitably to absorb this additional burden. They have, however, not yet made a specific request for price increase on this account. Another of the car manufacturing Companies in whose case also the period of the warranty allowed hitherto was less than what has been prescribed now has also stated that implementation of the recommendations of the Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee will involve additional heavy financial commitment. However, they have also not made any specific request so far for price increase on this account.

(b) The prices of cars manufactured in the country are higher than the prices of corresponding models in the country of origin. This is due to a variety of factors including low volume of production and higher cost of production.

(c) The question of inclusion of the small car project in the Fourth Five Year Plan is being pursued with the Planning Commission. Government would also consider all necessary and feasible measures to achieve economies in car production. The specific suggestion made in the question has been noted.

EXPORTS BY H.M.T.

***359. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are taking steps to double the export performance of the Heavy Machine Tools Ltd;

(b) whether some experts of the H.M.T. had visited European countries and also the U.S.A.; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the H.M.T. propose to appoint agents in the U.K. and Western Europe ?

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

(a) Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore are trying to step up their exports and have kept a target of Rupees One crore worth of Machine Tools for the year 1968-69.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Agents have been appointed in U.K. and West Europe.

भारत और अफ्रीका के बीच व्यापार

*360. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री महन्त विम्विजय नाथ :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यूरोपीय आर्थिक समाज ने केनिया, उगांडा, तनज़ानिया आदि पूर्वी-अफ्रीकी देशों को सह-मदस्य का दर्जा देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पूर्वी-अफ्रीकी देशों के साथ भारतीय व्यापार पर इस निर्णय का क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा;

(ग) क्या यूरोपीय आर्थिक समाज का ऐसा निर्णय संयुक्त राष्ट्र व्यापार तथा विकास सम्मेलन की नीति के प्रतिकूल नहीं है; और

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

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) से (घ). यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय तथा केनिया, उगांडा, तनज़ानिया के पूर्वी अफ्रीकी राज्यों के बीच 26 जुलाई, 1968 को एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे। इससे हमारे व्यापार पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है। उसके बाद सरकार द्विपक्षीय एवं बहुपक्षीय आधार पर, यथावश्यक कार्यवाही करेगी।

VIOLATION OF TERMS OF IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES

2815. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of the persons or firms actually convicted and the nature of the convictions in each case for the violation of the terms of import-export licences during the year 1967; and

(b) the names and addresses of the persons or firms blacklisted for those offences during the same period ?

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

(b) A statement showing the names and addresses of persons or firms who were debarred for violating the terms of import-export licences during the year 1967 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1634/68].

EXPORT OF HIDES AND SKINS

2816. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and the value of finished leather or skins of goat, sheep and bovine animals exported, animal-wise and country-wise, every year during the last three years;

(b) the rates of export duty levied on these skins and the amount collected during the same period;

(c) whether a representation has been received by Government for the abolition of the export duty on these skins with a view to promote export;

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon and its date; and

(e) the names of other countries which compete with us in their exports and their annual turnover ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the

House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1635/68].

(b) With effect from 6-6-1966 export duty @ 10% *ad-valorem* was imposed on hides, skins and leather tanned and untanned, all sorts, but not including manufactures of leather. With effect from 7-2-1968 the following modification was made therein :—

- (i) Finished leather of goat, sheep and bovine animals and of their young ones as well as tanned hides of bovine animals (excluding calf skins) have been exempted from duty.
- (ii) The duty on snake skins was raised from 10% to 25% *ad-valorem*.

The following have been the revenue realisation on account of export duty :—

1966-67	Rs. 5.06 crores
1967-68	Rs. 5.84 crores
April-May 1968.	Rs. 1.49 crores

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Export duty levied on 6-6-1966 was modified to the extent indicated against part (b) above with effect from 7-2-1968.

(e) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

EXPORT OF RAILWAY WAGONS TO U.S.S.R.

2817. SHRI K. M. Koushik : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an official team is intending to visit Russia to discuss the question of exporting Railway wagons to U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to discuss the special tile tensile capacity of sheets to be used in the manufacture of Wagons; and

(c) whether the purpose of their visit cannot be achieved through correspondence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) There is no proposal at present for an official

team to visit Russia to discuss the question of exporting railway wagons to U.S.S.R.

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

PAYMENT OF ROYALTY ON COAL TO WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT

2818. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of coal mines and employers which have not paid royalty on coal to the West Bengal Government for the period from 1960 to 1968;

(b) the amount due against each of the coal mines; and

(c) the steps which have been taken to recover them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The question relates to a matter which is primarily the concern of the State Government. However, the information is being collected from the State Government and would be laid on the Table of the House.

DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

2819. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small-scale Industries established in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the nature and trades of these industries;

(b) the amount of loan sanctioned to these industries upto-date and the amount allocated for disbursement in 1968;

(c) whether the amount sanctioned is sufficient to meet the requirements of the territory; and

(d) the progress of the different small scale industries to which loans have been advanced?

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

NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION

2821. **SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Neyveli Lignite Corporation has a cultivation of 836 acres using the water of the mines; and

(b) if so, the gross outturns and expenses of cultivation during the years 1965-66, and 1966-67 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. Over 800 acres of land has been earmarked for development and such cultivation.

(b) During 1965-66 as against an expenditure of Rs. 3.22 lakhs, the receipt was Rs. 2.33 lakhs. During 1966-67, as against the expenditure of Rs. 5.59 lakhs, the receipt was Rs. 4.89 lakhs.

BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD.

2822. **SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited sustained a loss of Rs. 5,79,07.69 in the year 1966-67;

(b) whether in the previous years also it sustained heavy losses;

(c) whether Government probed into its working to find out the reasons for the heavy losses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government have taken to ensure its profitable working ?

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

(b) Yes; the total loss upto the end of 1965-66, was Rs. 1,47,36,894.

(c) and (d). In view of the heavy initial capital investment and the long gestation period due to gradual build-up of production and labour productivity together with the substantial manufacturing cycle for heavy electrical equipment, it is not unusual for capital-intensive engineering projects of this specialised type to suffer losses to the extent of this under taking in the first few years of production. Besides, this undertaking comprises of five projects, which are in different stages of construction and production. One of these projects viz. the High Pressure Boiler Plant at Tiruchy has already made a small profit for the year 1967-68. The position of the other projects will also improve substantially as construction is completed and the production tempo builds up in the different manufacturing units.

MANUFACTURE OF GAS CYLINDERS

2823. **SHRI G. S. MISHRA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the manufacturers of gas cylinders have come forward in the recent past to provide indigenous substitute to Government and public undertaking indentors for the imported one subject to requiring some kind of assistance from Government for developing the indigenous items; and

(b) if so, the name of the party, its terms and condition of supply and the kind of assistance required by it and Government's reaction to its proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) We are not aware of any manufacturer of Gas cylinders who has come forward in the recent past to provide to Government and the Public Sector Indentors, an indigenous substitute for the imported high pressure gas cylinders. Liquid Petroleum gas cylinders are already being produced in the country and their import is banned.

(b) Does not arise.

EXPORT OF TANNED AND RAW GOAT SKINS

2824. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of both tanned and raw goat skins exported abroad annually, especially to Pakistan and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom per annum; and

(b) their total exports during the last five years, country-wise, and the total amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom during the same period in general and from Pakistan in particular ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAF QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The total value of exports of tanned and raw goat skins and kid skins was as follows :

1963-64	Rs. 49.79 lakhs	} Post devaluation figures
1964-65	Rs. 41.38 lakhs	
1965-66	Rs. 33.00 lakhs	
1966-67	Rs. 46.59 lakhs	
1967-68	Rs. 31.49 lakhs	

A statement of total exports during the last 5 years, country-wise is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1636/68].

There were negligible exports to Pakistan. The figures being Rs. 15,000 in 1963-64; Rs. 18,000 in 1964-65 and Rs. 6,000 in 1965-66. There were no exports during 1966-67 and 1967-68.

मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान जनरल इंडस्ट्री लिमिटेड, नांगलोई, दिल्ली

2825. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान जनरल इंडस्ट्री लिमिटेड, नांगलोई, दिल्ली द्वारा पिछले पांच वर्षों में निर्यात किये गये माल का व्यौरा क्या है और किन-किन देशों को माल भेजा गया था और उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई गई; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ आयातक देशों ने इस फर्म का माल मंगवाना बन्द कर दिया है, क्योंकि इसका माल घटिया किस्म का पाया गया था ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख). सरकारी आंकड़े निर्यातक-वार नहीं रखे जाते अपितु वस्तु-वार रखे जाते हैं ।

फिर भी, यह पता चला है कि मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान जनरल इंडस्ट्री लिमिटेड, नांगलोई, दिल्ली, ने गत पांच वर्षों में किसी भी माल का निर्यात नहीं किया ।

UNSOLD STOCK OF FERTILIZERS IN ROURKELA FERTILIZER FACTORY

2826. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that huge quantities of fertilizers manufactured in the Rourkela Fertilizers Factory are lying unsold;

(b) the share of the produce which the Central Government buy from their factory; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Government is not lifting its share of the produce ?

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

(a) The Rourkela Fertilizer Plant had a stock of about 30,000 tonnes of C.A.N. in the last week of July, 1968. As against this, the plant has been able to secure orders for 28,733 tonnes in July, 1968. In addition, they have in hand despatch instructions for another 37,441 tonnes.

(b) According to present arrangements Government of India takes over 50% of the production for the Central Fertilizer Pool and allots it to different States. The remaining 50% is allowed for free sale.

(c) Yes, Sir.

ASBESTOS CEMENT PLANT IN LIBYA

2827. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have given its approval to an Indian firm for setting up as asbestos cement plant in Libya;

(b) if so, the contribution of the Indian firm towards the share capital of this project;

(c) whether any foreign exchange has been allowed or any alternative proposal has been made in this respect; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Indian firm has been allowed to take up equity shares worth 50,000 Libyan pounds against the export of Indian machinery. No remittance of foreign exchange has been allowed.

(d) This is to be an Indo-Libyan-Kuwaiti-joint venture. The authorised and the paid up capital of the new company proposed to be incorporated in Libya will be one million and 5,00,000 Libyan Pounds respectively. Of this 51% shares will be held by Libyans 39% by the Kuwaiti partner and 10% by the Indian firm.

INVESTMENTS MADE BY INDIAN INDUSTRIALISTS ABROAD

2828. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the investments made abroad by the Indian Industrialists up to the 31st March, 1968;

(b) the names of countries where such investments have been made;

(c) the names of persons/firms who have made such investments; and

(d) the terms of such investments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) 51 projects involving equity investment of about Rs. 118 million by various Indian Industrialists were approved to be estab-

lished in different parts of the world upto 31st March, 1968:

(b) The following are the countries in which these projects are to be located:—

1. Ethiopia
2. Ghana
3. Kenya
4. Libya
5. Nigeria
6. Tanzania
7. Uganda
8. Zambia
9. Ceylon
10. Iran
11. Iraq
12. Lebanon
13. Saudi Arabia
14. Ireland
15. N. Ireland
16. Malaysia
17. U.K.
18. Canada; and
19. Columbia.

(c) The Indian parties collaborating in these projects are :

1. M/s. Birla Brothers (P.) Ltd., Calcutta.
2. M/s. Bombay Soap Factory, Bombay.
3. M/s. Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
4. M/s. Escorts International, Faridabad.
5. M/s. K. T. Dongre and Co., (P.) Ltd., Bombay.
6. Shri R. M. Goculdas, Bombay.
7. M/s. Karamchand Premchand, Ahmedabad.
8. Shri N. L. Contractor, Bombay.
9. M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay.
10. M/s. Premier Lighting Industries (P.) Ltd., Bombay.
11. M/s. H. L. Malhotra & Sons (P.) Ltd., Calcutta.

12. M/s. Indian Cork Mills, Bombay.
13. M/s. Indian Hume Pipe Company Ltd., Bombay.
14. M/s. Standard Pencil Factory, Madras.
15. M/s. Mrs. Sarla Somani, Bombay.
16. M/s. Bengal Enamel Works, Calcutta.
17. M/s. Jay Engineering Works, Calcutta.
18. M/s. General Industries Co. (P.) Ltd., Calcutta.
19. M/s. Swastik Glass Works, Chandrapur.
20. M/s. Ashok Leylands, Madras.
21. M/s. The Bhor Industries (P.) Ltd., Bombay.
22. M/s. Kamani Metals & Alloys Ltd., Bombay.
23. M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd., Bombay.
24. M/s. Electric Construction & Equipment Co., Calcutta.
25. M/s. Parle Bottling Co. (P.) Ltd., Bombay.
26. Dr. A. Sarup, Calcutta.
27. M/s. Ahmed Oomerbhoy, Bombay.
28. M/s. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. (P.) Ltd, Bombay.
29. M/s. Inter Trade Corporation, Visakhapatnam.
30. M/s. Jg. Glass Industries, Poona.
31. M/s. Garware Plastics (P.) Ltd., Bombay.
32. M/s. Mafatlal Gagalbhai Co. (P.) Ltd., Bombay.
33. M/s. Anil Hardboards Ltd., Bombay; and
34. M/s. Indian Tool Manufacturers Ltd., Bombay.

(d) Indian participation in joint overseas industrial enterprises is allowed only in the shape of indigenous machinery, equipment, technical know-how etc., to be exported from India. No cash remittance is normally allowed.

PAYMENT OF CIVIL RATES TO THE CASUAL RAILWAY LABOUR

2829. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has issued a Circular No. E(NG)1167CL/48, dated the 18th January, 1968 regarding the payment of civil rates as furnished by the Collector as minimum to casual shift and the Railway may declare higher ratio keeping the local condition and the nature of jobs in view;

(b) if so, whether these instructions of the Railway Board have been implemented;

(c) if not, the reason therefor;

(d) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Secretary, South Eastern Railwaymen's Union, Bilaspur Branch; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) A copy of the letter referred to is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1637/68.]

(b) and (c). The orders issued by the Railway Board provide for a particular action being taken in a certain eventuality. The question of implementation will arise only if the eventuality materialises. If any specific case of non-implementation is brought to Government's notice it will be looked into.

(d) Yes.

(e) It has been stated in the representation that the rates of casual labour were revised by the Civil Authority from 1-1-1968 and the same have been enforced by the Railway Administration from 1-5-1968 instead of from 1-4-1968. The matter is receiving further consideration.

अफगानिस्तान से फलों का आयात

2830. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन फलों तथा कंपनियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने इन तीन वर्षों में जाला लाइमेंसों पर फलों का आयात किया है; और

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जहां तक सरकार को जानकारी है, पिछले तीन वर्षों में जाली लाइमेंसों पर अफगानिस्तान से कोई फल आयात नहीं किये गये।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

RUBBER PLANTATIONS IN KERALA

2831. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any scheme from the Kerala Government for the development of rubber plantations in Kerala under the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its outlay and the targets of production; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

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

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

MANUFACTURE OF TRACTORS WITH SOVIET ASSISTANCE

2832. SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to manufacture tractors with Russian help is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) the foreign exchange involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). M/s. Ghaziabad Engineering Private Ltd., New Delhi have submitted a proposal for the manufacture of agricultural tractors in collaboration with M/s. Prommasheexport of Moscow (USSR). The proposal envisages establishment of facilities for an annual production of 10,000 Nos. tractors in the range below 20 HP in the first instance and introducing at a later stage facilities for annual production of 5,000 Nos. tractors of 50 HP range. The firm has been asked to submit more precise estimates of the total investment required for the project, indicating separately the value of land, buildings, imported capital goods, tools, jigs etc. and the value of machinery/tools to be procured locally. These details are awaited.

EXPORT OF JUTE GOODS

2833. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that though the export of jute goods during the year 1967-68 was better than the previous year, the unit price realised was less; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to improve the position ?

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

(b) There was a fall in the average unit price realised by jute goods in 1967-68 because of competition from other countries. The unit value can be improved upon by larger exports of those items which command a higher price in foreign markets, such as carpet backing and other speciality goods. Government have also earmarked Rs. 5 crores for financial assistance to the jute industry to diversify and encourage production of items which fetch generally

higher unit prices and which have immediate export prospects. The Market Development Fund also assists in Research programmes of product development with the same end in view.

ILLEGAL TRANSFER OF LANDED PROPERTY OF PAKISTANI CITIZENS IN INDIA

2834. SHRI YAJNA DATI SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that recently some illegal transfers of landed property of Pakistani citizens in India, which was declared enemy property at the time of Pakistan's aggression, have taken place and the money flown out to Pakistan in violation of the notification issued by his Ministry in September, 1965;

(b) whether these transfers were affected without any intimation to the Reserve Bank of India; and

(c) whether Government have investigated into the matter and, if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India had informed the Custodian of Enemy Property that a number of cases of registration of Pakistani properties either for sale or exchange were reported by Registrars of West Bengal to the Exchange Control Department of the Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta.

Since all immovable properties of Pakistani nationals in India are vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property with effect from 10th September, 1965, the Government of West Bengal were advised that sale or exchange of such properties would be void. Accordingly, the Government of West Bengal issued instructions to the concerned authorities to report cases of sale or transfer of Pakistani property to the Custodian. The Custodian of Enemy Property has in particular pointed out to the District authorities in West Bengal that all deals of sale or exchange of Pakistani proper-

ties on or after 10th September, 1965 are illegal and cannot be recognised.

As there are not remittance facilities between the two countries, the transfer of sale proceeds to Pakistan does not arise.

सास टावर (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड तथा सास इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता

2835. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 'सास टावर (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड' तथा 'सास इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड', 9 वाटरलू स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता किस तिथि को पंजीकृत की गई थी;

(ख) इन दोनों कम्पनियों द्वारा अब तक सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी कितने-कितने तथा कितने-कितने मूल्य के ठेके प्राप्त किये गये; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के क्या नाम हैं, जो अब इन कम्पनियों के निदेशक तथा अंशधारी रहे हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलबुद्धीन अली अहमद) : (क) मैसर्स, 'सास टावर, प्राइवेट लिमिटेड' तथा सास इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, क्रमशः 25 मई, 1967 तथा 13 जुलाई, 1965 को पंजीकृत की गई थीं।

(ख) सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है।

(ग) सर्वश्री निमल चन्द्र गुहा, सुनील रॉय चौधरी, प्रमोद कुमार शाह, एवं असीम कुमार सरकार, मैसर्स सास टावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के, निगमन से हो, इसके निदेशक तथा साथ साथ कुल हिस्सेधारी रहे हैं। सर्वश्री असीम कुमार सरकार, प्रमोद कुमार शाह, एवं सुनील रॉय चौधरी मैसर्स सास इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, के निगमन से हो, इसके निदेशक तथा साथ साथ हिस्से

धारी रहे हें। सर्वश्री अमिताव घोष, एवं निखिल रंजन सरकार भी निदेशक मण्डल में थे। परन्तु उनके पास कम्पनी के हिस्से नहीं हैं। श्री अमिताव घोष, 13 जुलाई, 1965 से 28 सितम्बर, 1965 तक, तथा श्री निखिल रंजन सरकार, 10 नवम्बर, 1965 से, 28 मार्च, 1966 तक, कम्पनी के निदेशक रहे थे।

डालमिया के सीमेंट कारखानों को विदेशी मुद्रा की मंजूरी

28336. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 13 फरवरी, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 255 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हरियाणा, मद्रास और उड़ीसा में डालमिया ग्रुप के प्रत्येक सीमेंट कारखाने के लिए, उनकी स्थापना की तिथि से अब तक कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई है;

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 में अब तक इन कारखानों द्वारा कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मांगी गई है; और

(ग) उन के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णदीन अली अहमद) : (क) वे (ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-मटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

हिन्दुस्तान शिक प्रद्रावक परियोजना

28338. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उदयपुर (राजस्थान) के निकट देवारी में हिन्दुस्तान प्रद्रावक परियोजना में कितने नये अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये, तथा उन पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया; और

(ख) नये कर्मचारियों की मात्रा तथा उन्हें दी गई अन्य सुविधाओं पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई तथा कम्पनी का वर्तमान व्यय कितना है और इसकी आमदनी के स्रोत क्या क्या हैं ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जस्ता प्रद्रावक में 45 अधिकारी और आकस्मिक श्रमिकों सहित लगभग 814 कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं। नये नियुक्त किये गये कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्ते पर वार्षिक अतिरिक्त खर्च इस प्रकार हुआ :—

1965-66 कुछ नहीं।

1966-67 लगभग 8 लाख रुपये

1967-68 लगभग 18 लाख रुपये

(ख) नये नियुक्त किये गये कर्मचारियों की यात्रा पर और दी गई अन्य सुविधाओं पर पिछले तीन वर्षों में किये गये खर्च की रकम लगभग 1.60 लाख रुपये थी। 1-1-1968 से जस्ता प्रद्रावक में उत्पादन के पश्चात् कम्पनी के आवर्ती तथा राजस्व खाते में वर्तमान मासिक माध्य खर्च की दर लगभग 46.00 लाख रुपये है। कम्पनी की आय का स्रोत कम्पनी द्वारा उत्पादित जस्ते, सीसे, सुपर-फास्फेट और केडमियम की बिक्री से प्राप्त धन है।

मिश्रित इस्पात के निर्माण के लिये परमिटों पर रोक

28339. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अब मिश्रित इस्पात के निर्माण के लिए परमिट जारी करने पर रोक लगाने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सारी आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता पर्याप्त है;

(ग) अगले तीन वर्षों में मिश्रित धातु का उत्पादन, आयात तथा आवश्यकता वर्षवार कितनी-कितनी होगी; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि मिश्रित धातु को वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है।

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) सामान्य नीति को छोड़ कर जिसके अधीन वर्तमान कारखानों को कुछ सीमा तक उत्पादन का विभिन्निकरण करने की अनुमति दी गई है, मिश्र और विशेष इस्पात के निर्माण के लिए अप्रैल 1968 से मार्च 1969 की अवधि के लिए नई क्षमता पर रोक लगाई गई है।

(ख) वर्तमान क्षमता वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं की पूरी तरह पूर्ति के लिए अपर्याप्त है। फिर भी ऐशा आशा है कि उन योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति से जिनकी पहले मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है, देश की आवश्यकताओं की काफी हद तक पूर्ति हो जाएगी।

(ग) व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र अनुसंधान की राष्ट्रीय परिषद् ने अनुमान लगाया है कि 1970-71 तक मिश्र और विशेष इस्पात की मांग 380/290 टन होगी। अभी तक अधिष्ठापित क्षमता 1500,000 मीटरी टन प्रति वर्ष का है जैसे जैसे पहले से मंजूर की गई योजनाएं पूरी होती जाएंगी आपन अपने आप घटता जायेगा।

(घ) सामान्य मन्दो आ जाने के कारण मिश्र-इस्पात के उत्पादन में कुछ कमी हुई है।

रेलवे विभाग के गूंगे और बहरे विद्यार्थियों को रोजगार देना

2840. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ गूंगे और बहरे बच्चों को रेलवे विभाग की सहायता से शिक्षा दी जा रही है और रेलवे प्रशासन ने आश्वासन दिया है कि इन बच्चों को इनकी

शिक्षा पूरी होने के पश्चात् रेलवे विभाग में उपयुक्त रोजगार दिया जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक ऐसे कितने विद्यार्थियों को रेलवे विभाग में रोजगार दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या रेलवे विभाग गूंगे और बहरे बच्चों की शिक्षा पूरी होने के पश्चात् भविष्य में भी इस आश्वासन को क्रियान्वित करेगा;

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस आशय के अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं कि गूंगे और बहरे बच्चों को उनकी शिक्षा पूरी होने के पश्चात् भी नौकरी नहीं दी जा रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त अभ्यावेदनों के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० सु० पुनावा) : (क) प्रश्न का पूर्ववर्ती भाग जी हां। प्रश्न का उत्तरवर्ती भाग जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(घ) जी हां।

(ङ) एक अभ्यावेदन मिला था जिसमें कहा गया था कि जो विकलांग बच्चे रेलवे की सहायता से शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं उनके लिए नौकरी की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। जहां तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है इस काम के लिए कर्मचारी हित निधि से सहायता उपलब्ध है। जहां तक नौकरी का सम्बन्ध है, रेलों में विकलांग व्यक्तियों को नौकरी रखने के सम्बन्ध में हिदायत मौजूद है लेकिन रेल कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को नौकरी देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष हिदायत नहीं है।

शाहाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्री सुविधायें

2841. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मध्य रेलवे के शाहाद यात्री संस्था से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि शाहाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्रियों को सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विधोवा मन्दिर जाने के लिए, जो कि इस क्षेत्र में एक प्रसिद्ध धार्मिक स्थान है, प्रतिवर्ष हजारों यात्री इस स्टेशन पर उतरते हैं परन्तु इस स्टेशन पर रेलवे प्राधिकारी यात्रियों को सुविधायें देने में असफल रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार शाहाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्रियों के लिए सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). शाहाद एक उपनगरीय स्टेशन है जो पूर्वोत्तर खण्ड पर कल्याण और कसारा के बीच स्थित है। वहां वर्ष में दो दिन, अर्थात् आषाढ़ और कार्तिक महीने की 'एकादशी' के दिन, यात्री यातायात बहुत अधिक होता है। इस अवसर पर काफी संख्या में लोग 'विधोवा मन्दिर' के दर्शन करने आते हैं। इस स्टेशन पर पहले से ही यात्री सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था मौजूद है, जैसे अप और डाउन प्लेटफार्मों पर 150 फुट लम्बी और 20 फुट चौड़ी छत, पर्याप्त ट्यूब रोशनी, यात्रियों के बैठने के लिए अप और डाउन प्लेटफार्मों पर बेंचों और कंक्रीट प्लेटफार्म की व्यवस्था, एक शौचालय, एक पेशाबघर और पानी के नल। इसके अलावा अप और डाउन प्लेटफार्मों को मिलाने के उद्देश्य से एक ऊपरी पैदल पुल बनाने के सम्बन्ध में काम हो रहा है।

यदि उपनगरीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति द्वारा मंजूरी दी गयी और रकम उपलब्ध हुई, तो इस स्टेशन पर उपलब्ध सुविधाओं में निम्नलिखित और बृद्धि करने का विचार है ;

(i) अप और डाउन प्लेटफार्मों पर प्लेटफार्म की दूरी लम्बाई में छत लगाना।

(ii) समथार को नये टिकट घर से मिलाने वाली सड़क पर एस्फाल्ट बिछाना।

(iii) शेर को अप प्लेटफार्म से हकराट 'अप' दिशा में प्रवेश-मार्ग के पास नये स्थान पर ले जाना, ताकि उपयुक्त स्थान पर छन्दार जगह की व्यवस्था हो सके।

STUDY TEAM ON RECESSION IN SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

2842. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study team on recession in small scale industries has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main findings and recommendations thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

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

(b) The main recommendations of the Team relate to extents of liberal credit facilities, liberalisation of the Credit Guarantee Scheme of the Government of India, provision of adequate technical and management consultancy assistance to the small scale sector, marketing counselling service, and setting up of Trade Centres to help small scale industries to market their products in an organised manner, allocation of an equitable share in Government purchases to the small scale sector, formation of special consortia of small scale units to undertake bulk orders from the Government and the public sector undertakings, supply of adequate raw material which are in short supply, and holding of seminars and study of the future demand pattern of machine tools in the country.

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

EXPANSION OF JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF MINES

2843. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to expand the activities of the Bureau of Mines has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). To enable the Indian Bureau of Mines to undertake the additional responsibilities of research and of rendering advice to the mining industry, it has been decided to set up a Consultancy Cell in the organisation. The scheme is under consideration.

EXPORT OF BANANAS

2844. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's share in the export of bananas is very negligible;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantity and value of bananas exported during the last year; and

(d) the steps taken to step up its export ?

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

(b) The reasons are as follows :—

(i) Only during the last few years, special effort has been made to explore possibility of exporting bananas. Exports of bananas to Italy a few year back were not successful. The feasibility of transporting this perishable commodity to destinations far away had to be established before any large scale exports could take place.

(ii) Although India is a big producer of bananas, the quality

which can be exported is not produced in compact areas near Ports. The collection of bananas and their transportation to the ports is a major problem.

(iii) Solutions to the problems of preservation of bananas in good condition, the ripeness at which they should be plucked and the temperature at which they should be kept after plucking for exports, have been found only recently.

(c) During the year 1967, 5,072 tonnes of bananas valued at Rs. 29.11 lakhs were exported.

(d) The following steps have been taken to increase the export of bananas :

(i) The State Trading Corporation has been asked to establish the feasibility of exporting bananas to distant markets. A lot of development work has been done in this direction.

(ii) Packaging of bananas in cardboard cartons as is done in other big banana exporting countries has also been established after a lot of experimentation.

(iii) The technical institutions in the country have carried out extensive and intensive research on transportation of bananas. After various experimentations we have now come to a definite conclusion regarding factors like temperature control, degree of ripeness at which bananas should be plucked, chemical spray necessary for preventing deterioration etc.

(iv) A market survey has been recently conducted on fresh fruits, including bananas, and the action required to be taken in this direction is under consideration.

(v) there is a Banana and Fruit Development Committee which advises the Government on export policy.

TRADE WITH U.S.S.R.

2845. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPA-
KAR :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of his recent discussions with the U.S.S.R. Government in Moscow; and

(b) the modifications brought about in the nature of Indian imports from the Soviet Union and in the items of exports to that country ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). The talks which were held in Moscow from 23rd to 26th June, 1968, between the Commerce Minister of India and the Minister of Foreign Trade of U.S.S.R., covered a wide range of subjects and centred around particular steps to be taken towards increased and diversified trade exchanges.

The subjects discussed could be divided into two parts :

(a) trends in current trade exchange and

(b) new perspectives in commercial and economic cooperation.

Both sides noted that the spectacular growth in Indo-Soviet trade was a result of the desire on the part of India and Soviet Union to expand the area and volume of trade exchange on the basis of mutual benefit and close cooperation. The import of machinery and equipment from Soviet Union to meet India's growing developmental requirements had been matched with, and given impetus to, the exports of a whole range of traditional and non-traditional products from India to the Soviet Union.

The two Ministers analysed at length the current trends in trade and came to the conclusion that there was scope for further expansion in the exports of traditional items from India to the Soviet Union. At the same time, growing trade

contracts and better knowledge of each others export potential had opened up new vistas of exports from India of such items as Railway wagons, steel complete machinery etc. to U.S.S.R. and imports from U.S.S.R. of ships, aircrafts, helicopters and other sophisticated machinery and plants into India. The discussions indicated a growth pattern which would result in the increase of both the volume and the range of goods exchanged between the two countries.

One of the important subjects touched upon during the talks was the possibility of providing to Indian Trade Organisations better facilities to obtain better information about the taste and preferences of the Soviet consumer for different kinds of Indian goods thus facilitating the supply of popular and better quality products from India.

The two Ministers also discussed the possibility of industrial collaboration between the two countries and agreed that immediate possibilities existed in the field of leather and leather products including footwear, garments, fruit juices and tractors. It was decided that both sides will explore ways and means to give effect to the desire of the two countries to collaborate in the production of these items. Further discussions will be held to explore other fields of collaboration also.

The Soviet side also expressed its desire to buy more consumer goods such as garments, footwear, jute, textiles and fruit juices from India.

These new perspectives in commercial and economic cooperation between the two countries were stressed by the two sides and it was agreed that all practical steps should be taken to strengthen contacts, facilitate exchange of information and bring about such adaptation in production and trading patterns as may be needed to maximise the trade exchange and economic co-operation between the two countries. The decisions arrived at will be progressively implemented by the enrichment and adaptation of the commodity composition of the trade exchanges, as suited to the changing requirements of the two

countries. For this purpose and for finalising a new Trade Agreement, covering the years 1971-75, negotiations are likely to be held late this year or in the beginning of the next year.

The Soviet side reaffirmed its interest and desire in purchasing a large number of railway wagons from India. It was noted that there had been satisfactory progress in the exchange of information about the technical specifications of the wagons required by the Soviet railways and confidence was expressed that other details will be finalised soon with a view to reaching a final agreement on the supply of railway wagons to U.S.S.R. In the specific case of railway wagons, the Indian side expects to make its commercial offer shortly.

The Government of India is also considering a proposal to set up an export-oriented Show Factory with Soviet collaboration. Government is also examining what items of equipment and machinery needed by the country can be bought from the Soviet Union.

EXPORT DUTY ON IRON ORE

2846. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minerals Ores Advisory Committee have urged Government to revise the export duty on iron ore to enable the exporters to compete in the International markets; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The question of revision of export duty on iron ore is under examination.

INCENTIVES FOR EXPORT OF HANDLOOMS

2847. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have announced any new scheme of cash incentives for the export of handlooms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The Indian Cotton Mills Federation are giving a cash assistance for exports of handloom products varying from 7½% of the f.o.b. value of exports to 20% of the f.o.b. value, depending upon varieties of cloth exported and the countries to which these are exported. This scheme will be in operation for one year from 1st April 1968.

DEPOSITS OF PHOSPHATE

2848. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a 50-mile long rock phosphate belt has been discovered recently in Mussoorie-Dehra Dun area;

(b) whether a large scale exploitation of the mineral has started; and

(c) the extent to which it is going to help country's fertilizer industry and saving of foreign exchange on imports of phosphate every year ?

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

(b) The belt is still under exploration by Geological Survey of India for assessment of reserve and grade of the phosphate rock and exploitation can be done only after proving the deposit.

(c) As the Geological Survey of India are still conducting investigations, it is too early to indicate at this stage the extent to which these deposits would help the country's fertilizer industry and saving of foreign exchange.

OVERCROWDING IN PUNJAB MAIL ON DELHI-FEROZEPUR SECTION

2849. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is too much of rush and

overcrowding in the Punjab Mail on the Delhi-Ferozepore section;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide additional railway facilities to the travelling public on this section;

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend the Haryana Express to Bhatinda and, if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Lack of traffic justification.

BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION

2850. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the three Government-appointed Directors of the British India Corporation have categorically stated that their being on the Board has been of no avail in exercising any check on the management;

(b) whether these Directors have told Government to initiate speedy action for taking over its management from private hands and prevent further damage to the Corporation and its financial bankruptcy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Government as a shareholder has no power to appoint any director on the Board of the Directors of the Company. However, two directors, whose names were originally suggested by Government as a shareholder to the Company for being chosen as such, have indicated that in the absence of a majority on the Board of Directors of the Company, they could have no effective voice in its management.

(b) and (c). Some directors have voiced dissatisfaction about some aspects of management of the Company. Books of Accounts of the Company have been inspected under Section 209(4) of the Companies Act. The Report is under consideration. Ministry of Defence is also considering the proposal to take over the Cooper Allen Unit.

NEW VICTORIA MILLS, KANPUR

2851. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that he met the textile workers' representatives at Kanpur on the 9th February, 1968;

(b) if so, the details of the discussion held;

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal in consultation with the U.P. Government to start New Victoria Mills at Kanpur.

(d) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(e) when the mill is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Commerce Minister met the representatives of workers at Kanpur on 9th July, 1968 and discussed with them the position of textile industry in Kanpur. Some other matters affecting workers in other industries were also raised.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The proposal being discussed with the Government of U.P. will enable the mill to be started partially, as soon as possible.

BUFFER STOCK OF COTTON YARN

2852. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he gave an assurance to the South Indian Mill

Owners' Association that Rs. 5 crores would be arranged by Government to create a buffer stock of cotton yarn;

(b) if so, whether the assurance has been fulfilled; and.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). No such assurance was given. However, a scheme for retention of stocks of cotton yarn of the South Indian Mills by the Southern India Millowners' Association and the Tamil Nad Millowners' Association by raising funds from the State Bank of India against guarantees of the Government for the margin money is under consideration.

MUSTER ROLL EMBEZZLEMENT

2853. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON ;
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 1694 on the 7th May, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Special Police Establishment has completed the investigation of cases against Shri T. K. Chopra;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) the action taken by the Khatri Copper Project authorities against other persons involved in the muster roll embezzlement cases; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The investigation is still in progress.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Of the other four persons involved one was discharged on 28-3-68 and two were retrenched on 19-6-68. The fourth person has been transferred to another Project and has been charge-sheeted.

(d) Does not arise.

DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, VARANASI

2854. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have declared Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi as Open Line or is it still being treated as Project;

(b) if it has been declared Open Line, whether the liens of Railway employees who came on transfer from other Railways have since been transferred to the Diesel Locomotive Works;

(c) if the Diesel Locomotive Works has not so far been declared Open Line, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of locomotives produced by the Diesel Locomotive Works in 1966-67?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) It is a Project.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The construction works are not yet completed.

(d) 55 WDM2 Locomotives.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

2855. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of expenditure incurred by Government on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in Delhi this year; and

(b) whether Government are aware that there are allegations that a lot of wastage could have been avoided with prudent handling?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) According to the terms of the agreement signed between the Government of India and the United Nations in connection with UNCTAD-II, the Government of India

are required to reimburse to the United Nations the extra expenditure incurred by the United Nations in holding UNC-TAD-II in New Delhi rather than at their Headquarters in Geneva. The Final Statement of Accounts on this Conference is yet to be received by us from the United Nations. It is only after the examination of these accounts the total financial liability of the Government of India can be assessed.

(b) No, Sir.

CHANDIGARH RAILWAY STATION

2856. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the reasons for delay in improving the Chandigarh Railway station when the money has been sanctioned for the same long ago?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): The work has not been sanctioned. Due to paucity of funds, the work has not so far been included in the Works Programme.

MICROWAVE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM IN N.E. RAILWAY

2857. SHRI R. UMANATH:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Eastern Railway is considering a proposal to introduce microwave communication system to improve punctuality of trains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes. A proposal for introducing microwave communication systems on the North Eastern Railway has already been considered and it has been programmed to install microwave links on Gorakhpur-Katihar and Gorakhpur-Lucknow sections. Since the microwave communication system is expected to provide reliable, adequate and improved opera-

tional circuits directly increasing the operational efficiency, it can be reasonably concluded that it will be one of the important factors which will improve the punctuality of trains.

(b) The work of providing microwave communication on Gorakhpur Katihar has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 45 lakhs and is in progress. The work of providing microwave communication of Gorakhpur-Lucknow, has been approved in the Works Programme for 1968-69 at an estimated cost of Rs. 28 lakhs.

बहुत अच्छी फसल और आयातित खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई

2958. श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री शारदानन्द :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री जंगलराया नायडू :
श्री श्रीगोपाल बाबू :
श्री लीलाधर कटकी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे इस वर्ष बहुत अच्छी फसल तथा आयातित खाद्यान्न में से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में अनाज को ढोने की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकी है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके लिये अचानक किये गये प्रबन्ध के कारण अन्य उद्योगों के लिये रेलवे माल डिब्बों की बहुत कमी हो गई थी;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उद्योगों पर इसका बड़ा कुप्रभाव पड़ रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण हो रही हानि को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या क्या अविलम्बनीय तथा दीर्घकालीन उपाय किये गये हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (घ) इस वर्ष रबी की बहुत अच्छी फसल और बड़ी मात्रा में बाहर से मंगाये गये अनाज की दुलाई के लिए रेल प्रशासनों ने पर्याप्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की थी। बन्द माल डिब्बे अनाज की तरजीही दुलाई के लिए लया दिये गये जिनकी बजह से सीमेंट और चूना फेक्टरियों जैसे उद्योगों के लिए बन्द माल डिब्बों की कुछ कमी हो गयी जो खुले माल डिब्बों का उपयोग नहीं कर सकते। मानसून शुरू हो जाने पर सरकार के लिए देशी अनाज की खरीद और उसका लदान बहुत कुछ कम कर दिया गया है और अब सीमेंट और उन दूसरी वस्तुओं के लिए, जो केवल बन्द माल डिब्बों में लादी जा सकती हैं; पर्याप्त संख्या में माल डिब्बे उपलब्ध किये जा रहे हैं। खाद्य मंत्रालय द्वारा आयात की मात्रा कम करने और लदान क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त संख्या में भंडार गृहों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए भी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ताकि जिन मौसमों में अनाज लादा जाता है, उनके दौरान रेल परिवहन प्रणाली पर दबाव कम किया जा सके।

संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिल

2859. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : नया वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में इस समय कितने कपड़ा मिल संकटग्रस्त हैं और इसके नया कारण है; और

(ख) उनको सहायता देने के लिये सरकार द्वारा नया कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) संभवतः संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलों से माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय उन मूर्ती कपड़ा मिलों से है जो बुरी अवस्था में हैं। उपलब्ध ज्ञानकारी से ऐसा पता चलता है कि इस श्रेणी में 100 से भी अधिक मिलें रबी जा सकती हैं। कुछ मिलों के बुरी व्यवस्था में होने के मुख्य कारण वित्तीय कठिनाइयाँ,

अलाभकर कार्यचालन, कुप्रबन्ध, पुरानी मशीनें तथा उत्पादन की ऊँची लागत हैं।

(ख) हाल में स्थापित राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम, सरकार द्वारा पहले ही अपने अधीन ली जा चुकी अथवा निकट भविष्य में ली जाने वाली मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण में सहायता देगा।

2. अन्य मिलें भी आधुनिकीकरण के लिये संस्थागत वित्तीय अभिकरणों से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त कर सकती हैं।

3. हाल में बैंक दर 1/2 प्रतिशत कम कर दी गई है।

4. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक ने मिलों को पुनः स्थापन तथा आधुनिकीकरण के लिये आस्थगित भुगतान पर बन्ध मशीनें देने की एक योजना बनाई है तथा उपयुक्त मामलों में आस्थगित भुगतान की अवधि 7 वर्ष तक बढ़ा दी जाती है। पुनः बट्टे की सुविधा में भी छूट दी गई है।

5. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा नियुक्त एक कार्यकारी दल ने वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा कपड़ा मिलों को आधुनिकीकरण तथा कार्यकारी पूंजी उपलब्ध कराने हेतु दिये जाने वाले ऋणों पर उधार सीमाओं तथा सीमान्तों की छूट के प्रश्न पर विचार किया। इसके अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन के आधार पर रिजर्व बैंक ने अनुसूचित बैंकों को हिदायतें जारी कर दी हैं। हाल ही में दल का अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन भी प्राप्त हो गया है और उस पर विचार हो रहा है।

6. सरकार द्वारा पहल ही बारह संकटग्रस्त मिलें अपने अधीन ली जा चुकी हैं और प्राधिकृत नियंत्रकों के नियंत्रण में दे दी गई हैं।

7. सरकार को राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर कुछ मिलों के मामले में ऋण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिये गारन्टी देनी होती है, जबकि कुछ अन्य मामलों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

8. मृत के स्टाक जमा होने के विषय में राहत देने के विचार से हथकरघा कपड़े की बिन्नी पर बिगिष्ट छूट दी गई है तथा शीर्ष संहकारी समितियों को श्रृंखला दिये गये हैं। दक्षिण भारतीय मिनों के मृत के स्टाक रखे जाने की एक योजना स्वीकृत की गई है।

9. कोरी धातियों तथा साड़ियों को छोड़कर अन्य निर्यातित कपड़े के कारखाने से चलते समय के मूल्यों में 2 प्रतिशत वृद्धि की अनुमति भी दी गई है।

भूमिगत रेलों के लिये सहायता

2860. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री मन्त्रिभाई जे० पटेल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में भूमिगत रेलवे के निर्माण के लिये सहायता प्राप्त करने का प्रस्ताव किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कस की सरकार के साथ हुई बातचीत का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) भूमिगत रेलवे द्वारा किन-किन स्थानों को मिलाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(घ) क्या दिल्ली में भी भूमिगत रेलवे बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनावा) : (क) से (ङ) कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास और दिल्ली जैसे महानगरों की परिवहन सम्बन्धी समस्याओं की जांच करने के लिए योजना आयोग के तत्वावधान में महानगर परिवहन अध्ययन दल बनाया गया है। यह दल भूगत रेलों आदि से सम्बन्धित प्रस्तावों की जांच कर रहा है। फिर भी योजना आयोग रेलों से जो सहायता चाहेगा, उसे दो जायेगी। यदि विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता हुई तो प्रस्तावों को अन्तिम रूप देते समय अध्ययन दल निःसन्देह इस प्रश्न पर भी विचार करेगा।

छोटी कार

2861. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री सीताराम केसरी :

श्री ओम प्रकाश खन्ना :

श्री को० सूर्यनारायण :

श्री बि० ना० शास्त्री :

श्री न० कु० तांडी :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री बिन्नी चन्दा महाजन :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

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

(क) छोटी कार बनाने सम्बन्धी योजना पर कब से विचार हो रहा है और इस विषय में निर्णय करने में कितना समय लगेगा ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कितनी योजनाएं प्राप्त हुईं और जिन योजनाओं को सरकार ने उपयुक्त समझा है उनका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करना इस कारण संभव नहीं हो सका क्योंकि संबंधित अधिकारियों ने भारत में कार निर्माता पूंजी-पतियों के साथ सांठगांठ कर रखी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में किसी न्यायिक एजेंसी से जांच करायेंगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सञ्चालन-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) देश में छोटी कार बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार 1959 से लगातार कभी न कभी ध्यान देती रही है।

पिछले वर्ष हम प्रस्ताव पर पुनः विचार किया गया था। जैसा कि लोक सभा में 23 जुलाई, 1968 को ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 40 के उत्तर में बताया गया था, चौपी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में छोटी कार परियोजना के लिए माध्यम उपलब्ध करने का निश्चय अब योजना आयोग से किया जा रहा है। योजना आयोग का मत प्राप्त हो जाने पर प्रस्ताव के अन्य पहलुओं की जांच की जायेगी। अतः

इस अवस्था में यह बता सकना कठिन है कि इस मामले में निर्णय कब किया जायेगा।

(ख) पिछले वर्ष 14 विस्तृत योजनाएं प्राप्त हुई थीं। सरकार ने अभी तक किसी भी योजना विशेष के प्रश्न में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

COOPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

2862. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Estimates Committee to establish industrial estates on co-operative pattern in urban areas have been accepted; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to promote co-operative industrial estates and the progress thereof in the various States separately ?

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

(b) As promotion and setting up of the industrial estates is the responsibility of the State Governments, the recommendation of the Estimates Committee to establish industrial estates on cooperative pattern has been brought to their notice. The number of cooperative industrial estates set up and under construction in different States is given below :—

	No. of Estates set up	No. of estates under construction	Total
Andhra Pradesh	1	—	1
Gujarat	6	3	9
Goa	—	1	1
Maharashtra	22	36	58
Madhya Pradesh	1	—	1
Madras	3	1	4
Rajasthan	1	—	1
U. P.	1	—	1
	35	41	76

MARKETS FOR CLOSED COLLIERIES

2863. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposed to find markets before the opening of closed collieries wherein huge capital is blocked;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to make up the loss suffered due to closure of certain collieries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The collieries closed so far (except some in the Assam Coalfield which closed down due to alleged very high cost of mining under difficult conditions) have had to close down either on account of exhaustion of reserves or because very poor quality of coal is produced which is not accepted by consumers. It is for collieries themselves to develop a market for their product and no remedial measures are contemplated by Government.

दिल्ली से लखनऊ के लिये जनता गाड़ी

2864. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लखनऊ और दिल्ली के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों में बहुत भीड़ होती है और बहुत से यात्री गाड़ी पर सवार नहीं हो पाते;

(ख) क्या इस सेक्शन पर यात्रियों की अत्यधिक भीड़ को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार दिल्ली और लखनऊ के बीच एक जनता गाड़ी चलाने का है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह नयी गाड़ी कब तक चलाने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस सेक्शन पर यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये क्या वैकल्पिक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री खे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (घ) दिल्ली और लखनऊ के बीच सीधी चलने वाली गड़ियों में कुछ भीड़-भाड़ देखी गयी है। इस समय दिल्ली और लखनऊ के बीच एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है क्योंकि रास्ते के मुराबाद-बरेली और लखनऊ-उन्नाव खंडों पर अत्यधिक यातायात होने के कारण अतिरिक्त लाइन क्षमता उपलब्ध नहीं है, लखनऊ में टर्मिनस सुविधाओं का अभाव है और अतिरिक्त सवारी डिब्बों की कमी है। जब और जैसा ही अतिरिक्त साधन उपलब्ध होंगे, दिल्ली और लखनऊ के बीच एक-एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाने के प्रश्न पर यथावत विचार किया जायेगा।

शाहदरा-सहारनपुर रेलवे लाइन

2865. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शाहदरा-सहारनपुर रेलवे लाइन के वर्तमान ठेके की अवधि पूरे होने के बाद इस ठेके को समाप्त करने के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो कब तक निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री खे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). ऐसी कोई निदिष्ट अवधि नहीं है जिसके अन्त में इस रेलवे का ठेका समाप्त होता हो। अतः ठेका समाप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) इस लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के वित्तीय फलितार्थों का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार है।

सीमेंट के मूल्य

2867. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या सीमेंट के उत्पादकों की संख्या और बढ़ गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे सीमेंट के मूल्य पर भी किसी प्रकार से प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई निर्णय किया है कि देहातों में उचित मूल्य पर आसानी से सीमेंट मिले ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति के पश्चात् नए एकक लगाये गए हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) ऐसे अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सीमेंट का सम्भरण करने के लिए सहकारी समितियां निगम के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों से सीधे ही सीमेंट प्राप्त कर सकती हैं सीमेंट सम्भरणकर्ताओं को भी निर्देश दे दिये गये हैं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को अब तक मिल रहे सीमेंट से अधिक सीमेंट पहले वाले सीमेंट विक्रेताओं के द्वारा ही दिया जाना चाहिए। इस बात का निरन्तर ध्यान रखा जा रहा है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को सीमेंट के अभाव के कारण कठिनाई न उठानी पड़े।

CENSUS OF MACHINE TOOLS

2868. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

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

(a) whether his Ministry has undertaken a second census of machine tools;

(b) if so, the object and reasons thereof; and

(c) whether a report on the same will be laid on the Table of the House?

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

(b) The census of machine tools will provide information on the age of machine tools now in operation in different sectors of industry and the general pattern of the machine tools installed in the country. The information when compiled, will enable the engineering units to assess their competitiveness vis-a-vis other similar units both in the country and abroad. The data will also form the basis for making a rational estimate of the demand for machine tools in the coming years.

No reliable statistics on the number of machine tools installed in the country are available at present. The necessity for holding a census was also stressed by technical bodies such as the Development Council for Machine Tools and United Nations Seminar on Machine Tools. Government of India have accordingly decided to conduct a census of machine tools.

(c) Yes; the report of the Census of Machine Tools will be laid on the Table of the House after the work is completed and the report printed.

HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD., BHOPAL

2869. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that by 1970 the total losses to be suffered by the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal will amount to Rs. 32 crores;

(b) whether any schemes have been formulated to diversify production to bring down the losses; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by what time the Heavy Electricals Ltd. would be able to pass the present phase of losses and start making profit?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :
(a) to (c). It was envisaged in the Detailed Project Report itself of the Technical Consultants, which was accepted by Government that this undertaking would suffer losses to the extent of Rs. 32 crores by 1970. In view of the heavy capital investment and the inevitably gradual build-up of manufacturing capacity and labour productivity, losses to this extent are not unusual in specialised projects of this type and magnitude, during the first few years of production. With substantially increased production in the various manufacturing shops and with improved productivity, it is estimated that the company would break even by 1971-72 and would make a profit for that year and thereafter.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

2871. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at a meeting of the Board of Trade held in New Delhi, the representatives of the Textile industry voiced grave concern that unless immediate steps were taken to tackle the problems facing the textile industry the situation might go out of control;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the proposal to set up a Textile Corporation has not met with favourable response from the State Chief Ministers;

(c) whether the industry have already made repeated complaints to Government that piece meal measure to resolve the present crisis in the industry will not be effective; and

(d) if not, the steps Government propose to take to resolve the crisis?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Various representations have been received from the textile industry for giving relief to it. In addi-

tion to the measures announced in the Parliament on the 1st May, 1968, the following measures have been taken :

- (a) A special rebate of 5 per cent has been sanctioned in addition to the normal rebate of 5 per cent on the sale of handloom cloth by Cooperative Societies for a period of 4 weeks in the first instance which may later be extended up to a total period of 3 months.
- (b) A loan of Rs. 50 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Madras for re-lending to the Apex Cooperative Societies to enable the latter to purchase and stock yarn.
- (c) In addition to the self-help scheme of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation, the Central Government have decided to give additional cash assistance at a flat rate of 5 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports.
- (d) A special additional assistance of Rs. 2 per 10 lbs. as freight differential has been allowed to stimulate the export of cone/cheese yarn. This will especially help South Indian Mills exporting to the U.K. The Southern India Millowners' Association have also been advised to form an export group to ensure timely supplies of standard quality of yarn to the foreign buyers.
- (e) Further expansion of the industry has been stopped for the present; exception to be made only for the purposes of renovation and replacements.

In addition to the measures stated above, some others are also under consideration.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

2872. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Com-

mission has reported to have stressed the need for changing the process through which the country's industries have developed on a high cost basis in a sheltered market and for freeing large sector of industry from controls and licences to enable them to develop competitively; and

(b) if so, Government reaction in the matter ?

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

(a) The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission in his speech delivered on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Maharashtra Economic Development Council had referred, in general terms, to the suggestions already made in the Planning Commission's paper 'Approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan.'

(b) It is Government's policy that controls should be exercised only where it is in the larger interest of the economy.

COMMITTEE ON CLOSED TEXTILE MILLS IN MADRAS

2873. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 3-man Investigating Committee to go into the state of affairs of the five closed cotton textile mills in Madras State, has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by Government in the matter ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

PURCHASE OF COAL BY RAILWAYS

2874. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the stocks of coal held by the different Railways as on the 23rd July,

1967 and purchases made up to 31st August, 1967;

(b) the monthly purchase of coal from the National Coal Development Corporation and Singareni Collieries during the year 1967, giving quality of coal purchased; and

(c) the price negotiated or paid to the Corporation and Singareni Collieries for local coal from the 20th July, 1967 to 30th September, 1967?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of th House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1638/68].

SUSPENSION OF TRAIN SERVICES DUE TO SHORTAGE OF COAL

2875. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of train services suspended due to the shortage of coal and also the period of their suspension;

(b) the route mileage, the passenger and goods traffic and also the distance involved in the above suspension of services; and

(c) the stocks of coal accumulated in depots as on the 16th September, 1967 due to suspension of train services?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Due to shortage of coal some train services were curtailed during the period from 7-9-67 to 14-9-67. The figure of trains curtailed varied from day to day, the average number of passenger trains suspended being 615.

(b) About 297726 passenger train Kilometres were affected during the whole period from 7-9-67 to 14-9-67.

(c) It is presumed that the member has in view stocks of coal at pit-heads at the colliery depots. Accumulation of coal at such depots was not due to suspension of train services but because most private sector collieries refused to load coal to the Railways. The figure

of accumulated stocks is not available for 16th September, 1967. Pit-head stocks at the end of September, 1967 were 5.923 million tonnes as compared to 5.536 million tonnes at the end of the previous month according to figures published by the Coal Controller.

REPRESENTATION AGAINST DISMANTLING OF BRANCH LINES IN TAMILNAD

2876. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Government of Madras against the dismantling of four Branch Lines in Tamilnad; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The Government made a reference to the Government of Madras in regard to four branch lines asking them to confirm that there would be no difficulty in making arrangements for such additions to road transport capacity as might be found necessary in the event of closure of these branch lines. The Madras Government have replied so far in respect of only one out of these four lines and have expressed themselves against its closure. In respect of the other 3 lines no reply or representation has so far been received from the Madras Government.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

SHIFTING OF HEAD OFFICE OF BHARAT ALUMINIUM COMPANY

2877. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in the matter of shifting the Head Office of the Bharat Aluminium Company to a place near its two project sites in pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Undertakings Committee; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Bharat Aluminium Company has been permitted to continue the Head Office in Delhi temporarily pending finalisation of preliminary arrangements, including consultancy agreements, for the projects. The question of shifting it to a suitable place near one of the two projects being implemented by it will be considered after these preliminary arrangements have been completed.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL COLLABORATION WITH POLAND

2878. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations have been held between Poland and India for further expansion of trade and industrial collaboration between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total financial implications of the new schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir. No negotiations have been held recently between Poland and India for further expansion of trade and industrial collaboration.

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

MISBEHAVIOUR OF RAILWAY STAFF AT DELHI MAIN AND NEW DELHI STATIONS

2879. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large scale incidents of irresponsible and impolite behaviour of Railway staff at Delhi Main and New Delhi Railway stations; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to bring to book the erring staff ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No. A few complaints were, however, received.

(b) The complaints on receipt were thoroughly investigated and deterrent punishments were imposed on the erring staff. Adequate measures have also been taken to ensure reduction and investigation on the spot of such complaints.

REPORT OF EXPERT TEAM OF BRITISH STEEL CORPORATION

2880. SHRI MOHAMMAD

ISMAIL :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

SHR B. K. MODAK :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

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

(a) whether the British Steel Corporation expert team has submitted its report on the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon ?

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

(b) and (c). The report has been received recently and is under examination.

SHIFTING OF CHENGEL RAILWAY STATION

2881. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the result of the enquiry made by Sarvashri B. C. Ganguli and P. C. Aibara along with Shri S. C. Samanta, M.P., about the shifting of the Chengel Railway Station on the South Eastern Railway from its earlier site to the present one; and

(b) what increases, if any, in passenger and goods have resulted from the shifting of the station to the new site and the figures thereof monthwise since the date shifting became effective ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Decisions taken on matters regarding Chengel Station on South Eastern Rail-

way referred for adjudication to Sarvaswari B. C. Ganguli and P. B. Aibara are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1639/68].

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the details of passenger and goods traffic dealt with at this station in 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 (up to June) and the average monthly figures. There has been some increase in the traffic. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-1639/68].

RAILWAY BOARD'S STENOGRAPHERS' SERVICE SCHEME

2882. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the date from which the Railway Board's Stenographers' Service Scheme has been made effective;

(b) the policy that is being followed by Government in the matter of assigning seniority, confirmation, etc., of Stenographers recruited on the basis of the competitive examinations conducted by the U.P.S.C.;

(c) whether all the Stenographers appointed as direct recruits on the basis of the examinations held by the U.P.S.C. are being treated equally in all respects;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to remove the disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) 1-12-1954.

(b) Normally, the *inter-se* seniority of open market candidates, appointed as Stenographers on the results of the Stenographers Examinations held by the U.P.S.C., is determined by their order of merit, Stenographers appointed as a result of an earlier examination being senior to those appointed as a result of a subsequent examination.

(c) to (e). Prior to 1962, only staff already in railway service had been considered for regular and long-term appointment as Stenographers in the

Board's office, after they had qualified in an examination held by the U.P.S.C. The *inter-se* seniority of all such Stenographers was determined with reference to their continuous length of service in the grade in the Board's office. As such, there is no disparity.

TRACK RECORDING CAR

2883. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trial of the Track Recording Car manufactured with cent per cent indigenous parts by the South-Central Railway has proved successful and satisfactory as compared to its imported counterpart; and

(b) if so, whether the manufacturing work is to be taken up in the public sector or in the private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The trials for the track recording car have not yet been completed.

(b) The question of further manufacture will be taken up only after the trial results are available.

ISSUE OF TICKETS FOR G.T. EXPRESS BHOPAL

2884. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even the First Class passengers and V.I.Ps. cannot obtain tickets for themselves and their attendants from the Capital town of Bhopal to Jhansi or Itarsi in the G.T. Express and some other trains;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Attendant of a First Class Passenger who is dropped at such a Station as Bhopal cannot be picked up for onward or return journey by purchasing a fresh ticket for him the said destination; and

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw such restrictions which are causing harassment to the travelling public ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) From 1st June, 1968, the Central Railway imposed a distance restriction on

travel by Dakshin Express and G.T./A.C. Express between New Delhi and Balharshah, and under that restriction, even First Class passengers and their attendants could not travel by those trains from Bhopal to Jhansi or Itarsi.

The restriction was withdrawn before the month was out.

(b) Tickets for attendants of First Class passengers may be purchased from or to any station on the route covered by the First Class tickets in connection with which they are issued.

(c) In view of the answers to parts (a) and (b), this question does not arise.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH TUNISIA

2885. SHRI N. R. LASKAR ;
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a trade agreement between Tunisia and India has been signed recently;

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

(c) the quantum of assistance proposed to be given to Tunisia ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Trade Agreement between India and Tunisia, concluded on 5th October, 1960 continues to be in force. In July, 1968 an Indian delegation visited Tunisia for holding discussions with the Tunisian authorities in regard to the difficulties arising from the closure of the Suez Canal and the increased incidence of freight by the longer route *via* the Cape, particularly in so far as rock phosphate shipments from Tunisia were concerned. The delegations of the two countries agreed that phosphate shipments from Tunisia to India would have to be deferred until the reopening of the Suez Canal. In the meanwhile, in order to ensure the continuance of the smooth flow of trade between the two countries and to enable Tunisia to finance the purchases of her essential requirements from India, it

was agreed that the Government of India would facilitate the extension, by an appropriate agency, of a short-term credit of Rs. 20 million to the central purchasing organization of Tunisia. The precise manner in which this credit can be extended, the agency which will extend it and the terms and conditions are being worked out.

SELECTION OF A.S.Is. OF RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE

2886. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Assistant Sub-Inspectors of the Railway Protection Force who have been selected for the Eastern Railway as a result of December, 1967 examination;

(b) the number of those who appeared in the above examination;

(c) when was the result published; and

(d) the minimum educational qualifications of those who were selected ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) 61 Head Rakshaks have been selected for promotion to the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspectors.

(b) 281 Head Rakshaks appeared in the examination.

(c) The results were published on 26-2-68.

(d) Out of 61 Head Rakshaks selected for the post of Assistant Sub-Inspectors in the Railway Protection Force, 5 has passed Intermediate examination, 31 Matriculation examination or its equivalent standard and the remaining 25 had either failed in Matriculation examination or its equivalent standard.

DURGAPUR CHEMICALS (LTD.), WEST BENGAL

2887. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees, both officers as well as others, technical as

well as non-technical, now working in the Durgapur Chemical Ltd., West Bengal Government undertaking;

(b) whether the manning list of the company was jointly prepared by the foreign consultants M/s. Krebs & Co. Paris and the Durgapur Chemicals Ltd.

(c) if so, whether recruitment has been made according to the stipulation made in the manning list; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) the total number of employees now at Durgapur Chemicals Ltd., is 792. The classification is as under :—

Category	Technical	Non-Technical	Total
1. Officers	41	13	54
2. Staff	447	291	738
TOTAL	488	304	792

(b) M/s. Krebs & Co. Paris initially recommended a manning pattern with a staff of 470 for the factory at Durgapur. Subsequently a revised manning pattern was drawn up by the Durgapur Chemicals Ltd. with a total staff of 1,130. Now a final manning pattern of different production shops has been prepared by the company in consultation with the chief representative of M/s. Krebs & Co. Paris;

(c) According to the information furnished by the Company, recruitment has been made on the basis of requirement of personnel as per manning pattern revised by the Durgapur Chemicals Ltd.;

(d) Does not arise.

ट्रेक्टर बेचने वाली फर्मों के विरुद्ध शि.क.यतें

2888. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामाचतार शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को गैर-सरकारी फर्मों द्वारा ऊँचे मूल्यों पर ट्रैक्टरों के बेचे जाने की शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि किसानों को ट्रैक्टर निर्धारित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध हों, क्या कोई नया निर्णय किया गया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). प्रशुल्क आयोग से देश में निर्मित ट्रैक्टरों के उचित विक्रय मूल्य निर्धारित करने की दृष्टि से जांच करने के लिये कहा गया था। रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने तथा उसकी जांच कर लेने के पश्चात् देश में निर्मित विभिन्न नामों के ट्रैक्टरों के उच्चतम विक्रय मूल्यों को ट्रैक्टर (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1967 के ट्रैक्टर सम्बन्धी उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत 3 जून, 1968 को अधिसूचित कर दिये गये हैं। सरकार को इस प्रकार की कोई भी शिकायत नहीं मिली है कि अधिसूचना जारी किए जाने के पश्चात् ट्रैक्टरों के उत्पादक अथवा विक्रेता निर्धारित उच्चतम मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य पर ट्रैक्टर बेच रहे हैं।

DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

2889. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government feel that in view of the large population of India, development of small-scale industries would be more useful to India as is the case in Japan;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the number of small scale industries in place of heavy industries during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The successive five year plans of India have accorded a high priority to the programme of development of Small Scale Industries. It is also proposed that during the Fourth Plan the relationship between ancillary small units and the large units should be increasingly strengthened so that more small units can be set up as ancillaries.

दिल्ली से लखनऊ के बीच सीधी गाड़ी सेवा

2890. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि यातायात की दृष्टि से दिल्ली-मुरादाबाद-लखनऊ रेलवे लाइन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली से लखनऊ के बीच प्रातःकाल कोई सीधी गाड़ी न होने के कारण यात्रियों को बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार प्रातः काल दिल्ली से लखनऊ के बीच एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी आरम्भ करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) दिल्ली और लखनऊ के बीच दिन में एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाने के लिए कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ग) और (घ). इस समय दिल्ली और लखनऊ के बीच एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है क्योंकि रास्ते के मुरादाबाद-बरेली और लखनऊ-उन्नाव खण्डों पर अत्यधिक यातायात के कारण अतिरिक्त लाइन-क्षमता उपलब्ध नहीं, है लखनऊ में टर्मिनल सुविधाओं का अभाव है और अतिरिक्त सवारी डिब्बों की कमी है। जब और जैसे ही अतिरिक्त साधन उपलब्ध होंगे, दिल्ली और लखनऊ के बीच एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाने के प्रश्न पर यथावत विचार किया जायेगा।

रेल गाड़ियों में कंडक्टर गाई के लिये बैठने का स्थान

2891. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि रेल गाड़ियों के प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों में तैनात कंडक्टर गाई के बैठने का कोई स्थान निश्चित न होने के कारण यात्रियों को छोटे स्टेशनों पर उस से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उसके लिये रेल डिब्बों के मध्य में अथवा डिब्बों के प्रवेश द्वार पर एक स्थान आरक्षित करने का है, ताकि यात्री उसके साथ सुगमता से सम्पर्क स्थापित कर सकें; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) इस बात को हिदायत है कि गाड़ी के गाई के साथ कंडक्टर गाई के लिए भी ब्रेकयान में बैठने की जगह की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। इसके अलावा कंडक्टर गाई को चाहिए कि वह बाजू पर स्पष्ट दिखायी देने वाली एक पट्टी लगाये और जब गाड़ी स्टेशनों पर खड़ी हो तब प्लेटफार्म पर घूमता रहे, ताकि वह सभी दर्जों के यात्रियों की सहायता कर सके।

उपर्युक्त व्यवस्था को देखते हुए, छोटे स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों को कंडक्टर गाई से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने में कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

ई के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की मांग

2892. श्री देव राव पाटिल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नियंत्रित मूल्य वाले कपड़े के मूल्यों में वृद्धि कर दी है, किन्तु ई

के राज सहायता प्राप्त मूल्यों में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की है;

(ख) क्या बम्बई में हाल ही में हुई एक बैठक में रुई सलाहकार समिति ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि सभी प्रकार की रुई के सरकारी क्रय मूल्यों में 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की जाये; और

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

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद रफी कुरैशी) : (क) वाणिज्य मंत्री द्वारा 1 मई, 1968 को लोक सभा के पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में निर्यतित कपड़े के मूल्य में वृद्धि करने सम्बन्धी स्थिति स्पष्ट की गई है। जहां तक रुई का प्रश्न है, सरकार द्वारा "राज सहायता प्राप्त मूल्य" जैसे कोई मूल्य नियत नहीं किये गये हैं।

(ख) रुई सलाहकार बोर्ड ने अपनी 4 जुलाई, 1968 की बैठक में यह सुझाव दिया बताते हैं कि 1968-69 के मौसम में रुई के समर्थक मूल्यों में 1 से 5 प्रतिशत के मध्य वृद्धि की जाए।

(ग) 1968-69 के मौसम के लिये रुई-मूल्य-नीति विचाराधीन है।

TAKING OVER OF CLOSED TEXTILE MILLS BY MAHARASHTRA GOVERNMENT

2893. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the number of Textile Mills which have closed down or are on the verge of closure in the State of Maharashtra and the Mills taken over by the State Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : Seven textile mills are lying closed in the Maharashtra State. No notice of threatened closure has been received from any mill in the State. Five Textile Mills have been taken over by the Govern-

ment of India under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

RAILWAY QUARTERS ON N. E. RAILWAY

2894. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway quarters on the N. E. Railway with details of type of I, II and III separately;

(b) the number of railway quarters not provided with latrines with details of type I, II and III separately;

(c) the number of railway quarters non-electrified, giving details of type I, II and III separately; and

(d) the percentage of class I, II, III and IV railway staff provided with railway quarters, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The number of railway quarters on the N. E. Railway is as under :—

Type I	— 20,565
Type II	— 11,413
Type III	— 835

(b) About 30% of type I quarters and 9% of type II quarters are not provided with latrines.

(c) The number of non-electrified quarters is as under :—

Type I	— 14,578
Type II	— 4,387
Type III	— 206

(d) About 99% of class I staff, 90% of class II staff, 34% of class III staff and 37% of class IV staff are provided with quarters.

JEeps FOR RAILWAY OFFICERS

2895. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of jeeps provided to the Railway Officers on the Indian Railways;

(b) since when these jeeps have been provided to the Railway Officers;

(c) the total cost of these jeeps provided under the charge of the Indian Railways;

(d) the details of the objects and utility of jeeps provided to the Railway Officers; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the purchase of jeeps for the Indian Railways was necessitated for the purpose of serving the interest of a particular foreign firm than of serving the Railways?

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

EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY INDIAN RAILWAYS ON JEEPS

2896. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total emoluments paid to the Drivers and Cleaners engaged by the Indian Railways for driving and maintenance of jeeps in 1966-67; and

(b) the total cost of petrol, diesel oil etc. consumed by the jeeps during the same period?

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

TREATMENT OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES BY PRIVATE DOCTORS IN VARANASI DISTRICT

2897. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway employees who do not have reliance on medical treatment by the Railway doctors and undergo treatment by the doctors of their confidence are treated absent without authorisation and their salaries etc. are deducted even on submission of the Medical certificates from registered and recognised doctors in support of their proof of absence due to sickness;

(b) the number of Railway employees who remained under treatment of private doctors in Varanasi District (N.E.R.) from January, 1967 to December, 1967;

(c) the number of Railway employees out of them who have not been paid their salaries being treated as having been on leave without pay; and

(d) the number of Railway employees who have been taken under Disciplinary and Appeal Rules for the period of their absence under treatment of private doctors?

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 House.

ALLOTMENT OF RAILWAY LAND TO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AND OTHERS FOR CULTIVATION

2898. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the criterion in allotting the land belonging to the Railways for cultivation to the Railways employees and others;

(b) whether it is a fact that some plots of land have been allotted to Railway Officers in Varanasi District (N.E. Railway) suppressing the claims of eligible Railway employees;

(c) whether it is a fact that some Railway officers posted at Gorakhpur have been allotted land for cultivation at Jhansi or elsewhere in Varanasi District but they have no fair means to cultivate the land and they have sublet the plots on batai system like Jamindars;

(d) whether the Railway Administration is considering to frame a fair policy to allot Railway land to landless Railway employees giving preference to Class IV and III staff, respectively; and

(e) the number of Railway employees who have deposited the requisite rent of the Railway land for allotment in Varanasi District, but neither the land has been allotted nor the money has yet

been refunded for the last one year and above?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Surplus Railway land within station limits and in Railway Colonies fit for cultivation purposes is to be licensed in favour of Railway Employees in order of receipt of their applications. Similarly surplus cultivable land in between stations is normally to be licensed to the owners of the adjoining fields either through the State Govt. or directly by the Railways.

(b) No. Land is allotted in the order of receipt of applications from the Railway Employees.

(c) Presumably the Hon. Member is referring to allotment of land at Jhusi and not Jhansi. One acre of land at Jhusi has been allotted to an officer at present posted at Gorakhpur. He is getting it cultivated through some other agency. This plot was earlier handed over to the State Govt. but could not be settled by the State Govt. and brought under cultivation for a considerable period of time.

(d) No.

(e) During the year 1963-64 eleven Railway Employees had applied for land at Manjhi Station in Varanasi District and they had also deposited the requisite rent. The land at Manjhi was wrongly allotted by the Civil Authorities. The Railway Employees were asked either to apply for alternative land or for refund of the rent. Five out of the Eleven Employees applied for alternative land and allotments made to them. The remaining six Employees have neither applied for alternative land nor for the refund of the money.

UNIFORMS FOR THE RAILWAY STAFF WORKING IN RUNNING LOCO SHEDS

2899. **SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the categories of staff working in the Running Loco Sheds of Indian Railways who are not supplied with Uniforms and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the staff of the Running Loco Sheds are required to work on Engines for cleaning and fitting while putting on their own clothes which thus become dirty; and

(c) if so, whether Government contemplate making provision for the supply of uniforms to such staff?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The categories of staff working in the Running Loco Sheds of Railways who are not being given uniforms vary from Railway to Railway and include Loco and Asstt. Loco Foreman, Boiler Chargemen and certain skilled and Semi-skilled workmen. Uniforms are not supplied to these categories of staff as they do not come into public contact.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

LOSS TO RAILWAYS DUE TO FLOODS SABOTAGE AND STRIKES

2900. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total loss suffered by the Railways due to floods, sabotage and strikes of Railway employees in the last three years?

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

TRAVEL IN AIR-CONDITIONED COACHES BY RAILWAY OFFICERS

2901. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Officers of the Railway Ministry are allowed to travel in air-conditioned coaches;

(b) if so, the designations of such Officers;

(c) the reasons for giving them permission to use these air-conditioned coaches; and

(d) the annual expenditure incurred by the Railways on this account?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). In the Railway Ministry, as on the Railways, only officers of the rank of Junior Administrative grade and above are allowed to travel in air-conditioned accommodation while on duty. This is on the analogy of high officials of Government authorised to travel in air-conditioned class. When travelling on privilege passes, all gazetted officers are permitted to avail of air-conditioned class travel by paying one-third the difference between air-conditioned and I class.

(d) No statistics are maintained by Railways on account of travel on duty or otherwise by railway officers.

IMPORTS OF MUTTON TALLOW, COTTON WOOL ETC.

2902. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our demands for mutton tallow, cotton and wool etc. are met from our internal resources;

(b) if so, the reasons for which Government have issued import licences for these commodities;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange spent for the import of these commodities during the last three years; and

(d) the names of the parties which imported these items ?

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

(b) Import of Mutton Tallow, cotton and wool is necessary to meet the demand for raw material of the industries using these materials.

(d) Details of import licences issued, including the names of the parties to whom the licences are issued, are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, published by the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, copy of which is supplied regularly to the Parliament Library.

(c) A Statement is attached.

Statement

IMPORTS OF MUTTON TALLOW, COTTON AND WOOL DURING THE YEARS 1965-66 TO 1967-68

Value in Rs. '000

Description	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1. Mutton Tallow	48,784	20,280	77,130
2. Cotton	4,62,060	5,64,338	8,34,815
3. Wool.	50,304	1,14,633	1,18,034

TRADE DELEGATIONS

2903. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of trade delegations sent abroad during the last five years and the number among them which were joined by the Minister;

(b) the purpose of these delegations and the names of members of each delegation; and

(c) the amount of expenditure incurred on each delegation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Sixty-two Trade Delegations have been sent abroad by Government of India during the last five years and Ten among them were joined by the Minister. These figures do not include Sales/Study Teams sent out by the Trade.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the purpose of these delegations, the names of the Members of each delegation and the amount of expenditure incurred on each delegation is laid on the

Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.*
See No. LT-1640/68].

EXPORT OF RAILWAY WAGONS TO U.S.S.R.

2904. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ten thousand Railway wagons are likely to be exported to U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, whether these wagons will be manufactured in the Railway Workshops; and

(c) if not, the reason for getting the entire quantity manufactured by the private sector ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Export of Railway Wagons to U.S.S.R. is estimated to be as follows :—

1969	10-12 Prototypes
1970-71	2000
1971-72	4000
1972-73	8000
1973-74	10,000
1974-75	10,000
1975-76	10,000
1976-77	10,000

(b) The question of manufacture of some of these wagons in the Railway Workshops is under consideration.

(c) The manufacture of railway wagons has traditionally developed in the private sector which has acquired adequate capacities for manufacturing wagons. The production programmes for the order from U.S.S.R. will be so organised as to make the best use of the capacities available in the country.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN OF HINDUSTAN STEEL LTD.

2905. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES
AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present Chairman of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. has been ap-

pointed with a view to improving the working of the steel plants;

(b) if so, the qualifications of the Chairman;

(c) whether any selection was made; and

(d) if so, the particulars of other candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES
AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :
(a) to (d). It is the duty and responsibility of the Chairman and his colleagues on the Board of Directors of the Company to run its affairs in the most efficient and effective manner. The present Chairman, Hindustan Steel Ltd., has wide and varied experience of industry, trade and administration. He has held several important assignments, viz., Director, Hindustan Lever, Director, Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta; Chairman, Food Corporation of India. The names of a number of other persons from diverse fields had also been considered.

M/s. COOPER ALLEN LTD., KANPUR

2906. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cooper Allen Company Limited, Kanpur has started working in full swing;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have taken a final decision to take over this unit; and -

(d) if not, the reasons for the vacillation and delay ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :
(a) and (b). The Cooper Allen Branch as a Unit of the British India Corporation is carrying on within the limits imposed by finance.

(c) and (d). The Defence Ministry is considering to take over the Cooper Allen Unit.

EXPORT OF BONES

2907. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the export of bones has gone down ;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the amount of foreign exchange earned from the export of bones during the years 1965 to 1967 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). Exports of crushed bones increased in quantity, but declined in value during 1967-68 when compared with the exports during 1966-67. Exports from 1965-66 up to 1967-68 stood as follows :

(Quantity in Lakh Kg.)
(Value in Rs. lakhs)
(Post devaluation)

Years	Quantity	Value
1965-66 .	565	441
1966-67 .	679	552
1967-68 .	750	516

The decline in value is attributable to lower unit price realization on account of competition from several countries.

IMPORT REPLENISHMENT FOR WOOLLEN HOSIERY EXPORTERS

2908. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9109 on the 30th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since considered the report of the Textile Commissioner regarding the import replenishment to be allowed to the registered exporters against woollen hosiery exports; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The report of the Textile Commissioner regarding import replenishment

to be allowed to registered exporters against woollen hosiery is still under Government's consideration.

यमन के साथ व्यापार

2909. श्री सुबर्ण सिंह

बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि यमन भारत के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाना चाहता है; और

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

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) दोनों अर्थ-व्यवस्थाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति के ढाँचे के अन्दर-अन्दर व्यापार के परिमाण को बढ़ाने के प्रश्न की सतत् समीक्षा की जा रही है और काहिरा स्थित हमारे राज-दूत ऐसी संभावनाओं के व्यापक आंकलन कर रहे हैं।

INCREASE IN PRICES OF STEEL

2910. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations for the upward revision of steel prices have been accepted by Government;

(b) if so, what is the basis for the upward revision of prices and what is the enhancement of price in each category of steel;

(c) when were the prices revised last time and what new factors have compelled further revision since then; and

(d) what are comparative prices of steel items in the international market and what steps are being taken to ensure that the prices come down with the expansion of productive capacity ?

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

by the Joint Plant Committee on 31-7-68.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the prices as on 29-7-68 and on or after midnight of 30/31-7-68 and the increases allowed is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1641/68*]. A general revision of prices were last made on the 1st May, 1967 for a period of one year only. Thereafter the cost of production of steel had increased owing to the increase in the price of coal, the rate of railway freight, sale tax, wages and dearness allowance etc.

(d) A statement showing the comparative prices of some of the steel items in India and other countries is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1641/68*]. It is the endeavour of Government to ensure that prices are kept at a reasonable level by raising productive efficiency as well as by expansion productive capacity.

COMMITTEE ON CLOSED TEXTILE MILLS

2911. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Textile Mills in the country have closed down;

(b) if so, which of the textile mills have stopped production, causes of their closure, the extent to which the production is likely to be affected and the number of workers facing unemployment;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government contemplate appointing Investigation Committees to look into the closure of these mills and suggest remedies; and

(d) whether any Committees have been appointed and, if so the names of the members of these Committees, their terms of reference and the period fixed for completing their investigation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a). 55 Textile Mills were closed in the country at the end of June, 1968.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1642/68*].

RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEES

2912. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the various Advisory Committees, Boards or any other such Organisations connected with his Ministry and the names of their members and functions assigned to each of them;

(b) the number of members in each Committee or Board who are publicmen and the number out of them who are Officials;

(c) whether the nomination of members is for one term only and, if not, for how many terms a member can be renominated and what is the duration of term; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on these Committees during the year 1967-68 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1643/68*].

CASES OF MALPRACTICES IN MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS

2913. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases discovered during the period from 1st April to 30th June, 1968 involving corruption, bribery, theft and other criminal offences in his Ministry;

(b) the number of officials (class-wise) and non-officials involved;

(c) the number of cases in which prosecution was launched and how many cases were referred to C.B.I.;

(d) the number of cases of similar nature which were reported in 1967-68, how many of these resulted in conviction and against how many persons De-

partmental action was taken, giving details; and

(e) the steps taken to prevent such cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). There has been no such case involving any official or non-official, in so far as the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals is concerned.

(e) Does not arise.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND BOARDS

2914. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of various Advisory Committees, Boards or any other such organisations connected with his Ministry, the names of their members and functions assigned to each of them;

(b) how many members in each Committee or Board are publicmen and how many of them are officials;

(c) whether nomination of members is for one term only and, if not, how many terms a member can be renominated and what is the duration of a term; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on these organisations during the year 1967-68 ?

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

सोनाई रेलवे स्टेशन

2915. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छोटी लाइन पर अछनेरा और कासगंज जंक्शनों के बीच कौन कौन से स्टेशन इस समय हानि पर चल रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस लाइन के भ्रंसा, परखम और मुरसान स्टेशनों पर

यात्रियों के किराये से होने वाली आय सोनाई रेलवे स्टेशन पर होने वाली आय से कम है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा सोनाई स्टेशन को जंक्शन बनाने की अनुमति नहीं दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार सोनाई रेलवे स्टेशन पर परीक्षण के रूप में माल बुक करने की अस्थायी व्यवस्था कर रही है ताकि इससे रेलवे प्रशासन को लाभ अथवा हानि होने का पता लगाया जा सके ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) वित्तीय परिणामों को स्टेशन-वार तैयार नहीं किया जा सकता ।

(ख) परखम और मुरसान स्टेशनों पर यात्री यातायात से जो आमदनी होती है, वह सोनाई स्टेशन पर यात्री यातायात से होने वाली आमदनी से अधिक है और प्रैसा स्टेशन पर सोनाई स्टेशन की अपेक्षा यात्री यातायात से कम आमदनी होती है ।

(ग) सोनाई एक अंडी स्टेशन है जो मथुरा-हाथरस-मीटर लाइन खण्ड पर मुरसान और राया स्टेशनों के बीच स्थित है । सोनाई स्टेशन पर जंक्शन की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । फिर भी, मुरसान और राया स्टेशनों के बीच किसी ऐसे स्थान पर पार-स्टेशन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जो परिचालन की दृष्टि से उपयुक्त हो ।

(घ) जी नहीं । जांच से पता चला है कि सोनाई स्टेशन को माल की बुकिंग के लिए खोलने के लिए यातायात की दृष्टि से औचित्य नहीं है ।

खनन तथा सम्बन्धित मशीनरी परि-योजना, दुर्गापुर

2916. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खनन तथा सम्बन्धित मशीनरी परियोजना, दुर्गापुर में कुल कितनी पूंजी

लगाई गई है तथा उसमें लगाई गई विदेशी पूंजी कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त कारखाने में क्या-क्या उपकरण बनाये जाते हैं, उसके कमचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने भारतीय हैं तथा कितने विदेशी; और

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों में उक्त कारखाने द्वारा कितनी विदेशी मूद्रा अर्जित की गई थी ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) 31 मार्च 1968 तक इसमें कुल विनियोजन 48.80 करोड़ रुपये का हुआ था जिसमें से 19.05 करोड़ रुपये इक्विटी पूंजी के रूप में और 29.75 करोड़ रुपये ऋण के रूप में था। इसमें विदेशी पूंजी बिल्कुल नहीं लगाई गई है।

(ख) कोयला खनन मशीनें तथा सम्बद्ध उत्पाद जैसे कन्वेयर, कोयला काटने के यन्त्र, कम्बाइन तथा कोयला भरने और ढुलाई के यन्त्र और बिचें, पम्पों के पंखे रेलवे इंजन, कोयले के काम में सहायक उपकरण तथा विविध साज-सामान और फालतू हिस्से। 1-4-1968 को कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 6,473 थी जिनमें से 12 विदेशी थे।

(ग) अभी तक कोई भी निर्यात नहीं किया गया है।

LAND FOR ALLOY TOOL AND SPECIAL STEEL PLANT AT PATRATH (BIHAR)

2917. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government had decided to allot 824 acres of land to Birla Brothers for setting up an Alloy Tool and Special Steel Plant at Patrath at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per acre;

(b) if so, when and how this decision was taken; and

(c) the present position of the proposed plant ?

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

(a) Bihar Government have allotted 526.49 acres of land to M/s. Bihar Alloy Steels, Ltd., a firm belonging to the Birla Group, for setting up an Alloy, Tool and Special Steel Plant and its Housing Colony at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per acre.

(b) The decision was taken by the Bihar State Government on the 6th February, 1967, on an application made by the party.

(c) Out of area allotted, they have taken formal possession of 483.59 acres of tenancy land. They have also taken possession of 42.90 acres of Government land for which formal orders of transfer have not yet issued.

The firm have finalised collaboration for know-how with the Scheider Group of France. Arrangements have also been made for power and water. Contour and boundary survey and subsoil investigation have been completed. The release of foreign exchange for the import of equipment is under consideration of the Government, to enable them to obtain the necessary import licence for import of equipment.

ROYALTY ON COAL

2918. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments have demanded that royalty on coal which is levied at present on *advalorem* basis should be based on tonnage basis; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). By and large, the State Governments requested that Royalty on coal should be on tonnage basis. The Coal Advisory Council has also accepted this recently, in principle. Further details are being worked out.

HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS LTD.

2919. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :**
Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. has decided to appoint three agents in the U.S.A. and Canada in a promotional effort to boost the export of machine tools to these countries;

(b) if so, the names of firms which are to be appointed as agents; and

(c) the total remuneration to be paid to these agents ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Two Agents have so far been appointed and they are Messrs. Global Development Design, California U.S.A. and Messrs Eastern Machines Incorporated, Maryland, Washington, U.S.A. The Agency arrangements between Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore with the above mentioned parties are in the nature of commercial contracts and it is not considered appropriate to divulge the details of remuneration etc. paid to these Agents another terms of the Agency arrangements.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

2920. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :**
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of accidents on each Railway between 1st March, 1967 and 31st March, 1968;

(b) the number of persons who were killed and injured and the amount of compensation paid to them or to their heirs;

(c) the total cost of damage to the railway property;

(d) a break-up of the accidents cause-wise; and

(e) the salient details of the urgent measures taken to prevent similar accidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Railway-wise figures of train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, trains running into road traffic at level crossings and fires in trains that occurred between 1-3-1967 to 31-3-1968 are as under :—

<i>Railway</i>	<i>No. of accidents</i>
Central	111
Eastern	65
Northern	161
North Eastern	168
Northeast Frontier	167
Southern	144
South Central	128
South Eastern	122
Western	128
TOTAL	1194

(b) Two hundred and thirty four persons were killed and 1,045 injured in these accidents.

The total amount of compensation paid under Indian Railways Act and Fatal Accidents Act from March, 1967 to March, 1968 was Rs. 5,14,283.

Similar information relating to the amount of compensation paid under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 in the case of railway employees killed or injured in train accidents is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Cost of damage to railway property involved in these accidents was estimated at approximately Rs. 1,59,18,350.

(d) Of the 1194 accidents, 725 were due to failure of railway staff, 143 due to failure of other than railway staff, 150 due to failure of railway equipment, 118 were accidental in nature 12 due to sabotage and the causes of 20 accidents could not be established. The causes of 26 cases are under finalisation.

(e) The Safety Campaign has been further intensified to bring home to the

staff particularly those connected with the running of trains the imperative need of observing the prescribed rules and procedures meticulously. Spot checks have been intensified to see that staff do not violate the safety rules and indulge in short-cut methods.

REMOVAL OF ALARM CHAIN FROM TRAINS

2921. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that alarm chains have been removed from the trains running on Jhansi-Manikpur and Banda-Kanpur lines;

(b) whether this would not help the dacoits with whom this area is infested;

(c) what alternative protective precautions are taken on these lines after depriving the passengers of the protection of the alarm chains;

(d) in what other sectors has this new idea of removing alarm chains been enforced so far or is going to be enforced in the near future; and

(e) the specific reasons for trying out this dangerous experiment at the risk of the passengers, particularly the women passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The alarm chains were not removed but were temporarily blanked off from 1-4-68 to 30-4-68. At present the usual alarm chain provision is operative.

(b) No case of dacoity took place on trains on the sections concerned during the period alarm chain apparatus remained blanked off.

(c) Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police staff were deputed to escort the night passenger trains when the alarm chains were blanked off.

(d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

(e) The reason for blanking off alarm chains on certain trains/sections was the

very heavy misuse of alarm chain apparatus by unsocial elements for stopping trains out of course and without any justifiable reasons. This affected the running of trains including important Mail and Express trains and caused much inconvenience to the travelling public. There are standing instructions to Railways that in the interest of security of ladies travelling on trains, the alarm chains in the ladies compartments should remain operative.

HEAVY MACHINE BUILDING PROJECT, RANCHI

2922. SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Heavy Machine Building Project of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited Ranchi, which had been producing 20 per cent of its rated capacity 2 years back, has now gone into full production;

(b) if so, whether this is because of Bokaro Steel Plant or due to some other reasons;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Machine Building Project is not accepting orders for the manufacture of machines from any of the factories except Bokaro Steel Plant and even if an order is accepted, it is done only on the condition that the desired machines would be manufactured after 4 years;

(d) if so, whether all these machines which could be manufactured at Ranchi are being imported from foreign countries; and

(e) whether Government have drawn up any scheme for increasing the capacity of the existing machine building plants and for setting up new factories, and if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). A project of this nature inevitably has a long gestation period as production build-up is gradual with increased productivity taking place over a

period of time as skills are acquired by the workers on heavy and sophisticated technological equipment and machinery. According to the perspective plan prepared by the Soviet experts, the ultimate capacity of 80,000 tonnes a year is to be achieved only by 1975-76.

(c) No, Sir. The most important and sizeable order of the H.E.C., however, relates to manufacture of equipment and machinery for the Bokaro Steel Plant, comprising about 98,000 tonnes of mechanical equipment, technological steel structures and machine tools. On the basis of the present orders, the Plant would be satisfactorily loaded only upto 1970-71. For the type of machines to be manufactured in this plant, it takes considerable time to prepare designs, technological documents, and arrange for castings, forging and other materials besides a substantial period for manufacture of the composite machines. The need for orders sufficiently in advance is therefore important.

(d) According to the Standing Procedure, import of any equipment can be allowed only if the same type of equipment is not available indigenously to the required time schedule.

(e) There is no such proposal.

भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची

2923. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र को सप्ताई की जा रही मशीनों की कीमतें बढ़ाई जायें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची में निर्मित मशीनों की निर्माण लागत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में उन मशीनों के ब्रूथों से अधिक है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि रांची मशीनें आधुनिक हैं और विदेशों की अपेक्षा कच्चा माल तथा मजदूरी सस्ती है परन्तु कु-प्रबन्ध के कारण निर्माण लागत अधिक है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इसके प्रबन्ध को सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के लिए भारी इंजीनियरी निगम द्वारा निर्माण की जा रही मशीनों तथा उपकरणों का मूल्य अभी निश्चित किया जाना है और यह प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है।

(ग) से (च). यद्यपि भारी इंजीनियरी निगम में उत्पादन लागत विशेषकर विशिष्ट उपकरणों की लागत काफी अधिक है तो भी सामान्य रूप से यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि इस प्रकार की मशीनों और उपकरण के द्वारा विदेशी सम्भरणकर्त्ताओं द्वारा उद्धृत मूल्यों से सर्वथा अधिक होता है और न अधिकांश मामलों में तुलना करना ही व्यावहारिक होगा। भारी इंजीनियरी कारखाने जैसी बड़ी परियोजना के प्रारम्भिक वर्षों में लागत मूल्य निकालने के लिए न केवल उन अनुभागों की अप्रयुक्त क्षमता जिनके उत्पादन में कुछ वर्षों तक कार्य करने के पश्चात् गति आती है को ध्यान में रखा जाता है अपितु श्रम उत्पादितता को भी ध्यान में रखना होता है जिसमें ज्यों-ज्यों कर्मचारी अधिक ज्ञान तथा अनुभव प्राप्त करते जाते हैं, धीरे-धीरे सुधार होता जाता है, भारी इंजीनियरी निगम में न केवल उत्पादन बढ़ाने अपितु श्रमिकों की उत्पादितता बढ़ाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए गये हैं अपितु माल के साने से जाने की उपयुक्त-व्यवस्था करने के लिए, और प्रबन्धकों द्वारा विभिन्न स्तरों पर निरीक्षण तथा समन्वय में सुधार करने के लिए भी उपाय किये गए हैं।

लोहे की चकतियाँ (आयरन डिस्क)

2924. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ट्रैक्टरों तथा बैलों द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले हेरों के बढ़ते हुए उपयोग के कारण देश में प्रति वर्ष कृषि औजारों में लाखों की संख्या में उपयोग की जाने वाली चकतियों (डिस्क) का निर्माण करने के लिये क्या योजना बनाई गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसी चकतियों के आयात पर रोक लगा दी गई है और अपने देश में इनका निर्माण एक सीमित संख्या में ही रहा है जिसके फलस्वरूप कृषि औजारों का निर्माण करने वाले कारखानों में संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) सरकार ने कृषि औजारों में काम आने वाली हार्ड कार्बन स्टील डिस्कस (इस्पाती चकतियाँ) बनाने के लिए संगठित क्षेत्र में निम्न-लिखित फर्मों की योजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी है :—

क्र०	फर्म का नाम	स्वीकृत क्षमता
सं०		
1.	मेसर्स डेटस एजेंसी लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली	2.00 लाख प्रति वर्ष
2.	मेसर्स प्रोमोटर फूड कारपोरेशन	1.5 लाख प्रति वर्ष
3.	मेसर्स एग्रीकल्चरल डिस्कस इण्डिया लिमिटेड	1.00 लाख प्रति वर्ष

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त इस्पाती चकतियों (स्टील डिस्कस) का निर्माण करने के कुछ

अन्य प्रस्ताव भी प्राप्त हुए हैं और वे विचाराधीन हैं। बैलों द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले यन्त्रों के लिए इस्पाती चकतियों (स्टील डिस्कस) का निर्माण लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में हो रहा है।

(ख) 16", 18", 20", 22", 24" तथा 26" की हार्ड कार्बन सार्दी इस्पाती चकतियों के आयात की अनुमति नहीं है। अन्य सापों की चकतियों का आयात पुराने आयातकों द्वारा अपने लाइसेंस कोटे के मूल्य के 5 प्रतिशत तक किया जा सकता है। इन सापों की चकतियों का स्टॉक राज्य व्यापार निगम के पास भी रहता है जिससे इन औजार निर्माताओं की सम्पूर्ण आवश्यकता पूरी की जा सकती है। वास्तविक उपयोक्ताओं की थोड़े मूल्य की आवश्यकताओं पर जो पुराने आयातकों द्वारा पूरी नहीं हो पाती तदर्थ आधार पर किया जाता है। सूचना मिली है कि चकतियाँ बनाने वाले देशी उत्पादकों को पर्याप्त आर्डर नहीं मिल रहे हैं। यदि पर्याप्त आर्डर प्राप्त हों तो वे न केवल अपने उत्पादन को ही बढ़ा सकते हैं अपितु अपनी क्षमता भी बढ़ा सकते हैं।

(ग) चकती तथा औजार निर्माताओं के प्रतिनिधियों की हाल ही में एक बैठक आयोजित की गई थी। उसमें इस बात पर सहमति प्रकट की गई थी कि देश का उत्पादन सम्भावित मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। इसलिए किसानों में चकतियों का उचित और समान वितरण करने के लिए कृषि-उद्योग निगमों द्वारा इनका आयात करने के लिए प्रबन्ध किए गये हैं।

भारी मशीनों तथा औजारों के सम्बन्ध में आधारभूत अनुसंधान तथा डिजाइन

2925. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राची में रूसी सहयोग से भारी मशीनों तथा औजारों के सम्बन्ध में आधारभूत अनुसंधान और डिजाइन का काम प्रारम्भ करने की विषा में अब तक

क्या प्रगति हुई है और इस सम्बन्ध में धीमी प्रगति के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णवर्द्धन अली अहमद) : देश में धातु उद्योगों से सम्बन्धित संयंत्रों तथा उपकरणों के पूरे डिजाइन बनाने की सुविधाओं का विकास करने तथा उन्हें सुदृढ़ बनाने में सहायता करने के लिये मार्च, 1968 में सोवियत रूस के मेसर्स गियरोमैज से एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गए थे। हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के केन्द्रीय इंजीनियरी तथा डिजाइन ब्यूरो को लौह तथा अलौह धातुओं के संयंत्र के डिजाइन बनाने की एक पूरी संस्था बनाने तथा भारी इंजीनियरी निगम के सभी मशीन निर्माण संयंत्र के उपकरणों के नमूने बनाने की भी विद्यमान सुविधाओं का विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है। सोवियत विशेषज्ञ सहायता की आवश्यकता किन-किन क्षेत्रों में और किस सीमा तक पड़ेगी, इसका एक विस्तृत कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जा रहा है और इसको शीघ्र ही रूसी अधिकारियों से मिलकर अन्तिम रूप दिया जायगा। इसमें जितनी योजना तथा कार्य है उसकी दृष्टि से अब तक की प्रगति धीमी अथवा असंतोषजनक नहीं समझी जा सकती।

LOSS TO RAILWAY DUE TO FLOODS

2926. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss of Railway property due to the floods during the first fortnight of July 1968;

(b) the number of passengers who were affected due to the trains having been stranded during the floods; and

(c) the relief measures that were undertaken and the expenditure incurred thereon ?

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

COMPETITION FROM CHINA IN CONSUMER GOODS

2927. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is losing the market for consumer goods in Nepal and the South East Asian countries as a result of competition from China; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to recover the lost ground ?

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

(b) Our overall exports to the South-East Asia region have shown an upward trend in 1967-68, although in the case of Nepal, there was a decline during this period. The position of trade with the countries in the South-East Asia region is constantly under review and appropriate steps are taken from time to time to increase the exports to these countries.

RAILWAY BOARD'S TENDER COMMITTEE

2928. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tender Committee of the Railway Board had talks with the Joint Working Committee of the Coal Industry in Calcutta regarding the prices of coal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

LICENCE TO THE BIRLAS FOR MANUFACTURE OF NYLON YARN

2929. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news report in the States-

man of the 24th June, 1968 about giving a licence to the Century-Enka Company, set up by the Birlas in collaboration with a Dutch and West German partner to manufacture nylon yarn; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The entire question is under consideration of Government.

DEMAND FOR DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF SHEETS

2930. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for G.C. Sheets, B.P. Sheets and G.B.P. Sheets is in excess of supply and there is blackmarketing in these items and that even when the Joint Plant Committee makes an allotment of such items, the manufacturing companies often do not supply the same;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to increase the production of these sheets to relieve shortage; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to ensure better distribution of the available quantities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) It is a fact that the demand for G.C. Sheets, B.P. Sheets and C.R.B.P. Sheets is in excess of supply. Complaints have been received that these items are sold at very high prices in the market. Supplies, however, are effected against priorities issued by the Steel Priority Committee. Only after meeting the demands recommended by the Steel Priority Committee, other orders are taken up for despatch by producers in Chronological sequence.

(b) Hindustan Steel Limited have started production of G.C. Sheets. The total availability will be increased during 1968-69 by 72,000 tonnes. Similarly, CRBP Sheets production will also be

increased from 1,70,000 tonnes to 2,60,000 tonnes per year from 1969-70 onwards. There is no increase in production of Hot Rolled B.P. Sheets at present.

(c) Various suggestions in regard to improvement of the present procedure of distribution are now being reviewed by Government.

LOSS INCURRED BY HINDUSTAN STEEL LTD.

2931. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA
JHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Ltd., has incurred a loss of about Rs. 40 crores during the year 1967-68; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to improve the working of the three steel Plants of the Company ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a). As the annual accounts of Hindustan Steel Limited for the year 1967-68 have not yet been finally approved by the Board of Directors of the Company, it is not possible to indicate the exact amount of the loss sustained by the Company.

(b) The remedial measures taken or being taken to improve the working of the Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Limited have been indicated in the Paper entitled "performance of Hindustan Steel Ltd." which was placed on the Table of the House on the 5th April, 1968.

LATE ARRIVAL OF FRONTIER MAIL AT DELHI

2932. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Frontier Mail which left Bombay Central on the 9th July, 1968 reached Delhi on the 12th July after nearly 60 hours;

(b) whether it is a fact that the train was delayed because of the breaches on the Railway line between Kota and Sawai Madhopur;

(c) whether there was a considerable delay in taking a decision to divert the train to the Kota Bina line; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

THEFT OF COAL ON CHUPRA-GORAKHPUR SECTION

2933. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH**: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the ex-Finance Minister of Bihar wrote a letter to the General Manager, North Eastern Railway regarding the widespread theft of coal on Chupra-Gorakhpur line in Masrakh, Rajapatti and Dighu Doboweli;

(b) if so, whether the Intelligence Branch has conducted any inquiry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a). Yes, a letter alleging theft of coal from Railway engines between Rajapatti and Dighua Doboweli Stations was received on 31-1-1968.

(b) and (c). Yes, on 30-3-1968 a raid was organised by the squad of the Special Intelligence Branch of the Railway Protection Force, at gate No. 18 between Rajapatti and Dighua Doboweli Stations on North Eastern Railway. Two accused persons were arrested and about 168 kilograms of coal which was thrown from YP Engine No. 2545 was recovered. The arrested persons along with the recovered coal were handed over to the Government Railway Police, Siwan, who registered a case on crime No. 14 u/s 379/411/409 IPC on 30-3-68 and the case is under investigation.

PURCHASES OF NICKEL FROM CANADA

2934. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH**: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to purchase nickel from Canada; and

(b) if so, at what price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to purchase nickel at 94 cents per pound f.o.b. Canadian port.

अखिल भारतीय स्टेशन मास्टर संघ

2935. **श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय स्टेशन मास्टर संघ ने बार-बार होने वाली रेलवे दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार को अप्रैल में कोई अभ्यावेदन दिया था;

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

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख). अप्रैल, 1968 में अखिल भारतीय स्टेशन मास्टर संघ जिसको मान्यता नहीं मिली है, की ओर से एक संसद् सदस्य ने एक अभ्यावेदन दिया था जिसमें रेल दुर्घटनाओं की रोक थाम और स्टेशन मास्टरों की सेवा की शर्तों में सुधार लाने के लिए कुछ सुझाव दिये गये थे।

(ग) इस अभ्यावेदन में उठाये गये मुद्दों पर गुण-दोष के आधार पर विचार किया जा रहा है और जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक होगा उपयोग कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

रेलवे के लिये वेतन आयोग

2936. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे के लिये एक पृथक वेतन आयोग स्थापित किये जाने की मांग की गई है; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख). रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए एक अलग वेतन आयोग बनाने की मांग अक्सर की जाती है। सरकार की नीति यह नहीं है कि केवल रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए एक वेतन आयोग स्थापित किया जाय।

इस्पात की वितरण प्रणाली में सुधार

2937. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार इस्पात की वितरण प्रणाली में सुधार करने के प्रयत्न कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस पर से नियंत्रण हटाये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) 1 मई 1967 से सभी प्रकार के लोहे और इस्पात के मूल्यों और वितरण पर से कानूनी नियंत्रण पहले ही हटाया जा चुका है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भारतीय सीमेंट निगम द्वारा दो कारखानों की स्थापना

2938. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय सीमेंट निगम द्वारा मैसूर तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों में

प्रत्येक में एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकृति दे दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बून्दी, राजस्थान में जहां चूने का पत्थर उपलब्ध है एक सीमेंट फैक्ट्री स्थापित करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

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

(ख) सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया ने राजस्थान के बून्दी क्षेत्र में चूने के पत्थर की खानों के उपलब्ध होने के बारे में अभी जांच पड़ताल नहीं की है। यदि अन्य प्रकार की स्थिति उपयुक्त रही तो कारखाना स्थापित करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी। सरकार की वर्तमान नीति यह है कि जहां तक संभव हो सके कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में सीमेंट कारखाने लगाए जाएं। इस आधार पर राजस्थान कम प्राथमिकता वाले स्थान में आता है।

13 मई, 1966 से सीमेंट उद्योग से लाइसेंस हटा दिया गया है। अब देश में कहीं भी सीमेंट का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए किसी भी व्यक्ति को सरकार से लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

पूर्वी अफ्रीका को भारतीय चाय प्रति-निधि मण्डल

2939. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय चाय का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये एक भारतीय चाय प्रतिनिधि मण्डल पूर्वी अफ्रीका भेजा जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय भारत किन देशों को तथा किन दरों पर चाय निर्यात कर रहा है; और

(ग) चाय के निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया बेलिये संख्या LT-1644/68]।

(ग) चाय का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये किये गये कुछ अधिक महत्वपूर्ण उपाय ये हैं :

(1) उन चाय परिषदों, जो कुछ क्षेत्रों में चाय की पेय के रूप में खपत बढ़ाने के लिये संगठित की गई, में अन्य उत्पादक देशों के साथ भाग लेना, (2) ब्रिटेन, पश्चिम यूरोप, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका तथा आस्ट्रेलिया में चाय-बोर्ड के कार्यालयों के माध्यम से भारतीय चाय के लिये संवर्धनात्मक उपाय करना, (3) विदेशों में होने वाले व्यापार मेलों एवं प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेना, (4) विशेष अवसरों पर प्रमुख होटलों तथा रेस्तराओं, छुट्टी मनाने के स्थलों आदि में भारतीय चाय के नमूने बांटना, (5) विदेशों में प्रचार के समुचित माध्यमों से प्रचार और (6) चुने हुए बाजारों के स्थानीय मिश्रकों तथा पैकरो के सहयोग से शुद्ध भारतीय चाय के विशेष पैकटों का संवर्धन।

फरवरी 1968 में निर्यात शुल्क की मूल्यानुसार एकसम दर के लागू करने से तथा विज्ञापन एवं प्रचार पर किये गये खर्चों के विषय में आयकर के आकलन में 1968-69 के बजट में दी गयी रियायतों से भी चाय के निर्यात को बढ़ाने में सहायता मिल सकती है।

रेलवे सुरक्षा समिति

2940. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री शांति लाल की अध्यक्षता में एक रेलवे सुरक्षा समिति का गठन किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके सदस्यों की संख्या क्या थी;

(ग) समिति ने किन-किन स्थानों की यात्रा की; और

(घ) उसके प्रतिवेदन का व्योरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनावा) : (क) श्री शांति लाल की अध्यक्षता में किसी रेलवे सुरक्षा समिति का गठन नहीं किया गया था। लेकिन रेलों की सुरक्षा और पुलिस-व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में "उच्चाधिकार-प्राप्त समिति" के नाम से तत्कालीन रेल राज्य मंत्री डा० राम सुभग सिंह की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति बनायी गयी थी। संसदीय कार्य और संचार मंत्री के रूप में उनकी नियुक्ति हो जाने के बाद संसद् सदस्य श्री शांति लाल एच० शाह इस समिति के अध्यक्ष नियुक्त किये गये।

(ख) इस समिति में 12 सदस्य हैं जिनमें अध्यक्ष और सचिव-सदस्य भी शामिल हैं।

- (ग)
1. कलकत्ता
 2. भुवनेश्वर
 3. कटक
 4. दिल्ली
 5. जयपुर
 6. मद्रास
 7. हैदराबाद
 8. सिकन्दराबाद
 9. भोपाल
 10. चंडीगढ़
 11. अहमदाबाद
 12. बम्बई
 13. लखनऊ
 14. गोरखपुर
 15. कानपुर
 16. शिलांग
 17. गौहाटी
 18. मरियानी
 19. लुमडिंग
 20. पटना
 21. बेंगलूरु
 22. त्रिवेन्द्रम
 23. मडुरै

24. त्रिचवरापल्लि

25. नैनीताल

26. शिमला

(घ) समिति ने अभी तक अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है।

HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION

2941. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation has stated that the Corporation has not been working to its full capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action taken against the defaulting authority; and

(d) the remedial measures proposed to be adopted by the New Chairman to run the Rs. 200 crore Soviet-aided project for the benefit of the nation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). The details of the statement reported to have been made by the Chairman, Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., and the context in which it was made, are being ascertained. The information will be laid on the Table of the House.

INDIA'S EXPORTS

2942. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the prospects of exports in the remaining months of the year 1968; and

(b) how do they compare with the figures of the preceding year for the corresponding period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Exports including re-exports during January-May of the current calendar year at Rs. 507.4 crores were higher by 6% than the exports in the correspond-

ing months of 1967. While no exact comparison between future exports during the remaining months of the year and the corresponding period last year is possible, indications are that the rising trend in exports seen during the first five months of 1968 will continue to be maintained and that exports during 1968 will exceed that of 1967 by a fair margin.

INDIANS IN FOREIGN CONTROLLED COMPANIES

2943. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the present percentage of the Indians in foreign controlled Companies;

(b) how does this percentage compare with that in the years 1965 and 1966; and

(c) the number of Indians who are drawing a salary of Rs. 2500 p.m. and above ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The employment position of Indians drawing Rs. 1,000 and more per mensem in foreign owned/controlled companies as on 1st January of 1965, 1966 and 1967 is as below :

Year	Percentage of Indians
1965	84.4
1966	87.3
1967	90.5

(c) The number of Indians employed in foreign owned/controlled companies in the three salary-groups, under which the information was compiled, is given below :

Salary Group	No. of Indians employed
(As on 1st January, 1967)	
(i) Rs. 2001-Rs. 3000	3,907
(ii) Rs. 3001-Rs. 5000	1,873
(iii) Above Rs. 5000	371

FOREIGN COLLABORATION IN INDIAN INDUSTRIES

2944. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have chalked out certain specific guide-lines for collaboration of foreign companies in the Indian industries during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The question of issuing specific guide-lines for foreign collaboration in Indian industries is presently under consideration of the Government.

EXPORT OF SNAKES

2945. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India exports snakes to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the total number of snakes exported during the last ten years country wise; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). Export of snakes is not controlled under the Export Control Order 1968 nor is it separately classified in the Indian Trade Classification. The information is, therefore, not available with Government.

बिहार का सर्वेक्षण

2946. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने उत्तरी बिहार में सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सर्वेक्षण कब चालू किया जायेगा और यह किन-किन जिलों में आरम्भ किया जायेगा ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा उत्तर बिहार के कुछ भागों में भूमिगत जल संबंधी अन्वेषण पिछले कई वर्षों से प्रगति पर हैं।

SALE OF STEEL SHEETS AND PIPES

2947. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether about five years back the Rourkela Steel Plant sold steel sheets and pipes to a Calcutta firm and Government Organisations like Barauni Refinery and others re-purchased the same material; and

(b) if so, the rates of sale and re-purchase and the reasons why the Calcutta firm was allowed to take profits in deals between two Government undertakings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Sale and distribution of steel sheets were controlled by the Iron & Steel Controller upto May, 1967. Under his instructions, Hindustan Steel Ltd. supplied sheets to a number of firms all over India including Calcutta. Hindustan Steel Ltd. are not aware of any of these firms re-selling these sheets to any Government organisation.

In 1962 a Calcutta firm had a standing contract with H.S.L., Rourkela, for the supply of commercial quality pipes of 8½" diameter. It came to H.S.L.'s notice subsequently that the Oil & Natural Gas Commission purchased, towards the close of 1963 about 452 tonnes of these pipes from the aforesaid firm.

(b) When tenders were invited by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission for supply of the pipes to them, this firm was able to offer a price of Rs. 1,160 per tonne as against H.S.L.'s quotation of Rs. 1,175 per tonne.

ISSUE OF LICENCES TO COMPANIES

2948. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies to which licences were issued but which ran out because the companies could not avail of the licences in the last six years;

(b) how many of these licences were extended or renewed during the same period; and

(c) how many renewal cases were referred to the Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs or the Cabinet during the said period ?

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

IMPORT OF PRECIOUS STONES

2949. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of the precious stones, such as diamonds and emeralds etc., imported during the last three years; and

(b) the manner in which the imported precious stones are being used ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1645/68*].

(b) Import of precious stones is allowed to Actual Users for production of gems and jewellery for export after they are cut, polished and processed.

IDLE CAPACITY IN INDUSTRIES

2950. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total idle capacity in the various industries in general and in the

engineering industry, cement industry and textile industry in particular during the first six months of the current year;

(b) the reasons for this level of idle capacity in this year also; and

(c) the steps taken to minimise it ?

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

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF TEA DURING FOURTH PLAN

2951. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the targets of Tea production and exports fixed for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the additional acreage proposed to be brought under the tea cultivation for achieving the said targets; and

(c) the details of the schemes and the measures to be taken for their achievement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). The Fourth Five-Year Plan period has been rephased so as to commence from the year 1969-70. The proposals for the development of the tea plantations including the targets for tea production and exports, the extent of replantation and new plantation necessary to achieve the desired targets and the development schemes that may be considered for implementation during this period are being worked out by the Tea Board. Their report, in this connection, is awaited.

COST OF PRODUCTION OF ALUMINIUM

2953. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH** : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of production of aluminium in this coun-

try is about Rs. 1,200 to 1,300 per ton higher than the prices in the world market;

(b) if so, the reasons for this comparatively higher cost of production in India; and

(c) the special steps taken and incentives given by Government to make Indian aluminium compete with other exporters of aluminium in the world market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Precise figures of current costs of production of aluminium producers, all of whom are in the private sector, are not available to quantify the difference between indigenous costs and international price.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) India has been a net importer of aluminium metal so far and the question of encouraging exports had not arisen. The situation is being watched and Government will consider, whenever necessary, special steps and incentives to promote exports.

INDO-YUGOSLAVIA ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

2954. **SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :**
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI VISHWA NATH
PANDEY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indo-Yugoslavia protocol was signed in July, 1968 on economic, scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). On the conclusion of talks held in Belgrade from 29th June to 2nd July, 1968 document entitled 'Agreed Minutes of talks during the Second Session of the

Indo-Yugoslav Trade and Economic Commission held in Belgrade from June 29 to July 2, 1968' was signed on 2nd July, 1968. Copies of the document are available in the Parliament Library.

FREIGHT STRUCTURE OF RAILWAYS

2955. **SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study which was being conducted by a senior officer of the Railway Board into the freight structure of the Railways has been completed.

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) whether any changes are proposed to be made as a result thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

MEDIUM AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN TRIPURA

2956. **SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposed schemes for the development of medium and small scale industries in Tripura under the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the Plan lay-out for these industries proposed by the Government of Tripura and the reaction of the Central Government thereto; and

(c) the number of additional job opportunities for the skilled and unskilled workers and for the educated unemployed likely to be created under the above schemes?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The Fourth Five Year Plan is at present under preparation and details of the medium and small scale industries to

be set up in Tripura State have not yet been worked out. These will be finalised in consultation with the Tripura Administration at the time of the finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

INDIAN TRADE DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA

2957. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a business delegation from India recently visited Yugoslavia;

(b) whether they have made a number of suggestions for the expansion of trade between the two countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether these have been accepted ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indo-Yugoslav Business Group sponsored by Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta visited Yugoslavia during April 1968.

(b) and (c). The Indian Business Delegation felt that there should be more contacts between the businessmen of India and Yugoslavia for sale of Indian goods. Owing to recent introduction of liberalised import policy in Yugoslavia, the Delegation found considerable scope for increasing export of both traditional and non-traditional goods. The Govt. of Yugoslavia appreciated the difficulties being experienced by Indian exporters due to high cost of shipping and they promised to examine the question and to grant some subsidies towards the freight element. Finally, the visiting Indian Delegation agreed with the Government of Yugoslavia to work together closely on the following points :

- (i) conduct surveys in their countries with a view to identify fields for more trade and industrial cooperation;
- (ii) set up *ad-hoc* committees whenever necessary to perform specific tasks relevant to the main objectives;

(iii) circulate information about the trends and prospects of economic development in both the countries;

(iv) create more interest among the industrial enterprises and banks in order to persuade them to devote greater attention to the promotion of Indo-Yugoslav economic cooperation;

(v) represent to the Governments concerned the difficulties experienced by trade and industries in both countries in relation to Indo-Yugoslav affairs;

(vi) review the progress made under the Tripartite agreement and take appropriate steps for its proper implementation;

(vii) exchange correspondence and information relating to trade, economic cooperation between the two countries; and

(viii) perform all such activities as will effectively contribute to closer economic ties between India and Yugoslavia.

PASSENGERS' AND EMPLOYEES' AMENITIES ON RUPAR-NANGAL DAM SECTION OF THE NORTHERN RAILWAY

2958. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the agreement with the Punjab Government regarding Rupar-Nangal Dam section of the Northern Railway which expires in December, 1968, the Railway Board decided to drop some works for passengers' and employees' amenities;

(b) if so, whether any programme has been chalked out by his Ministry to provide these facilities as a special case after taking over the said line; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

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

**जगाधरी रेलवे वर्कशॉप के इन्स्पेक्टर आफ
वर्क्स के विरुद्ध शिकायतें**

2959. श्री रामचरण : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जगाधरी रेलवे वर्कशॉप के इन्स्पेक्टर आफ वर्क्स के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) कितनी शिकायतों की जांच की गई है तथा कितनी शिकायतों की जांच की जानी शेष है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन्स्पेक्टर आफ वर्क्स ने एक रेलवे कर्मचारी को इस कारण नौकरी से निकाल दिया क्योंकि उसने वहां पर व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार के कुछ मामलों की शिकायत की थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां, जगाधरी रेलवे वर्कशॉप के इन्स्पेक्टर आफ वर्क्स के विरुद्ध तीन शिकायतें मिली थीं।

(ख) इन शिकायतों में से दो की जांच की गयी है, लेकिन उनमें लगाये गये आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हुए। तीसरी शिकायत की जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) नौकरी से निकाले जाने का ऐसा कोई मामला नोटिस में नहीं आया है।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

SETTING UP OF SMALL INDUSTRIES

2960. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the people of middle strata with small capital are not in a position to invest in or start small industries for want of the required amount of capital, uncertainty of market and due to crushing competition from the monopolists;

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(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to set up a machinery or institution for providing credit capital, marketing facilities and protection from the monopolists to individuals and preferably co-operatives; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, has prepared several schemes for small scale industries which can be started by people of middle strata with small capital.

(b) and (c). The Government have taken a number of steps to assist the small scale industries in providing credit for short term and long term capital, and assistance in marketing their products etc. The small scale industrial units at present are entitled to draw financial assistance from the following institutional agencies :

- (i) State Governments—under State Aid to Industries Act.
- (ii) The National Small Industries Corporation and some of the State Small Industries Corporations—for machinery on hire purchase basis.
- (iii) State Bank of India for working capital, medium term loans and instalment credit.
- (iv) Commercial Banks.
- (v) State Financial Corporations.

In addition, the State Bank of India has recently introduced a scheme to provide financial assistance to qualified engineers and technicians in setting up small scale industries. The Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries Organisation helps small scale industrial units by conducting market surveys on their behalf on a very nominal charge. The purpose of such studies is to acquaint the small manufacturers about the scope of the product he is making and the competition he has to face in disposing of the products and also guiding him on the action he should take to boost his sales.

A number of items have been reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector so as to eliminate competition from the large sector.

B. G. LINE FROM SAMASTIPUR TO DARBHANGA

2961. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under consideration to examine the desirability and feasibility of extending the broad gauge line from Samastipur to Darbhanga; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to get the matter examined with the co-operation of Members of Parliament and other representative individuals and institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Conversion of the Samastipur-Darbhanga section to Broad gauge is being considered as a long term perspective plan. Investigations to determine the feasibility and viability of the project are likely to be taken up in the Fourth Plan period. While carrying out such investigations, the co-operation of individuals and institutions possessing useful information having a bearing on the subject will be sought.

COKING COAL PRODUCED BY N.C.D.C. COLLIERIES

2962. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that coking coal produced by the National Coal Development Corporation collieries is not, nor is expected in the near future, to be in a position to meet the need of the growing Steel Mills, Heavy Engineering and other basic industries;

(b) whether the private collieries producing coking coal charge unreasonable prices and practically hold the public sector undertakings to ransom; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering any proposal to nationalise

the major coking coal producing industries and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम

2963. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्री राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास नियम के वर्ष 1966-67 के "वार्षिक विवरण तथा लेख" के हिन्दी संस्करण के पृष्ठ संख्या 91 से 96 तक पर दिये गये लाभ तथा हानि खाते के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वेतनों तथा मजूरी आदि पर व्यय और कोयले के उत्पादन के बीच कोई अनुपात है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या वेतन को प्रशासनिक व्यय में शामिल किया जाता है और यदि नहीं, तो उसमें व्यय की कौनसी मद शामिल की जाती है;

(ग) प्रशासनिक व्यय तथा कोयले के उत्पादन के बीच यदि कोई अनुपात है, तो कितना;

(घ) स्टोर, मरम्मत, क्षमता और ईंधन तथा कोयले के उत्पादन के बीच यदि कोई अनुपात है, तो कितना; और

(ङ) "कल्याण तथा अन्य संविधाओं" तथा "वेतनों, मजूरी आदि" पर व्यय के बीच यदि कोई अनुपात है, तो कितना ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम

2964. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम की कोयला खानों में से, उड़ीसा की तीन खानों में से दो, मध्य प्रदेश की छः खानों में से तीन, कानपुर की सात खानों में से पांच, बोकारों की पांच खानों में से तीन तथा गिरिडीह की दोनों खानें घाटे में जा रही हैं। और इस प्रकार निगम को 1966-67 में कुल मिलाकर 1.43 करोड़ रु० का घाटा हुआ है जिसमें उन खानों की प्रतिभूति की राशि भी शामिल है जिन्हें बन्द कर दिया गया है तथा जिन खानों से कोयला निकालना बन्द कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घाटे को पूरा करने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य के लिए क्या योजनायें हैं ?

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

(ख) बिक्रियों और उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये तथा जहां तक सम्भव हो मूल्यों को घटाने के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। श्री जी० आर० कामत की अध्यक्षता में राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के कार्यकरण का पुनर्विलोकन करने के लिये एक समिति गठित की गई थी। यह समिति कठिनाईयों की जानकारी प्राप्त करके उनका निर्धारण करेगी तथा राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के क्रियाकलाप के विभिन्न पहलुओं के विषय में कठिनाईयों के कारणों का निश्चय करेगी। समिति इस बात को भी बताएगी कि सुधार के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। अगले कदम समिति द्वारा अन्तिम रिपोर्ट दे दिये जाने के पश्चात् उठाये जायेंगे।

KORBA PARTNERSHIP SCHEME OF THE N.C.D.C.

2965. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRA. SAD : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Korba Partnership Scheme of the National Coal Development Corporation showed a profit of Rs. 14.19 lakhs in the year 1965-66 but showed a loss of Rs. 24.44 lakhs in 1966-67 in spite of an increase in the sale of coal in that year; and

(b) if so, the main causes of this loss and the steps taken to prevent the loss ?

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

दिल्ली में कारखानों के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करना

2966. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा इसके अधिकारी दिल्ली में चल रहे कारखानों के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करने में लापरवाही बतार रहे हैं और अनियमितताएं कर रहे हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अनेक कारखानों के मालिकों को कठिनाई उठानी पड़ रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली ख़हमद) : (क) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी;

(ख) और (ग). औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्रालय को इस प्रकार का कोई ज्ञापन नहीं मिला है।

जीवाजीगंज स्टेशन के निकट रेलवे फाटक

2967. श्री शशि लूषण बाजपेयी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कृषि उपज विपणन समिति, लश्कर मंडल ग्वालियर से एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें व्यापारियों तथा फुटकर माल बेचने वाले लोगों को नगर की अनाज की मंडी को शहर से हटा कर छोटी लाइन (नैरो गेज) पर जीवाजीगंज रेलवे स्टेशन के निकटस्थ स्थान पर ले जाये जाने के कारण होने वाली कठिनाइयों का उल्लेख किया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जिस-जिस स्थान से ट्रक, ठेलों तथा बैलगाड़ियों को लाइन पार करनी होती है, वहां एक रेलवे लाइन होने के कारण लोगों को होने वाली कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उस समिति ने उच्च अधिकारियों को पत्र लिखे थे और यह मांग की थी कि वहां 10 फुट से 15 फुट तक की एक सहायक लाइन बना कर लोगों की कठिनाई को दूर किया जाये, परन्तु इस बारे में अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप झांसी डिवीजन में व्यापार में कमी होने के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) कृषि उपज विपणन समिति लश्कर मंडल, ग्वालियर ने जीवाजीगंज स्टेशन के समीप किलोमीटर 1230/6-10 के बीच एक नया समपार खोलने की मांग की है, यद्यपि वहां किलोमीटर 1230/6 से 1230/10 तक के बीच पहले ही तीन समपार मौजूद हैं। इतने थोड़े से फासले के अन्दर एक और समपार

खोलना, जैसा कि मांग की गयी है, आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता।

(ग) मण्डी के स्थान को जीवाजीगंज रेलवे स्टेशन के समीप बदल देने के बाद भी मण्डी से ग्वालियर के बड़ी लाइन के स्टेशन पर बड़ी लाइन के गंतव्य स्टेशनों को बुक करने के लिए माल आता ही रहेगा।

वृत्त चित्र

2968. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिये वर्ष 1967-68 में कितने रंगीन तथा कितने सादे वृत्त चित्र बनाये गये; और

(ख) उनके निर्माण पर कुल कितनी लागत आई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरंशी) : (क) केवल दो रंगीन वृत्त चित्र बनाए गये। निर्यात संवर्द्धन के लिये कोई सादे रंग के वृत्त चित्र नहीं बनाए गये।

(ख) कुल लागत 47,416.62 इ० थी।

AUTOMATIC RINGING OF BELLS ON WESTERN RAILWAY

2969. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that new experiment on the automatic ringing of bells has already been made successfully on Rajkot Jetlana road on the Western Railway; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Railway Administration thereto and whether they propose to make such arrangements on all the important railway crossings ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA : (a) Automatic ringing of warning bells and flashing lights have been provided at level crossing No. 7 between Rajkot and Bhakti Nagar on the Rajkot-Jetalsar section of Western Railway.

(b) The device is functioning satisfactorily. It will be provided progressively on selected unmanned level crossings, in consultation with State Governments, the initial cost being borne by the State Govt. and the recurring expenditure by the Railways.

PRICE OF STEEL

2970. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a wide difference in the foreign and inland prices of steel;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to narrow down such differences ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Steel prices in India compare favourably with the prices prevailing in other countries and there is no wide difference. However, Indian prices are inclusive of elements like excise duty equalized freight element etc. If these are excluded, prices of many categories in India will be lower than those of the corresponding categories in other countries.

(c) Does not arise.

KORBA ALUMINIUM PLANT

2971. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the execution of the Soviet aided Korba Aluminium Plant some difficulty is being experienced on account of insistence of Soviet authorities for having complete control over the Plant; and

(b) if so, by what time these difficulties are likely to be overcome ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SOVIET-AIDED ALLAHABAD COMPRESSOR PLANT

2972. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the execution of the Soviet-aided Allahabad Compressor Plant some difficulty is being experienced on account of insistence by the Soviet authorities to have a complete control over the Plant; and

(b) if so, by what time these difficulties are likely to be overcome?

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

(b) Does not arise.

EXPORT OF PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED BY SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

2973. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to encourage the export of the products manufactured by the Small Scale Industries; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this direction ?

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

(b) The following steps have been taken to increase export of Small Scale Industries :

- (i) The State Trading Corporation is operating an EASI Scheme (Export Aid for Small Industries). The facilities available under this Scheme include, among other things, post-shipment financial assistance, pre-shipment export financing, assistance in export documentation, training in export marketing, assistance in shipping goods, assistance in getting favourable premium rates on Marine Insurance, packaging etc.

(ii) The Small Scale Industries Board under the Ministry of Industrial Development & Company Affairs has constituted a Standing Committee on Export Promotion for studying the problems of exports from the small-scale sector and recommending ways and means of increasing exports. This Committee has held two meetings so far.

(iii) All the incentives regarding imported machinery, cash assistance, etc. normally available to other manufacturer-exporters are also available to small-scale units which export.

(iv) In respect of small merchant-exporters having export turnover upto Rs. 2 lakhs, ECGC has enhanced its indemnity to 90% under its packing credit guarantee scheme as against 66-2/3% in the case of others. Small scale industrial concerns engaged in exports, have the facility of obtaining advances from the commercial banks under the RBI's Credit Guarantee Scheme for Small Scale Industries. The credit facilities under this scheme are available for securing packing credit to facilitate execution of export orders or for negotiating their export bills.

NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

2974. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of coal from the collieries of the National Coal Development Corporation has fallen in the month of May, 1968;

(b) if so, by how much as compared to last year;

(c) the causes thereof; and

(d) the measures contemplated to increase the production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

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

PRICES OF IMPORTED STAINLESS STEEL AND UTENSILS ETC. MADE THEREFROM

2975. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for wide disparity in the prices of the imported stainless steel and the utensils and other articles manufactured therefrom; and

(b) the step proposed to be taken to check this disparity in prices and to stop the present black-marketing prevalent in these products ?

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

UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD MONORAIL SYSTEM IN DELHI

2976. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have now agreed in principle to the early construction of an underground Railway for Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian Engineers have enough experience of tunnel construction techniques as to obviate the need for large scale foreign collaboration;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the financial implications of an overhead monorail system for Delhi; and

(d) if so, whether a monorail system would be preferable to an underground railway system for Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (d). A Study Team on Metropolitan Transport has been formed under the

aegis of the Planning Commission, to examine the transport problems in the Metropolitan Cities of India, viz., Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. Proposals for rapid transit systems (underground railways/monorails, etc.) are being examined by this team and it is for them to ascertain the need for foreign collaboration. The Railways will offer whatever help that may be required of them by the Planning Commission.

PURCHASE OF AIRCRAFT

2977. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided that facility of payment in Rupees instead of foreign currency should be considered as an overriding consideration in the purchase of items like aircraft; and

(b) if so, whether Government have also kept in view the question of encouraging the use of equipment which incorporates up-to-date technology?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b) No decision has been taken by Government so far. Decision will be taken after taking into account all relevant considerations.

INDIAN PERSONAL IN FOREIGN FIRMS

2978. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about the discriminatory attitude adopted by some foreign firms towards the Indian personnel in the matter of recruitment and promotion;

(b) what are the existing guide-lines by Government to foreign firms in these matters; and

(c) whether Government propose to hold a high level enquiry in order to remove the grievance and promote harmonious relation between foreign firms and their Indian executive personnel?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No specific complaint of this nature against any particular foreign firm in India has been received.

(b) No specific guide lines have been laid down by Govt. to the foreign firms in the matter of conditions of service of their employees. However, with a view to accelerating the process of 'Indianisation' of personnel in foreign firms some broad principles and targets to be followed by these firms were laid down in 1960.

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

RAILWAY LINES IN ORISSA

2979. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for the construction of new railway lines in Orissa during the Fourth Plan period is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The programme of construction of new lines in the Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. So far in the 4th Plan only one new line in Orissa from Cuttack to Paradip, has been taken up for construction. There are at present no proposals to take up any more new lines in Orissa in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

ALLOTMENT OF SHEDS FOR INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

2980. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of sheds built for the industrial estates have not been allotted or fully utilised, causing thereby a considerable loss to the Nation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures proposed to be taken to envisage their utilisation; and

(c) the number and the location of such sheds?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A number of sheds built for industrial estates have not been allotted or fully utilized.

(b) The main reason for non-utilisation of sheds in the industrial estates is their bad location and lack of entrepreneurs. Requisite facilities like electricity and water have also not been provided in some of the industrial estates. Rents too are comparatively high in some of the industrial estates.

The programme of industrial estates has been reviewed by the Estimates Committee of the Parliament whose recommendations have been brought to the notice of the State Governments which are primarily responsible for setting up and maintenance of the industrial estates. State Governments have also been advised to review the working of each industrial estate and give adequate incentives to such of the estates as have growth potential but are not working properly.

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

STENOGRAPHERS ON RAILWAYS

2982. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the distribution of Stenographers on various Zonal Railways is not in conformity with the orders of the Railway Board resulting in great frustration prevailing amongst them;

(b) if so, the details thereof with reasons and the remedial measures to prevent discriminatory actions being taken by the Zonal Railways and their various Divisions against the orders of the Railway Board in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the nature of job performed by the Stenographers is such that their grievances, if

any require to be thoroughly investigated and redressed;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to study their problems like housing, better pay scales, avenues of promotions to Administrative posts etc., by a commission consisting of experts; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No, but on the Northern Railway there has been delay in implementation of the orders of the Railway Board.

(b) While most of the upgrading has been effected, a few cases have been noticed where stenographers in the lower grade Rs. 130-300 are working with Senior-Scale Officers. The sanction of higher grade posts to remedy this defect is being processed by the Northern Railway Administration.

(c) There is no peculiarity about the nature of job performed by the Stenographers; it is the policy of the Administration to carefully investigate and redress the grievances of all employees.

(d) Government have no proposal under consideration to appoint any commission of experts to study the grievances of Stenographers.

(e) The pay scales, avenues of promotion, etc. of employees belonging to different categories are constantly under consideration and the present pay scales have been arrived at on the basis of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. The Stenographers have also adequate avenues of promotion in their own line and to general posts in the Welfare Inspectorate and as Assistant Personnel Officers in Class II service. In the matter of housing, they take their turn along with other staff according to their classification as 'Essential' or 'Non-essential'.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SCALE OFFICERS ON ZONAL RAILWAYS

2983. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of senior scale and the junior scale Officers working on various Zonal Railways, Division-wise;

(b) the number of Stenographers in junior and senior scale working on various Zonal Railways, Division-wise; and

(c) the number of senior scale officers working on various Zonal Railways, Division-wise who have not been provided with the Stenographers in senior scale?

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

C.B.I. ENQUIRY INTO IMPORT CASES

2984. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases registered with the C.B.I. for investigation as on the 31st April, 1968 pertaining to lapses in the import of various goods; and

(b) the commodities involved and the likely dates of completion of investigations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) 352 cases involving violation of provisions of Imports and Exports Control Act were registered by the C.B.I. during the period from 1-1-1964 to 30-4-68 for investigation.

(b) Commodities involved are Synthetic Yarn, Sulphur, Art Silk Yarn, Chemicals, Stainless Steel, M.S. Sheets, and H.B. Wire, Tools and Alloy Steel, M.S. Wire Rods, G.I. Wires, Motor Vehicle Parts, B.B. Shells, Watch Parts and Drugs, etc.

All cases except 57 were completed by 30th April, 1968. The pending cases are likely to take some time for completion of investigation.

IMPORTS LICENCES FOR FORGINGS AND CASTINGS

2985. **SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Licences for the import of forgings and castings can be procured on the basis of a "Non-availability Certificate";

(b) whether any attempt has been made by Government to rectify the misuse of such "Non-availability Certificates"; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The import policy for these items is that Import Licences to Actual Users are issued up to Rs. 50,000 on restricted basis and in respect of the requirements in excess of Rs. 50,000 the applicants are to advertise their requirements in the Indian Trade Journal and the indigenous suppliers are required to send their reply to the advertisers (with a copy to the Deputy Director (Coordination) of D.G.T.D.) within 45 days of the advertisement. Import licences are only given in cases of indigenous non-availability.

(b) and (c). If instances of misuse of 'Non-availability Certificate' come to the notice of the Government, necessary action would certainly be taken.

BOOKING OF SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION IN COCHIN-DELHI BOGIE

2986. **SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Cochin-New Delhi bogie with sleeping accommodation was introduced sometime past for meeting the rising demand for sleeping accommodation from various places in that region to New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Ernakulam is the main booking station in the region for passengers to North India and only 11 berths have been allotted for that station, when the daily queue of intending passengers is more than 100;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the Railway staff and certain travel agencies have been exploiting the situation, monopolising the available berths and

reselling the same at a high premium of over 15 rupees per berth; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to prevent these malpractices and exploitation of the masses and to make adequate number of berths available for that Station?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes. A 3-Tier sleeper coach was introduced between Cochin Harbour Terminus and New Delhi some time ago and it runs on 5 days in the week in each direction.

(b) Yes, Ernakulam is a very important booking station in the region for passengers to North India but there are a number of other important stations, including Cochin Harbour Terminus from where the train starts, where there are demands for reservation in the Cochin-New Delhi sleeper coach. Taking into account the needs of passengers booked from all such stations, suitable quotas have been allotted for reservation in the Cochin-New Delhi bogie to a number of stations and the largest quota of 14 berths is allotted to Ernakulam Junction, although it is not the train starting station. The utilisation of these quotas is reviewed from time to time and necessary adjustments are made keeping in view the demands for reservation made at various stations. The Southern Railway is being asked to make an immediate review in this case.

(c) and (d). A complaint in this connection is under investigation and necessary action will be taken as soon as the enquiries are completed. Meanwhile, frequent surprise checks at the Reservation Office and in the train compartments are being carried out to deal with any malpractices which may come to light.

MANUFACTURE OF PRINTING MACHINE BY H.M.T.

2987. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for manufacturing printing machines in the Hindustan Machine

Tools factories with foreign collaboration has failed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any fresh negotiations are being made with any other foreign manufacturers?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Negotiations with a few parties are in progress.

जमालपुर इंजन मरम्मत वर्कशाप

2988. श्री लखन लाल बपूर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डीजलीकरण तथा विद्युतीकरण के कारण जमालपुर वर्कशाप में भाप से चलने वाले इंजनों के मरम्मत का काम कम हो गया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप गत कई वर्षों से श्रमिकों की भर्ती नहीं की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जमालपुर वर्कशाप में तालाबन्दी करने का अथवा उसे टाटा कम्पनी को बेचने का सरकार का विचार है;

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

(घ) इतनी बड़ी वर्कशाप में सरकार द्वारा अन्य प्रकार की वस्तुओं के निर्माण में वृद्धि न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (घ). डीजलीकरण और विद्युतीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप जमालपुर कारखाने में भाप इंजनों की मरम्मत के काम में जो कमी हुई है उसे पूरा करने के लिए कंचरापारा कारखाने में भाप इंजनों की मरम्मत का काम समाप्त करके उसे जमालपुर कारखाने में अंतरित कर दिया गया है और साथ ही बहुत-सी नयी किस्म की वस्तुओं जैसे भाप और डीजल क्रेनों, पेट्रोल

टंकी माल-डिब्बों, इस्पात ढलाई के सामान, छापाई विभाग के लिए मशीनों, बिजली और द्रवचालित जैकों, और रेलों की अनुरक्षण संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए इंजनों के फालतू पुर्जों और डुप्लीकेट आदि के उत्पादन का काम शुरू किया गया है। प्रोत्साहन योजना लागू किये जाने के फलस्वरूप जमालपुर कारखाने में फालतू कर्मचारी उपलब्ध हो गये और इसलिए नयी भर्ती नहीं की गयी। लेकिन फालतू कर्मचारियों को उत्पादन के नये कामों पर लगा दिया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सबाल नहीं उठता।

हिन्दूमलकोट तथा श्रीगंगानगर के बीच बड़ी लाइन

2989. श्री प० सा० बालूपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दूमलकोट तथा श्री गंगानगर के बीच इस समय बन रही बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण का काम कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) इस कार्य के अब तक पूरा न होने के क्या कारण हैं, जबकि भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने इस लाइन पर कार्य करने का उद्घाटन करते समय यह आश्वासन दिया था कि यह कार्य 2 अक्टूबर 1967 तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(ग) इस कार्य के समय पर पूरा न होने के कारण उस क्षेत्र के निवासियों में व्याप्त क्षोभ से बचने के लिये यह कार्य निश्चित रूप से कब तक पूरा कर दिया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) इस परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए अभी तक कोई तारीख निश्चित नहीं की गयी है।

(ख) काम की धीमी प्रगति का कारण यह है कि राज्य सरकार ने श्रमदान द्वारा मिट्टी का काम कराने तथा स्टेशन की इमारतों,

क्वार्टरों और प्लेटफार्मों आदि के निर्माण के लिए कुशल और अकुशल मजदूरों की व्यवस्था करने का जो वचन दिया था, वह उसका पालन करने में असमर्थ रही अथवा उसने इस सम्बन्ध में विलम्ब किया। चूंकि हाल में राज्य सरकार ने मुख्य मार्ग के लिए मिट्टी डालने का काम पूरा कर दिया है और इमारतों के लिए मजदूरों की मजदूरी भी जमा कर दी है, फिर भी गंगानगर स्टेशन यार्ड में मिट्टी डालने का काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है। 2-10-1965 को उद्घाटन करते समय रेल राज्य मंत्री डा० रामसुभग सिंह ने जो आश्वासन दिया था कि रेल सम्पर्क 2-10-1966 तक पूरा हो जायेगा, वह इस शर्त के साथ था कि उद्घाटन समारोह के लगभग दो महीने के भीतर राज्य सरकार मिट्टी डालने का काम पूरा कर दे।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर देखते हुए सबाल नहीं उठता।

STRIKE IN HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS FACTORY, BANGALORE

2990. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Bangalore have been on an indefinite strike since the 17th July, 1968;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Employees of the Boring Section in the Machine Tool factory at Bangalore went on 'tool down' strike on 12-7-1968. The strike subsequently spread to some other departments and by 17-7-1968, more than 1,700 employees were on 'tool down' strike out of a total strength of 5,100. Because of the 'tool down' strike the operations in the factory were adversely affected. Even though conciliation proceedings were immediately instituted

by the State Labour Commissioner, these failed. There was no improvement in the situation and the indiscipline of the workers culminating in the intimidation of the supervisory staff and loyal workers was also noticed by the management. Damage to life and property was also apprehended. In view of the deteriorating situation, the management declared a lock-out in the machine tool factory with effect from 23.50 hrs. on the 17th July 1968.

Conciliation proceedings were again instituted by the State Government on 22nd July 1968. Following an agreement reached between the Hindustan Machine Tools Karmik Sangha and the management in the presence of Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Labour, and the Commissioner of Labour, on 23rd July, 1968, the 'tool down' strike was called off. The lock-out was lifted with effect from the 27th July, 1968 as provided in the Agreement.

(b) The workers' demands were (i) withdrawal of warning letter issued to a worker in the Boring Section; and (ii) not to call employees for maintenance work on Sundays (Holidays).

(c) In terms of the agreement reached between the Hindustan Machine Tools Karmik Sangha and the management, the Karmik Sangha have assured that they will not interfere in the day-to-day disciplinary proceedings. They have, however, reserved the right to raise an industrial dispute whenever they consider any warning issued or disciplinary action taken against any worker as unreasonable. It has also been agreed that the grievance procedure should be worked effectively. It has been recognised that in Sections where work cannot be stopped on weekly holidays, the workers can be required to come for duties sub-

ject to a compensatory holiday being given in lieu, as per provisions of the Factories Act, 1948. It has also been agreed that for workers who work on holidays, the *ad hoc* allowance which was hitherto being given will be continued and further, the management will consider favourably the question of enhancement of that allowance early.

No further action on the part of Government is, therefore, called for on the said demands.

ISSUE OF INDUSTRIAL LICENCES

2991. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of industrial licences issued including those for new undertakings, substantial expansion and New Articles separately during the four months of 1968; and

(b) how many of these were issued to West Bengal and Maharashtra, under each head during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) During the four months January to April, 1968, in all 67 licences were issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. 12 of these were for the establishment of new undertakings, 19 for effecting substantial expansion, 33 for 'new Article', 2 for carrying on business and 1 for change of location.

(b) The number of licences issued to West Bengal and Maharashtra under each head during the above period is given below :—

State	New Under-taking	Substantial Expansion	New Article	Carrying on business	Change of location	Total
West Bengal	1	1	7	9
Maharashtra	3	12	15	1	1	32

TECHNOLOGY BOUGHT FROM ABROAD

2993. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount paid during the last six years for borrowing technology from foreign countries and the occasions when some technology was borrowed repeatedly;

(b) the amount spent on research and local development in the country during the above period;

(c) whether the country has by now generated proper base of local Technological research and development to assimilate foreign technology;

(d) if not, when are we expected to be so in order that foreign technology is sought only once;

(e) whether by borrowing technology from all over the world the country is burdened with largest variety of material specifications giving rise to high cost of indigenous production; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The amounts remitted abroad on account of royalties for the years 1961-62 to 1967-68 (upto 30th September, 1967) are given below :

1961-62 . . .	Rs. 2.4 crores
1962-63 . . .	Rs. 3.6 crores
1963-64 . . .	Rs. 4.6 crores
1964-65 . . .	Rs. 4.4 crores
1965-66 . . .	Rs. 3.0 crores
1966-67 . . .	Rs. 5.1 crores
1967-68 . . .	Rs. 8.1 crores

(upto Sept. 30, 1967).

It is difficult without undertaking a detailed study of the available data to state precisely as to how many times the same or similar technology has been borrowed more than once.

(b) It is not possible to give the total amount spent on research and development in the country since it is spread over the SCIR, the Institutes of Technology and Technological Departments of the Universities, the Cooperative Research Associations and research expenditure in the private research establishments of some of the industrial firms. However, the expenditure incurred by the CSIR during the last six years is indicated below :—

	Rupces in lakhs	
1961-62	} Third Five Year Plan period	5837.610
1962-63		
1963-64		
1964-65		
1965-66		
1966-67	.	1760.000

(c) and (d). Foreign technology is being imported in diverse fields such as chemicals and pharmaceuticals, electronics, engineering, metallurgy, food products etc. Through the national laboratories of the CSIR and Institute of Technology and other industrial research organisations an infrastructure which is capable of generating know-how has been set up. In spite of the progress made in this direction, far greater effort will still be needed to generate a proper base for effective absorption and assimilation of imported foreign technology which is also advancing rapidly.

(e) and (f). Government are aware of the problems arising out of the import of foreign technology from different sources and are keeping the matter under review from time to time.

CAPITAL INVESTED IN INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

2994. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total capital so far invested in the public sector industries (industry-wise) and in the identical industries in the private sector;

(b) the net annual sales separately for each industry in the public sector and private sector; and

(c) the reasons for the high production cost and low outturn in the public sector in comparison to private sector?

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

INDIA'S EXPORTS

2995. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our exports of certain goods considerably dwindled during the year 1967-68 because of the competition from Pakistan;

(b) if so, the items of Indian goods which registered shortfall in exports as a result thereof;

(c) the total loss suffered thereby; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). A statement showing the main items which have shown decline in exports in 1967-68 compared to 1966-67 and in respect of which Pakistan is a competitor is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1646/68]. Out of these items the decline in respect of raw jute, wool and cotton yarn was due mainly to shortage in the country and not to competition from Pakistan. In regard to jute manufactures and leather and leather manufactures, while competition from Pakistan was there, it is difficult to assess the loss attributable to competition from Pakistan because the decline in these items was due not only to competition from that country but also to other factors like fall in prices, shift to synthetics as in the case of jute goods and fall in unit value as in the case of chrome and E.I. tanned leather.

(d) A detailed statement of the steps taken to promote exports was placed on the Table of the House in reply to part

(e) of Unstarred Question No. 465 answered on 23-7-68. Some of the Measures taken specifically to promote export of jute manufactures and leather and leather manufactures will be found in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1646/68].

TRADE WITH YUGOSLAVIA

2996. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been considerable decline in Yugoslavia purchases of Indian goods during the current year;

(b) if so, the items which have registered a shortfall during the current year;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to promote trade with Yugoslavia?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). While total exports from India to Yugoslavia during January-April, 1967 were of the order of Rs. 661.01 lakhs, exports for the same period of 1968, came down to Rs. 272.76 lakhs. The items responsible for the decline are jute products, tea, coffee, spices, tobacco, rolled steel products, manganese ore, de-oiled cakes, tanned and semi-tanned hides and skins, cotton textiles and essential oils.

(c) Since the introduction of the liberalised import policy, Yugoslav enterprises have become free to make their purchases from any country which can offer most competitive terms.

(d) This was one of the important points discussed by Commerce Minister during his recent visit to Yugoslavia. The Government of Yugoslavia cannot under the present dispensation interfere with the autonomy of the enterprises to buy their goods from the market of their choice; but certain positive incentives are being designed by the Yugoslav Government for deflecting the purchases towards India.

**SETTING UP OF AN IRON PLANT IN
HARYANA**

**2997. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEV-
GUN :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Haryana have requested the Government of India to set up an iron plant in the State of Haryana;

(b) whether Government have agreed to their request;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND
METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) :** (a) No, Sir.

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

ब्रिटेन को काफी का निर्यात

2998. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967 में भारत से ब्रिटेन को कितनी काफी निर्यात की गई तथा उसका मूल्य क्या था; और

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 में उस देश को कितनी काफी निर्यात किये जाने की सम्भावना है और उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफ़ी कुरैशी) : (क) 60.18 लाख रु० मूल्य की 1193 मे० टन ।

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 में ब्रिटेन को 49.50 लाख रु० मूल्य की 900 मे० टन काफी का निर्यात होने का अनुमान है ।

मुरादाबाद डिबीजन में एक गंगमैन से फ़िस प्लेट का बरामद होना

99. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 7 मई, 1968 के अता-

रांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9950 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उम गंगमैन के विरुद्ध जिसके यहां से एक फ़िस प्लेट बरामद हुई थी और जिसे मुगलपुरा पुलिस स्टेशन भेजा गया था, इस बीच पुलिस की जांच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). मुरादाबाद स्थित सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के सैक्शन अफ़सर ने आगे जांच करने के बाद यह पाया कि गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति गंगमैन नहीं बल्कि एक बाहरी व्यक्ति था । 7-3-1968 को मुगलपुरा थाने में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 379 के अन्तर्गत अपराध संख्या 226 के रूप में एक मामला दर्ज किया गया जिसकी अभी पुलिस जांच कर रही है । इसलिए गंगमैन के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गयी है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलें बन्द होना

3000. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलों के बन्द हो जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) क्या इन कपड़ा मिलों के मालिकों का विचार अपने कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा मंहगाई भत्ते कम करने का है; और

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

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफ़ी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी का बेरी
से खसना

3001. श्री गं० ख० बीक्षित :
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बम्बई
से दिल्ली के बीच चलने वाली अमृतसर
एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी जून से 10 जुलाई,
1968 तक की अवधि में देरी से चलती
रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री खे० मु० पुनाचा) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस अवधि में बम्बई बी० टी०
और नयी दिल्ली के बीच 57 डाउन
बम्बई-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस केलेट चलने के कई
कारण थे जैसे, खतरे की जंजीर खींचे
जाने के कारण गाड़ियों का अक्सर रुक जाना
जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रास्ते के व्यस्त
इकहरी लाइन वाले खण्डों पर गाड़ियों
के निर्धारित समय पर चलने में बाधा पड़ी,
संवार व्यवस्था का भंग हो जाना, पश्चिम
रेलवे की लाइन में टूट-फूट के कारण उस
रेलवे की गाड़ियों को मध्य रेलवे के
अत्यन्त व्यस्त मार्ग से घुमाकर ले जाना पड़ा
जिसके कारण गाड़ियों के क्रासिंग की संख्या
बढ़ गयी आदि । इन गाड़ियों के चलन में
सुधार लाने के लिए हर संभव उपाय किया
जा रहा है ।

मध्य रेलवे के गाड़ों का सम्मेलन

3002. श्री गं० ख० बीक्षित :
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 28 मई, 1968
को इटारसी में हुए मध्य रेलवे के गाड़ों
के सम्मेलन में की गई कुछ मांगें सरकार
को भेजी गई थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर
क्या निर्णय किया है तथा उनकी मांगों को
कब तक पूरा किये जाने की सम्भावना है;
और

(ग) उन मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है,
जिन्हें पूरा नहीं करने का सरकार का
विचार है तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री खे० मु० पुनाचा) :
(क) मध्य रेल प्रशासन को कोई आधि-
कारिक सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक परियोजनायें

3003. श्री गं० ख० बीक्षित :
क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश
सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग की
है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र
में स्थापित की जाने वाली औद्योगिक
परियोजनाओं में से कुछ परियोजनाएं
मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित की जायें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या
है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया
है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

HEAVY ELECTRICALS, BHOPAL

3004. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the
Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-
MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the con-
sultancy agreement signed by Govern-
ment with M/s. A. E. I. for the setting
up of Heavy Electricals, Bhopal had
many omissions, which have cost the
Public Exchequer additional expenses on

account of loss as well as payment of fancy consultancy charges;

(b) if so, the details of the consultancy charges.

(c) whether it is a fact that the consultancy agreement in the case of Switch gear manufacture is for Bulk Oil Circuit Breaker, whereas the same has become obsolete due to various reasons;

(d) if so, how Government are meeting the requirement of Minimum Oil Circuit Breaker which is presently in large demand with the State Electricity Board;

(e) whether Government have paid fancy consultancy charges for producing Minimum Oil Content Circuit Breaker and if so, to what extent; and

(f) whether the present manufacture of large Hydro Generators is within the range of consultancy agreement and, if not, the extent of consultancy charges paid extra to M/s. A. E. I. ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Technical Consultants Agreement between the Government of India and Messrs Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., U.K., was entered into in 1955 after careful consideration of all the relevant issues and factors involved. A copy of the Agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1647/68*]. It would not be correct to say that there were many omissions or that fancy consultancy charges were paid.

(c) The agreement covers not only bulk-oil type for 11, 33 and 66 KV breakers but also airblast type for 132 KV and 220 KV. During the last seven years, over 7,600 bulk-oil breakers valued at Rs. 14 crores have been manufactured and sold and these are in demand even at present. Only on the 33 and 66 KV circuits, the minimum oil type is being introduced in the market now by other manufacturers. There are certain advantages and disadvantages in both types. From the price view point, the minimum-oil type being chosen for some applications but it would not be

correct to say that the bulk-oil type has become obsolete.

(d) The Hyderabad unit of Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd., and some factories in the private sector have started the manufacture of minimum-oil breakers.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The tydro turbines and generators presently being made at Bhopal are within the range of the Agreement, viz., upto 150,000 KW. However, the design and manufacture of larger turbines and generators of 165,000 KW for the Dehar project in Punjab has now been undertaken and this is outside the scope of the original agreement. Deliveries of these machines will be between 1971 and 1974. In view of the nature and extent of the technical problems posed in respect of the manufacture of these machines and in view of the fact that the present Agreement would expire in November, 1970, it has been decided to obtain *ad hoc* technical assistance of U.K. consultants for the design and manufacture of these machines. The consultancy agreement for the turbine envisages payment of 60,000 pounds sterling to English Electric Co. Ltd., U.K. in instalments over eight years. An agreement with Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., U.K., or the matching generator is under negotiation.

HEAVY ELECTRICALS, BHOPAL

3005. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, a job is distributed to the employee and he is required to complete the same within a specified time and the employees are required to give their attendance by Punch Card system;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the reports that only one-fourth of the employees are present on the job daily because (i) the jobs which are given to the employees are completed within a very short time and they remain without any work for the rest of the time which is specified for a particular job; and

(ii) there is a lot of irregularities in the punch card system of taking attendance and the employees continue to get attendance whether they are on the job or not; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to put the administrative set up in working order in this undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) It is a fact that in Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal, jobs are distributed to Artisans to be completed in specified time and that attendance is recorded by punch card.

(b) It has been ascertained that the reports are not correct. There is a proper system of recording the time when the worker is without work and this is known as 'waiting time' and it was 7.5 per cent for 1967-68. Cases of violation of the rules governing punch card system are negligible. Clocks on which cards are punched are under careful watch by supervisors.

(c) Does not arise.

HEAVY ELECTRICALS, BHOPAL

3006. SHRI G. S. MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal started free bus service from Bhopal City to H.E.L. Township for those citizens who are interested in seeing the factory; and

(b) if so, the cost of such trips and the reasons for making such an arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) With effect from July, 1968 the management of Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal have started a scheme for a Bus trip once a month from Bhopal city to the factory and back for the public to visit this project and go round the manufacturing units.

(b) The cost of such trips comes to about Rs. 50 per month only. The purpose of the scheme which is part of the Company's public relations programme is to afford an opportunity to the local public to acquaint themselves with the progress and developments in respect of this national project.

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF INDIAN ALUMINIUM CO. AS THE MANAGING DIRECTOR OF KORBA UNIT OF BHARAT ALUMINIUM CO. LTD.

3007. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to appoint the General Manager of the Indian Aluminium Co. as the Managing Director of Korba Unit of Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have taken any guarantee of production target from the new General Manager; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No. Sir.

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

FINANCIAL LOSS TO INDIA AS A RESULT OF CLOSURE OF SUEZ CANAL

3008. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have enquired into the financial loss to the Indian Interests as a result of the closure of the Suez Canal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to minimise the loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). It is not possible to estimate the loss incurred by India as a result of the closure of the Suez Canal. It can, however, be stated that India is in-

cutting an estimated additional expense of about 3 million dollars per month on account of higher freight charges that have to be paid for our imports from countries to the West of the Suez Canal. In addition, our exports to these countries are also handicapped, though it is not easy to quantify the resulting loss of trade.

RATE OF ROYALTY ON COAL

3010. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Da Costa Committee has recently made their recommendations to Government regarding the rate of royalty payable on coal to different States;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of that Committee; and

(c) whether the Coal Advisory Council had taken certain decision in the matter and, if so, the details thereof and whether they are acceptable to all States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In the Coal Advisory Council Meeting held recently, it has been accepted in principle that royalty on coal may be levied on tonnage basis subject to certain details to be worked out. The State Governments also agreed to this proposal.

LABOUR CRISIS IN PUBLIC SECTOR STEEL PLANTS

3011. SHRI R. BARUA.
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that of late labour crisis is mounting in the public sector Steel Plants;

(b) if so, the total number of strikes that took place in each of the Steel Plants in the country during the current

year so far and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any concrete steps have been taken or contemplated to check the deteriorating labour situation in the Steel Plants ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) It is not a fact that of late labour crisis is mounting in the public sector steel plants except in the case of Durgapur Steel Plant where the situation is not happy.

(b) There were in all four strikes lasting 24 hours or less in Durgapur Steel Plant during the period January-July, 1968. These were over issues relating to manning and upgradation of certain posts and re-instatement of some dismissed workers.

(c) The troubles in Durgapur Steel Plant seem to be mainly due to inter-union rivalry. The issue of recognition of the rival union is under reference to the State Government. For its part, the Management of the Plant is taking suitable action to streamline personnel policies and to improve human relations.

INSTALLATION OF COMPUTERS IN INDUSTRIAL UNITS

3012. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision about the installation of computers in the industrial units in the public and private sectors;

(b) if so, the number and the names of the industrial units where computers are likely to be introduced during the current year;

(c) whether any assessment has been made about the impact of these computers on the displacement of labour in these units; and

(d) whether it is a fact that labour unions have represented against it and, if so, what are their main objections ?

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

(a) Government's policy in this regard has been that the introduction of electronic devices should be selective and consistent with the social good, that there should be no consequential retrenchment and that the procedure on rationalisation evolved at the 15th Session of the Indian Labour Conference should be followed in all such cases. A procedure for the screening of applications for import of computers has been in operation in the Department of Labour and Employment since October, 1966. The matter was recently discussed at the Session of the Standing Labour Committee held on the 18th July, 1968. The views expressed in the discussions would be taken into account by Government in arriving at a decision on the subject. Meanwhile the procedure followed at present for screening of proposals regarding import of computers would continue.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation has recently collected some information in this regard from the State Governments, Central Ministries/Departments, and Public Sector Undertakings and the available information is given below :—

(i) *The Ministry of Railways* : Computers are expected to be installed in two more Railways and in the Railway Board's Office. The employment potential of the Railways in future is not likely to be affected significantly by computerisation; only a very marginal reduction in the total number of ministerial staff is likely and when traffic begins to expand again it may become necessary to recruit more staff for operation and maintenance purposes.

(ii) *The Life Insurance Corporation* : The Life Insurance Corporation has installed one computer in Bombay in November, 1965 and is planning to install another in Calcutta. 225 new jobs would be created as against 383 jobs which would be rendered surplus. The net reduction in the number of jobs would thus be 158 spread over a period of 3 years, that is, about 60 per year for both Bombay and Calcutta taken to-

gether. The L.I.C. has stated that the displaced staff would be absorbed in Bombay and Calcutta itself, without any loss of remuneration.

(iii) *Reserve Bank of India* : The Honeywell-400 Computer System being installed by the Bank is expected to start operation by August/September, 1968. The introduction of the System will not lead to any reduction in current employment, nor is it a threat to future potential increase in employment. On the contrary, it is likely to open up further avenues of employment.

(iv) *Indian Airlines Corporation* : IBM 1401 Eelectronics Computer was installed in January 1967 by the Indian Airlines at its Headquarters at New Delhi. The various jobs that were already being done by conventional Accounting Machines were to be taken over by the Computer with necessary modifications. The phase of operations is likely to continue up to the middle of 1970. The utilisation of computer at Indian Airlines will not and should not eliminate jobs but instead will enable performance of functions that cannot otherwise be accomplished.

(v) *Cabinet Sectt. (Deptt. of Statistics)* : 10 Honeywell 400 Electronic Computers are being acquired by the Department. Two of these have already been installed in the Computer Centre set up at New Delhi under the Department and the third will be ready for use by July, 1968. The remaining 7 computers have been allocated to the following organisations :

1. Reserve Bank of India, Bombay [vide (iii) above]
2. Atomic Energy Commission, Bombay.
3. Defence Research & Development Establishment, Poona.
4. Hindustan Aeronautics, Bangalore.
5. Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.
6. Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehra Dun.
7. Joint Cipher Bureau, New Delhi.

It is expected that the computers will be ready for use at most of the Centres by the end of 1968. The work of the Honeywell installations is being organised in such a manner that they do not result in unemployment.

(vi) *Department of Iron and Steel*: A general purpose digital computer IBM 1401 model for each of the steel plants at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur has been ordered. The Computer was commissioned in August, 1967 at Bhilai and in June, 1968 at Rourkela. The Computer at Durgapur is expected by October, 1968. No change is envisaged in the existing manning position in the near future.

(d) Labour Unions have been representing against introduction of automation. Their main objections are on points of retrenchment and job displacement.

M/s. INDIAN COPPER CORPORATION LTD.

3013. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Indian Copper Corporation Ltd. have applied for the grant of mining lease of Chalcopryrite over 2.25 Sq. miles in village Chhabisha in the District of Singhbhum;

(b) whether this Corporation already holds the mining lease over 26.75 Sq. miles;

(c) whether a sum of Rs. 1,24,51,784 is due from M/s. I.C.C. to the Bihar Government as arrears of royalty and profit;

(d) if so, the policy of Government in the matter of granting further lease to this Corporation; and

(e) the steps taken to realise the arrears dues of the State Government from the said Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). M/s. Indian Copper Corporation had applied on 6-5-1964 for the

grant of a mining lease for Chalcopryrite over an area of 2.25 sq. miles in villages Chhabisha etc. in district Singhbhum. They are already holding mining leases for copper ore over an area of 26.75 sq. miles in Singhbhum District

(c) to (e). Mineral concessions are granted by the State Governments and royalty on minerals is charged by them in accordance with the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957 and the Rules made thereunder. Likewise, action to realise the arrears of royalty is also taken by the State Governments under the said Act.

The Government of Bihar have intimated that the entire royalty dues for Copper ore despatches from 27-10-1964 to 30-6-1968 have been cleared by the I.C.C. However, dues of Rs. 92.14 lakhs from 1-6-1958 to 20-10-1964 are still under dispute and the State Government have filed Certificate cases to realise these dues from the Corporation.

FACTORIES FOR MANUFACTURE OF POWERS TILLERS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT FOR FISHING

3014. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up factories for the manufacture of power tillers and electronic equipment for fishing with the aid and collaboration of Japan;

(b) if so, whether these factories will be in the public sector or in private sector; and

(c) if these are to be in the private sector, the names of the Indian Companies which are going for their manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The following schemes in the private sector have so far been approved

ed for the manufacture of power tillers with Japanese collaboration :

S. No.	Name of Indian Company	Make of Power tiller to be manufactured
1.	M/s. Krishi Engines Private Ltd., Hyderabad	'Akitu'
2.	M/s. V.S.T. Motors Ltd., Bangalore	'Mitsubishi'
3.	M/s. J.K. Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., Kanpur	'Sato'
4.	M/s. F.W. Heilgers Private Ltd., Calcutta	'Kubota'

Regarding Electronic Equipment for fishing, M/s. British Physical Laboratories, a firm in the private sector have been permitted to take up the manufacture of an instrument called fish finder as per a Japanese model.

गांवों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

3015. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले बीस वर्षों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के मामले में गांवों की उपेक्षा की गई जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में उनकी स्थापना के लिये प्रोत्साहन दिया गया; और

(ख) क्या गांवों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने की योजनाओं को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना की अवधि के प्रारम्भ से ही बहुत सी ग्रामीण तथा लघु उद्योग जिन में रेशम के कीड़े पालना, नारियल रेशा उद्योग, सम्मिलित हैं और काफी सीमा तक हथकरघा, बिजली के करघे और दस्त-कारियां आदि जो अधिकतर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थापित हैं, राष्ट्रीय योजना तथा विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। यह सच है कि बहुत से आधुनिक लघु उद्योग शहरों

या बड़े कस्बों के इर्द-गिर्द स्थापित हो गये हैं, किन्तु विगत वर्षों में उपयुक्त ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उनके विकास को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कई पग उठाए गए हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों के विकास को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के संदर्भ में अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण समझा जाता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के उद्योगीकरण के अन्य कार्यक्रमों में तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में आरम्भ किया गया ग्रामीण औद्योगिक परियोजना कार्यक्रम भी शामिल है जो 49 चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में शुरु कर दिया गया है। कार्यक्रम का भावी विस्तार सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

कोयला खान

3016. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसी कोयला खानों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनका अभी तक राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) इन कोयला खानों को चलाने वाली गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) इन कोयला खानों का कब तक राष्ट्रीयकरण किये जाने की आशा है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री ((श्री राम सेबक) : (क) से (ग). गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की किसी खान का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया है। औद्योगी-

करण की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं और देश की आर्थिक पुनर्योजन, तथा कोयला खानों को, जिन में बहुत सी छोटी, इधर-उधर फैली हुई और लगभग निशोचित होने वाली है, हाथ में लेने से बचने वाली अत्यधिक प्रशासनिक समस्याओं और देश के सीमित साधनों, जैसे कि इस समय है, के संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीयकरण पर इस समय विचार नहीं हो रहा है।

DEPOSITS OF ILMENITE IN KERALA

3018. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued a Letter of Intent to any Company for the exploitation of the rich deposits of ilmenite in the coastal Districts of Kerala;

(b) if so, the company to whom this Letter of Intent has been issued;

(c) whether they have arranged any foreign collaboration and if so, with whom; and

(d) the total estimated investment and employment potential as a result thereof?

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

(b) M/s. Ballarpur Paper and Strawboard Mills Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The total estimated investment will be Rs. 45 crores* and the employment expected to be generated category-wise will be :

1. Managerial	20
2. Supervisory	90
3. Clerical	100
4. Labour	1,000
5. Other categories	40
TOTAL	1,250

NEW INDUSTRY IN TUMKUR DISTRICT

3019. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Tumkur people and its representatives asking for the establishment of new industries in Tumkur District in order to improve the growing unemployment situation in the draught affected area of this District;

(b) if so, the brief outlines of the steps Government have taken in this behalf; and

(c) if not, when Government propose to do so?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):(a) to (c). While no representation as such has been received by the Government from the people of Tumkur District in Mysore State, the State Government had approached the Small Industries Service Institute located at Bangalore to undertake a survey of the Tumkur District with a view to analysing the resources of the District which could be exploited for industrial purposes, studying the existing position and future potential and assess the scope for expansion of existing industries and establishment of new lines of manufacture. The report of the Small Industries Service Institute suggested the development of new industries like bone meal, mixed fertilizers, starch from tamarind seeds, ragi malt, hydrated lime, calcium carbonate and brushware as also manufacture of radio components, rubber contraceptives and fountain pens. It is within the purview of the State Government to consider the report submitted to it by the Small Industries Service Institute and pursue action for the development of industries with due regard to the availabilities of local resources and facilities.

GOLD LIKE YELLOW STONES DISCOVERED IN MAHARASHTRA

3020. SHRI SONAVANE : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that gold like yellow stones were found in November 1967 in village Bhiwapur of Nagpur District in Maharashtra State;

(b) if so whether such stones were sent to the Central Government by the State Government for chemical analysis; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). Recently several Press reports have been published about the findings of gold deposits for the first time in Umrer Tehsil carrying even 10 to 15 gms. of gold per ton of rock material. The Geological Survey of India carried out preliminary surveys earlier in 1956-57 and again in 1961-62 and found that the alluvial gold was not of economic importance excepting for hand panning by some people after the monsoon. The Survey received one sample for chemical analysis on the 18th July, 1968, from the Government of Maharashtra. The sample was analysed by semi-quantitative spectrographic method and was found to contain 0.002 per cent gold.

INDUSTRIES IN THE PARADEEP AREA

3021. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have recommended the applications of some private industrialists for the setting up of industries in the Paradeep area;

(b) if so, the names of the industrialists;

(c) when these applications have been recommended and by whom; and

(d) what other applications have been recommended by the State Government for the setting up of industries in Orissa and the names of the applicants so recommended for the setting up of these industries ?

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

(b) to (d). Out of the 7 applications received during 1968 (from 1st January to 31st July 1968) for establishment of new undertakings in Orissa, recommendations of the State Government have been received so far in respect of 3 applications including one for the establishment of a new unit in Paradeep Area. Details of the applications are not normally publicised prior to decisions being taken on them.

LOSS/PROFIT TO STEEL PLANTS IN PUBLIC SECTOR

3022. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss or profit in the Steel Plants in the Public Sector;

(b) whether there is any sick Steel Plant in the public sector at present ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The Steel Plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur under Hindustan Steel Limited had sustained a total loss of Rs. 706 million up to the year 1966-67. The accounts for the year 1967-68 have not yet been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

(b) and (c). The Durgapur Steel Plant has not been functioning well for some time and a number of deficiencies including lack of proper maintenance and labour problems have been pointed out in the Pande Committee Report, a copy of which has already been laid on the Table of the House on 10th April, 1968.

ISSUE OF LICENCES

3025. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9132 on the 30th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the different kinds of licences issued to the various concerns has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The information is required to be collected from a large number of sources. It has not, therefore, yet been possible to obtain complete information.

FOOT-BRIDGE AT ITARSI STATION
(C. RLY.)

3026. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the increase in the incoming, outgoing and local traffic at Itarsi, Central Railway, the present foot-bridge there is considered inadequate;

(b) whether it is a fact that congestion on this foot-bridge led to the recent R.M.S. strike at Itarsi;

(c) whether the R.M.S. workers have demanded a separate passage for the movement of bags; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The width of the existing foot-over-bridge at Itarsi Station is 8' and there is a need for widening it.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) It is proposed to widen the foot-over-bridge from 8' to 16' at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,28,000 subject to the approval of the Railway Users' Amenities Committee and availability of funds. A proposal of providing a pucca pathway for the movement of parcel and mail bag trolleys at Bhopal end is also being examined.

SHORTAGE OF GOODS WAGONS

3027. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for exporting goods wagons when they are in short supply in the country; and

(b) if goods wagons are not in short supply, the reasons why trade indents are pending for months and goods meant to be sent in closed wagons are sent in open wagons?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). There is no overall shortage of goods wagons in the country and as such, the export of goods wagons is quite in order. Regional imbalances in the distribution of the country's wagon fleets, however, occur for short periods due to unforeseen fluctuations in the demand and movement patterns on account of which delays in the clearance of trade indents occur from time to time. Delays may also occur due to other factors, which immobilise rolling stock and increase the turnround of wagons, such as, bundhs, hartals, labour strikes, civil disturbances, labour shortage at the transshipment points, detentions to wagons at the loading and unloading points, flood, cyclones and other natural calamities. Whenever such dislocations in Railway operation occur, it may be necessary to utilise open wagons for clearance of consignments normally despatched in covered wagons to a limited extent until normalcy is restored.

MANUFACTURE OF COVERED WAGONS

3028. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Govt. propose to manufacture special type of covered wagons

for the movement of foodgrains as has been done for coal movement;

(b) whether it is proposed to remove foodgrains from category 'E' and place in category 'A' or 'B' because it is essential for the life of the Nation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Foodgrains are transported in general service wagons; special type of wagons is not required for the purpose.

(b) and (c). Foodgrains movements sponsored by the Central Government are already given priority 'B' i.e., next only to defence requirements. Foodgrains movements sponsored by the States are given priority 'C'. Movement of wheat and rice on trade account is given priority 'D'. It is only movement of coarse grains such as bajra, maize, gram, etc., on trade account that is given priority 'E', but even here the Railways have set apart specific quotas for such movement; there are also standing instructions to the Railways to ensure expeditious clearance of coarse grains on trade account.

TRANSFER OF ACCOUNTANTS IN NORTHERN RAILWAY HEAD QUARTERS OFFICE NEW DELHI AS VIGILANCE INSPECTORS

IN RAILWAY BOARD'S OFFICE

3029. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Senior Accountants of Accounts Office, Northern Railway, Headquarters' Office, New Delhi were transferred to Lucknow Division on the basis of some public complaints in the year 1966;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these Senior Accountants have been taken as Vigilance Inspectors in the Railway Board; and

(c) if so the reasons therefor?

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

(a) None was transferred from Accounts Office, Northern Railway Headquarters, New Delhi to the Lucknow Division

on the basis of public complaints in the year 1966.

(b) In the year 1967, three Senior Accountants were posted to Lucknow in the normal course. Of these, one Senior Accountant was posted back to Northern Railway Headquarters Office. He was then posted as Investigating Inspector in the Railway Board in 1968.

(c) Does not arise.

VIGILANCE INSPECTORS ON RAILWAYS

3030. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Vigilance Inspectors on Railways are tenure posts for three years;

(b) if so, the number of Vigilance Inspectors who have completed three years in Zonal Railways and Railway Board and have not been reverted so far; and

(c) the reasons in each case?

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

(a) The tenure of Vigilance Inspectors is three years, which may be extended to five years in individual cases of special merit.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

TRACTOR MANUFACTURING PLANT

3031. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached between India and Bulgaria for the setting up of a tractor manufacturing plant in India;

(b) if so, the location of the plant;

(c) the extent to which this plant will be in a position to meet the coun-

try's demand and the time by which production is expected to commence;

(d) the horse power capacity of the tractor so manufactured;

(e) whether similar agreements have also been concluded with other foreign countries; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation have submitted a proposal to establish a plant at Ludhiana for the manufacture of 12,000 Nos. per annum of 13 H.P. tractors in collaboration with M/s. Agromachina and Technoexport of Bulgaria. The proposal is still in a preliminary stage and it is not possible to indicate at present when the proposed plant will go into production.

(e) and (f). The Government of India had entered into an agreement in August 1965 with M/s. Motokov of Czechoslovakia for the preparation of a detailed project report for a project to be set up in the country for the manufacture of 20 H.P. tractors with a capacity of 12,000 tractors per year. The first part of the detailed project report containing an economic feasibility study has been received and is under examination.

M. G. LINE CONNECTING DELHI, ROHTAK BHIWANI AND BIKANER

3032. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for constructing a metre-gauge line connecting Delhi, Rohtak, Bhiwani and Bikaner on the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to extend the existing railway line Delhi-Farakhnagar to Charkhi Dadri, Bhiwani and Bikaner; and

(d) if so, when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

द्विवा-बहानू-तारापुर रेलवे लाइन का सर्वेक्षण

3033. श्री बसन्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या द्विवा, दहानू और तारापुर स्टेशनों के बीच नई रेलवे लाइन का सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो गया है;

(ख) सर्वेक्षण कार्य कब आरम्भ हुआ था; और

(ग) सर्वेक्षण सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) प्रस्तावित सर्वेक्षण दीवा से बान गांव तक किया जा रहा है। यह अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) सर्वेक्षण की मंजूरी 6-7-1968 को की गई थी।

(ग) बान गांव से दीवा तक के मार्ग दोह इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षण करने की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है। यह सर्वेक्षण मीरा रोड-दीवा और बिरार-दीवा मार्गों की तुलना में इस मार्ग के आर्थिक पहलुओं को जानने के लिये किया जा रहा है।

सीफ्ट कोक

3034. श्री फ० गो० मेन : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की प्राचीन जनता को सीफ्ट कोक (अंगीठी में उपयोग होने वाला कोयला) उपलब्ध कराने के लिये

कोई योजना तैयार की है जिससे लकड़ी और गोबर का परिरक्षण हो सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना अनुमानतः कब तक लागू की जायेगी; और

(ग) कोयले की कीमत में छूट देना कहां तक सम्भव होगा ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय ईंधन गवेषणाशाला ने गाय के गोबर तथा जलाने वाली लकड़ी के स्थान पर साफ्ट कोक के घरेलू ईंधन के रूप में प्रयोग को लोक प्रिय बनाने के हेतु मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार के हर राज्य के चुने हुए गांवों में परीक्षण करने के लिये एक योजना तैयार की है। सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को योजना की क्रियान्विति की सम्भावनाओं की जांच करने का परामर्श दिया गया है।

PRICES OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF TRACTORS

3035. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not accepted the price recommended by the Tariff Commission for the different types of tractors;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have also not accepted the Commission's recommendation to allow the tractor manufacturers a return of 15 per cent on capital employed; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the decisions taken by Government with regard to (a) and (b) above ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Attention is invited to paragraph 3 of this Ministry's Resolution No. 5/44/67 AEI-II, dated the 3rd June,

1968 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary on the same date. A copy of the Resolution is available in the Parliamentary Library.

दत्तिया स्टेशन पर रेलगाड़ियों का रोका जाना

3036. श्री पराबंत सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और भोपाल से आने वाली उन रेलगाड़ियों का ब्यौरा क्या है जो मध्य प्रदेश में ग्वालियर-भोपाल लाइन पर स्थित दत्तिया स्टेशन पर क्रमशः दिन और रात के समय रुकती हैं; और

(ख) क्या दत्तिया रेलवे स्टेशन पर दिन के समय दोनों ओर चलने वाली गाड़ियों में से किसी एक तेज चलने वाली गाड़ी को रोकने की व्यवस्था इसलिए करने का है क्योंकि यह नगर भूतपूर्व राज्य की राजधानी था, इस समय ज़िले का मुख्यालय है, एक प्रसिद्ध नगर है, एक बड़ी मण्डी है तथा वहां की जनता के लिये ऐसा करना आवश्यक है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख) इस समय दत्तिया स्टेशन पर दिन में 58 अप अमृतसर-बम्बई एक्सप्रेस, 360 अप दिल्ली-झांसी सवारी 347 डाउन झांसी-आगरा सवारी और 17 डाउन मद्रास-दिल्ली जनता एक्सप्रेस और रात में 18 अप दिल्ली-मद्रास जनता एक्सप्रेस, 348 अप आगरा-झांसी सवारी, 359 डाउन झांसी-दिल्ली सवारी और 57 डाउन बम्बई-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां ठहरती हैं।

इस प्रकार दत्तिया स्टेशन पर दिन में दोनों ओर से एक सवारी गाड़ी और एक तेज एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी पहले से ठहरती हैं।

**ग्वालियर-शिवपुर-कलान सेक्शन पर
रेलवे स्टेशनों में बिजली लगाना**

3037. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशबाहू :
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में छोटी रेलवे लाइन के ग्वालियर-शिवपुरी-लाइन जंक्शन में घोसीपुरा जंक्शन तथा सवलगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशनों तथा इन स्टेशनों के स्टेशन मास्टर्स तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों में बिजली लगाई जा चुकी है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, विशेषकर जबकि बिजली की लाइनें इन स्थानों के बिल्कुल समीप हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) घोसीपुरा जंक्शन स्टेशन पर अभी तक बिजली नहीं लगी है लेकिन सवलगढ़ स्टेशन पर 5-12-1967 को बिजली लग गयी है। स्टेशन मास्टर्स और अन्य कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों में अभी बिजली नहीं लगी है।

(ख) घोसीपुरा स्टेशन पर बिजली नहीं लगायी गयी है क्योंकि इस स्टेशन पर रात में कोई गाड़ी नहीं ठहरती।

धन की कमी के कारण सवलगढ़ स्टेशन मास्टर्स और अन्य कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों में अभी बिजली नहीं लगी है।

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की बिजली की सप्लाई

3038. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशबाहू :
क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की इस समय कितनी बिजली सप्लाई की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह पर्याप्त है और यदि नहीं, तो कारखाने की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकता

को पूरा करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ग) अधिक बिजली की आवश्यकता कब से हुई तथा कारखाने को उसकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार अब तक इसे उपलब्ध नहीं कराने का क्या कारण था; और

(घ) यह आवश्यकता कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ताकि इस्पात कारखाने के उत्पादन में रुकावट न पड़े?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) आजकल भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना 60 मेगावाट तक बिजली मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड से ले रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने का अपना बिजली घर भी है जिसकी क्षमता 24 मेगावाट है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा सप्लाई की जाने वाली बिजली कारखाने की वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं के लिये पर्याप्त है।

(ग) और (घ). मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड को 1962 के आरम्भ में बता दिया गया था कि 1966 से कारखाने के विस्तार कार्यों के लिये कारखाने की बिजली की अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता क्या होगी और जनवरी 1968 से कारखाने की विद्युत की आवश्यकताओं की पूरी तरह पूर्ति हो रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश में कोरबा तथा पठार खेड़ा में कोयला खानें

3039. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशबाहू :
क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कोरबा तथा पठारखेड़ा क्षेत्रों की कोयले की नियन्त्रणाधीन खानों को राज्य सरकार को देने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) राज्य सरकार से यह प्रार्थना कब प्राप्त हुई थी तथा अभी तक इसे स्वीकार न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या शोध हो यह प्रार्थना स्वीकार होने की सम्भावना है ?

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

(ख) राज्य सरकार की प्रार्थना लगभग 4 वर्ष पूर्व प्राप्त हुई थी और अन्तरण की उलझनों पर पत्र-व्यवहार हो रहा है। हाल ही में इस विषय पर मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के मन्त्रियों के साथ बातचीत हुई थी।

(ग) प्रस्ताव अभी भी विचाराधीन है।

कोयले का मूल्य

3040. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया है कि मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड को सप्ताई किये जाने वाले कोयले का मूल्य, कोयले के बढ़े हुए मूल्य को घटाकर पुनः निर्धारित किया जाये;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या राज्य सरकार ने इसका कोई औचित्य बताया है; और

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

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

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

PROMOTION OF CLERKS GRADE II OF TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS, CENTRAL RAILWAY

3041. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Clerks Grade II of the erstwhile Traffic

Accounts, Central Railway, centralised at Secunderabad and now drafted into F.A. & CAO's Office, South Central Railway have been denied promotions till date in spite of Railway Board's orders *vide* letter No. 62/DSDA, dated the 6th December, 1966 as amended further *vide* letter No. E(NG)66RR1/12/Economy/E(GPt) dated the 4th April, 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the staff exhausting all channels of representations, staged a day's token fast on the 19th January, 1968 before the General Manager's Office, South Central Railway, Secunderabad; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to undo the injustice done to aggrieved staff ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) There has been no denial of promotion, but some difficulties have arisen in the implementation of Railway Board's decision in regard to "Shadow posts" on the Central, Southern & South Central Railways, on account of the fact that on 1-10-62 the South Central Railway did not exist.

(b) A demonstration was held on 19-1-1968.

(c) A meeting of Senior Officers of the three Railways with the officers of the Railway Board has been fixed on 12-8-1968 for discussion of the question with a view to evolving a formula for implementing the "Shadow Posts Scheme" on the three Railways. Necessary orders will be issued thereafter.

उत्तर प्रदेश की खनिज सम्पत्ति

3042. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में सीमेंट-पत्थर तथा अन्य खनिजों का पता लगाने के लिये कभी कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे सर्वेक्षण कितनी बार किये गये हैं तथा उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं;

(ग) यदि सर्वेक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप वहां किसी खनिज को निकालने योग्य पाया गया है, तो क्या वहां कोई कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) क्या उस जिले में शोशा (ग्लास) बनाने के काम आने वाला रेत भी पाया जाता है और यदि हां, तो क्या वहां शोशा (ग्लास) बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). जो, हां । भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था ने विभिन्न समयों पर सर्वेक्षण किये हैं । किये गये सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामस्वरूप डोट्टोमाइट और कांच-रेत के कार्य-योग्य निक्षेपों का पता लगाया गया है ।

(ग) भारत सरकार का ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है;

(घ) जी हां बांदा जिले में कांच-रेत पाई गई है, जिसका उपयोग कांच फ़ैक्टरी में किया जा सकता है ।

ललितपुर रेलवे स्टेशन को खजुराहो, अजयगढ़, नरायनी तथा अटारा से मिलाने वाली रेलवे लाइन

3043. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ललितपुर स्टेशन को खजुराहो, अजयगढ़, नरायनी, अटारा, बावेरू, राजपुर और बरगाह से मिलाने वाली एक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस रेलवे लाइन को बिछाने के लिये बहुत पहले सर्वेक्षण किया गया था और उस समय लोग

यातायात साधनों का अधिक प्रयोग नहीं करते थे परन्तु अब यात्रियों तथा सड़क परिवहन में बहुत अधिक वृद्धि हो गई है जिससे वहां इस नई रेलवे लाइन का बिछाना आवश्यक हो गया है : और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस लाइन बिछाने का काम कब तक आरम्भ करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). पहले किये गये सर्वेक्षण से पता चला कि यह लाइन लाभप्रद नहीं होगी । जिस समय पिछला सर्वेक्षण किया गया था उसके बाद से इस क्षेत्र में कोई ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण विकास नहीं हुआ है जिससे बड़ी मात्रा में यातायात उपलब्ध हो । वर्तमान वित्तीय कठिनाई को देखते हुए इस लाइन के निर्माण के बारे में विचार करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

EXPORTS FROM KERALA

3044. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) the steps taken by the various Export Promotion Councils to develop export trade of pepper, cashewnuts, coir products, rubber etc. from Kerala; and

(b) the anticipated increase in our foreign exchange earnings during the year 1968-69 as compared to that of 1967-68 as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Important products exported from Kerala are looked after by the Cashew Export Promotion Council, Spices Export Promotion Council, Marine Products Export Promotion Council, Cardamom Board, Coir Board, Rubber Board and Tea Board. The steps taken by them to develop exports include publicising of the products abroad by way of parti-

cipation in trade fairs and exhibitions, pamphlets, films etc., conducting market surveys; keeping contact with foreign buyers through their foreign offices and India's Commercial Representative abroad organising trade delegations and sale/study teams to foreign markets; as also holding seminars to discuss exporter's problems with a view to resolving them.

(b) Export statistics are not maintained statewise. However, exports of cashew, marine products, spices and coir manufactures are expected to show an increase of about Rs. 4 crores in 1968-69 compared to 1967-68.

MODERNISATION OF COAL MINES

3045. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA :
SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA :

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

(a) the steps taken to modernise the coal mines in the Public Sector during 1967-68; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange, if any, used for the purpose ?

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

REORGANISATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF PUBLIC SECTOR STEEL PLANTS

3046. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA :
SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA :

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

(a) whether the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission for the re-organisation of the administrative structure of public sector steel plants have since been considered; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) :
(a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Public Sector Undertakings had made a number of recommendations on the management structure of public enterprises. A statement containing the decisions of Government on some of these recommendations was laid on the Table of the House on 10th May, 1968. The decisions of Government on the management reorganisation of Hindustan Steel Limited are contained in the Statement laid on the Table of the House by the Minister for Steel, Mines & Metals on the 20th March, 1968.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES MANUFACTURED AT C.L.W.

3047. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA :
SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of electric locomotives manufactured in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop during 1967-68; and

(b) the percentage of imported material used in its ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a). 30 locomotives.

(b) 40 %.

INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY

3048. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA :
SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target of production of coaches from the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur was reached during 1967-68; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

INCENTIVE TO SMALL SCALE SECTOR

3049. **SHRI RAMACHANDRA**

ULAKA :

SHRI DHULESHWAR

MEENA :

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

(a) whether Government propose to give more incentive and facilities to the small scale sector in order to hold the price line and to compete in foreign markets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b). The small scale industries are making a significant contribution to the holding of price line by supplying consumer goods at reasonable price. An instance in point is the manufacture and supply of transistor radios at a very low price by small scale units. The State Trading Corporation is providing marketing assistance to small industrialists also to promote their exports. It explores foreign markets, negotiates orders on their behalf, gives assistance in packaging and presentation material, extends credits to overseas buyers and undertakes financing of small exporters. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, provides techno-managerial assistance to small industries with a view to increasing their productivity, raising their quality standards and improving their competitive position in the export market.

CLAIMS FOR EXPORT INCENTIVES

3050. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the exporters who had exported goods

before the devaluation of the rupee were entitled to the export incentives in force at the time and were denied their claims in respect of such exports which were preferred after devaluation and after withdrawal of the said export incentives;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the said claims of some of them were upheld by the different High Courts and the Supreme Court;

(c) whether a number of such claims are still pending or have been declined by Government and, if so, their number and the total value thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to grant them the export incentives in the light of the said decisions of the courts and whether the cases mentioned in part (c) above have since been reopened and, if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(a). Approved products exported prior to the devaluation of the rupee were eligible for (i) import entitlement (ii) cash assistance and (iii) concessional supply of iron and steel for fabrication of engineering goods. Products exported prior to devaluation, in respect of which the payment were also realised prior to devaluation at the old parity value of rupee, have been allowed all the above three facilities. In the case of products exported prior to rupee devaluation, on which payments were received subsequent to devaluation at the post devaluation rupee parity rate, it has been decided by Government that a study should be conducted whether any actual losses had been incurred on the exports, taking into account the increased rupee realisation by the exporters, a final decision as to whether or not cash assistance and the concessional supply of iron and steel should be allowed would be taken after this study is completed. So far as import entitlements are concerned, these have been allowed, as permissible under the Export Promotion Scheme in force

prior to rupee devaluation, on all exports effected before rupee devaluation.

(b) As far as it is known only the exporter of prime iron and steel has moved the Calcutta High Court in regard to non-payment of cash assistance on exports of steel prior to rupee devaluation. No decision has been taken by the High Court so far.

(c) and (d). In view of the answers to parts (a) and (b), these do not arise.

REVISION OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY RESOLUTION

3051. **SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under consideration of Government to revise the Industrial Policy Resolution; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The question as to whether the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 would require to be amended or amplified is under Government's consideration.

MINERALS IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND

3052. **SHRI K. R. GANESH** : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey of the mineral resources of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been conducted;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not whether any survey is proposed to be undertaken ?

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

(b) As a result of survey carried out by the Geological Survey of India, occurrences of limestone, chromite, asbestos, sulphur, volcanic ash, lignite, coal and clays have been recorded.

(c) Does not arise.

RESERVATION OF SEATS AT DIMAPUR- MANIPUR ROAD STATION

3053. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that inconvenience is caused to the passengers from Manipur and Nagaland at Dimapur-Manipur Road Railway Station due to non-availability of seats and the limited scope for reservation of seats in all the classes;

(b) if so, the present scope for reservation of seats for Manipur and Nagaland; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the number of seats by passengers of Manipur and Nagaland as available at Dimapur-Manipur Road Station and onwards ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). Quotas for reservation of accommodation have been allotted to Dimapur Manipur Road Station for the convenience of passengers from Manipur and Nagaland as indicated below :

(i) By 4 Dn. Assam Mail

First class	1 berth
3-Tier sleeper	1 berth
2-Tier sleeper	1 berth
	and 5 seats.

(ii) By 15 Dn. Express (ex Gauhati)

First class	1 berth
2-Tier sleeper	1 berth
	and 3 seats.

(iii) By 20 Dn. Siliguri Passenger

First class	1 berth
3-Tier sleeper	1 berth
2-Tier sleeper	1 berth
Third class	6 seats.

In addition to the above, a quota of one berth in First class and 1 berth in 3-Tier sleeper and 2 seats in Third class by 4 Dn. Mail and 1 seat in Third class by 15 Dn. Express are allotted to Imphal Out-Agency.

No quota for reservation in Second class has been allotted to Dimapur-Manipur Road station or any other intermediate stations due to very limited accommodation of this class being provided on the trains passing through Dimapur-Manipur Road station.

Only the quota allotted by 4 Dn. Assam Mail in Third class is being fully utilised at present and in the case of other trains the utilisation of quota is nor was any left behind for want of passenger left behind on the waiting list nor was any left behind for want of reserved accommodation during the last three months. No inconvenience is therefore caused to passengers from Manipur and Nagaland due to non-availability of seats at Dimapur-Manipur Road station.

There is no case for enhancing the quotas at present; however, the position is reviewed after every six months.

INDUSTRIAL IN MANIPUR

3054. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the industries, big or small, proposed to be set up in Manipur during the year 1968-69;

(b) whether any representation for the setting up of paper and sugar plants in Manipur has been received from the Government of Manipur till date; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHR F. A. AHMED) : (a). A saw mill, a re-rolling mill, and plants

for the manufacture of plastic goods and for pinafibre extraction are expected to be set up in the private sector in Manipur during the year 1968-69.

(b) and (c). A proposal submitted by the Manipur Administration sometime back to set up a paper mill is under examination. No proposal has so far been received from them for setting up a sugar factory in Manipur.

MANIPUR HANDLOOM PRODUCTS

3055. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by the Government of Manipur for the sales-promotion of Manipur Handloom products in India and outside;

(b) the number of sale emporiums opened in the cities and towns of India at present; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) be in the negative the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The details of measures taken and the number of sale emporiums opened by the Government of Manipur, are given below :

1. A sales depot has been opened by the Handloom Apex Society at Dimapur in Nagaland.
2. A number of sales depots have been opened by Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies for promoting sale of handloom products inside Manipur itself.
3. An Emporium is being set up in Delhi.
4. A small Industries Corporation is being set up to handle marketing of handloom products properly.
5. The State Government Emporium and Apex Handloom Society participate in important in-

ternational trade fairs and exhibitions inside and outside India.

(c) Does not arise.

RAILWAY LINE FROM SILCHAR RAIL-HEAD TO JIRI

3056. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a Railway line from Silchar Rail-head to Jiri of Jiribam Sub-division of Manipur;

(b) whether the Manipur Government and the public are desirous of the said rail connection; and

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

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Due to paucity of funds, this proposal cannot be considered at present.

SURVEY OF RAILWAY LINE FROM SUPAUL TO PRATAPGANJ (BIHAR)

3057. SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey in regard to Supaul-Pratapganj Railway line has been undertaken by the North-Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the place upto which the survey has been carried out;

(c) whether it is a fact that it is essential to provide the Supaul-Pratapganj Railway line from the view point of the development of Bihar; and

(d) if so, the time by which the work in regard to the said Railway line would be undertaken and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (d). For the development of the area the Railway line from Supaul to Thurbhita has already been reserved recently. Investigations for further restoration of the railway line from Thurbhita to Bhanthiahi, a distance of about 13 Kms., are being carried out. A final decision on the restoration of the line upto Bha-

ptiahi will be taken after the survey report is received and examined by the Railway Board. Due to the present difficult ways and means position the proposal for restoration of the line upto Pratapganj is not likely to be taken up for consideration in the near future.

12 HRS.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DISCONTENT AMONG EMPLOYEES OF ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS FOLLOWING GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO AMEND WAGE BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

श्री ए० ए० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक मन्त्र के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर ध्यान, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें :—

“मंजूरी बोर्ड की अनारिम सिफारिशों में एकदलीय ढंग से संशोधन करने के सरकार के निश्चय के कारण देश में विजली उपकरणों के कर्मचारियों में घोर असन्तोष ”

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : The Government by its Resolution dated 20th June, 1968 accepted the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Electricity Undertakings subject to the modifications/clarifications with regard to :

- (1) the date of applicability of the recommendations of the Wage Board;
- (2) the non-applicability of the recommendations to Government's Departmental Undertakings;
- (3) adjustments to be made against interim relief recommended by the Wage Board in cases any relief has been given to the employees after the constitution of the Wage Board, whether with or without retrospective effect, but subject to the conditions

— that it will not apply to increases in wages/pay due to grant of annual increments, promotions and transfers from one place to another.

So far as the date of applicability is concerned, after a careful consideration of this recommendation it was felt that payment of interim relief retrospectively from 1st January, 1967, as recommended by the Wage Board, might adversely affect the finances of the Electricity industry and lead to an increase in the electricity rates. It was, therefore, decided that the recommendations should have retrospective effect only from the 1st July, 1967.

Apart from this modification it was decided to clarify that the recommendations shall not apply to electricity undertakings run as Governmental Undertakings. The service conditions and pay scales of Government employees are regulated by departmental orders and any changes in their emoluments and other conditions of service are the subject matter of separate enquiries by Pay Commissions/Committees etc. I may point out that so far 14 Wage Boards have submitted their final recommendations and six others have made interim recommendations. None of these are, however, applicable to Government servants as such. It may also be clarified that the apprehension in the minds of the workers that this modification will exclude employees of State Electricity Boards is not correct. This modification applies only to those undertakings which are run by Government as Departmental undertakings.

The Board has itself recommended that interim relief in one or more instalments which the employees may have been given with effect from 28th May 1966 or any date subsequent to 28th May, 1966 but earlier than 1st September, 1967, should be adjusted in the total emoluments as recommended by the Board. It has been clarified in the Government Resolution that where any relief has been given by way of increases in dearness allowance and/or emoluments after the constitution of the Wage Board, whether with or without

retrospective effect such relief could be allowed for adjustment against the interim relief recommended by the Wage Board but that such adjustment will not apply to increases in wages/pay due to grant of annual increments, promotions and transfers from one place to another. It was brought to our notice that some State Electricity Boards had issued orders after the 28th May, 1966 i.e. the date of the constitution of the Wage Board for increases in the emoluments of their employees and that in some cases these orders had retrospective effect from a date earlier than the date of the Board's appointment.

I appreciate the viewpoint expressed in certain quarters that unanimous recommendations of the Board should be accepted by Government without any modifications. The House will, however, agree that the Government has to take into account the over all effect of the recommendations on the country's economy and has to ensure that the implementation of the recommendations does not impose an unduly heavy burden on the industry and the consumers, especially in this case. It will thus be seen that in the present case except the change of date of the application retrospectively of the Wage Board's recommendations, the other two changes are by way of clarification.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिये जो वेज बोर्ड बना उसके बनने के दो साल बाद यह अन्तरिम सिफारिशें आई हैं। अब शासन की तरफ से यह बतलाया जा रहा है कि जो एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड शासन के ही डिपार्टमेंट समझे जाते हैं उन पर वह सिफारिशें लागू नहीं की जाएंगी। मगर शासन को यह पता है कि जब वेज बोर्ड बना था तब एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों को यह बतलाया जाता था जब उनकी तरफ से मांगें जाती थीं नभ, कि अब तुम्हारे लिये वेज बोर्ड बनाया गया है, इस लिये अभी हम तुम्हारे लिये कुछ नहीं करना चाहते हैं। जब वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशें आ गई हैं तब उनको यह बतलाया

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

जा रहा है कि तुमको डिपार्टमेंट के जरिए से काम दिया गया है इस लिये यह तुम पर लागू नहीं होगी।

दूसरी बात यह कि जो स्टेट एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स हैं, हालांकि वह आटोनोमस हैं, फिर भी गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स के लिये जो कंडि-
शन्स आफ सर्विस एण्ड कांडक्ट रूल्स हैं वह उन पर लागू किये जाते हैं, और इस बहाने से कहा जाता है कि तुम गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट हो इस लिये तुमको वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के कारण जो रियायतें मिलनी चाहियें वह नहीं मिलेंगी। इस तरह से वेज बोर्ड के जरिये से मजदूरों ने जो कुछ हासिल किया है उसमें से उनको कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है। हमको डर है कि करीब-करीब आधे कर्मचारियों को इन सिफारिशों का फायदा नहीं होगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहूंगा कि पहले तो वह यह बतलायें कि कितने मजदूरों को इसका फायदा होगा। क्या इसके कोई फिगर्स उनके पास हैं? दूसरी बात यह कि जब इंडियन लेबर कान्फ-
रन्स में गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से यह आश्वासन दिया गया कि वेज बोर्ड की जो सिफारिशें यूनेनिमस होंगी उनमें कोई तबदीली नहीं की जायेगी परन्तु अब वह आश्वासन तोड़े जा रहे हैं। कारण यह बतलाया जाता है कि इन्फ्लेक्शन का क्या होगा। जो वेज बोर्ड की तरफ से प्रेम वालों के लिए एवाइड आया था और हकूमत ने आर्डर पास किया परन्तु उसको वालायनाक रख दिया गया प्रेस वालों ने। और उसको ले कर हमारी हकूमत कहती है कि हम कुछ कर नहीं पाते हैं। जो गरीब मजदूर हैं उनके लिए यह फर्क करेगी और उन से मनवाएगी लेकिन बड़े बड़े लोगों का जब सवाल आता है तो कुछ नहीं करती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो वेज पॉलिसी है उसमें आपने क्या कोई तबदीली कर दी है और पहले जो हम लोगों ने मजदूरों को आश्वासन दिये उनको क्या हम तोड़ना चाहते हैं?

SHRI HATHI : The Hon. member has asked two or three questions. I very well understand the apprehension in the mind of the workers that those who are employees of State Electricity Boards but are governed by the conduct rules of the Government are not strictly government servants and the wage board recommendations should apply to them. I have already said that the wage board recommendations will apply to all the employees of the State Electricity Boards. There are only two States where there are no State Electricity Boards—Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland and Union Territories. This modification applies only to those undertakings which are run by Government as departmental undertakings. This will not affect those employees of State Electricity Boards who merely for the sake of rules are governed by that.

Secondly, it has been said that the unanimous recommendations should be accepted. I appreciate it. Here there may be unanimity and both the workers and employers have agreed. But they also know that this will lead to increase in the rate of electricity. Both have said that the State Governments should be requested to allow the boards to adjust the rate accordingly. That means, retrospectively the rate of electricity should be raised. That is also a unanimous recommendation. It will mean the poor consumers including the farmers will be affected retrospectively. Therefore, we have to consider that aspect.

Thirdly, this industry is different from other industries. Here the rates have got to be so adjusted that they can get only a reasonable return, which is 2 per cent. more than the current bank rate, i.e. 7 per cent. This is not an industry where they can make unreasonable profit. In the case of private industry, they have to adjust their profits in such a way that it is just 2 per cent. above the bank rate. In the case of others which are State Electricity Boards, the question does not arise.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On a previous occasion in this House—I would like to remind hon. members

—when the bank award was amended by Government, the great labour leader, Mr. V. V. Giri resigned on that issue. Here the hon. minister who is a party to the modification is defending it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South): If you resign, you will be the next Vice-President!

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to know whether it is a fact that in the Indian Labour Conference and the Wages Standing Labour Committee, a solemn assurance was given by the Government that the unanimous recommendation of any wage board will not be tampered with or modified or amended. Here if this amendment is accepted, State electricity workers of Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir will not get anything. Electricity workers of hydel projects under irrigation and power will not get anything. 30,000 workers of Andhra Pradesh will not get anything. In Kanpur and some other places in UP where they have got some benefit on 1st April 1965, they will hardly get Rs. 2 or Rs. 3.75 per cent of the workers in the electricity undertakings will not derive any benefit if these three amendments are accepted. I would ask him, why was this amended without making any reference to this House at all? Whenever board recommendations are given, they are laid on the Table along with the Government's resolution. This was an interim recommendation circulated to us when Parliament was not in session in June. It was modified on 20th June 1968. You were kind enough to admit this calling attention notice and this statement has come. Otherwise, the country would not have known that unilaterally and shamelessly this has been modified by the Government. I would, therefore, like to know why this has been modified, whether it is going to be restored and or whether he is going to wait for a general strike by the electricity workers and lastly, whether he will resign on this issue.

SHRI HATHI: There is no question of resigning on this issue; when the

deputation of the electricity workers met me—in fact Mr. Banerjee was to come along with them—on the first point, *i.e.* retrospective effect, I have been able to convince them and they were not pressing that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They were never convinced. They said, if the Government did not modify the recommendations and if the retrospective effect was the only thing which Government wanted, they would consider it. They should not be misquoted.

SHRI HATHI: I think I have been able to convince them. If Mr. Banerjee had come, I would have been able to convince him also. I have already said that although they are unanimous recommendations, the effect would be that the rates of electricity would have to be increased retrospectively. We have to take that into consideration. Secondly, he asked why did the Government change the recommendation without consulting Parliament. That is never the practice. The practice is that the Government considers the recommendations of the Wage Board and whatever decisions it takes, they are laid on the Table of the House. In this case, Government's decision has been laid on the Table.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My question was....

MR. SPEAKER: It is so long. We do not know where it begins and where it ends.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I know that supplementaries should not be more than 150 words under the rules. Sir, this is the interim recommendation, not the complete recommendation. This interim recommendation has been modified by the Government without any consultation with the employees. Why has it been modified without reference to Parliament? If he takes the view that this was not a statutory board, that is a different matter. But why were the employees not consulted about the modification? Is it a fact that the workers of Nagaland, Himachal Pra-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

deals, Jammu and Kashmir and Andhra will be completely deprived of the benefit?

SHRI HATHI: I have given the reason why this recommendation was modified although it was unanimous. As I said, the boards have to get the money from the consumers to pay the workers. The interests of the poor consumers also have to be looked into. Secondly, he has said that half of the workers will be deprived. I have asked them to let me know the position. It would not be half. Their main contention was that UP electricity workers would be debarred because they are governed by the government departmental rules. I have clarified that merely because they are governed by the government rules it cannot be said that it will not apply to them. In Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland there is no electricity board at all. They are run as government departments. So, they are governed by the Pay Commission or Committee, whatever is appointed and the Government rules.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेंस के बारे में सरकार का जो रुख और नीति रही है, क्या उसमें कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन आया है। यह सवाल मैं तीन बातों को लेकर पूछ रहा हूँ। स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है :—

"I appreciate the viewpoint expressed in certain quarters that unanimous recommendations of the board should be accepted by government without any modification."

"सरटेन क्वार्टर" का क्या मतलब है ?

उन्होंने इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेंस के सामने कहा कि जो वेज बोर्ड के सर्वसम्मत फैसले होंगे, हम उनको पूर्णतया लागू करेंगे; उनमें कोई तबदीली नहीं करेंगे। अगर सरकार बहुमत वाले फैसले में तबदीली करके उसको लागू करना चाहती है,

तो उसे वैसा करना चाहिये, लेकिन प्रेस के बारे में क्या हुआ ? गैर-पत्रकारों के वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशें बहुमत वाली थीं। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हम उनमें तबदीली करके एक प्रस्ताव द्वारा उनको लागू कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उन पर भी असर नहीं हुआ। कल मैंने कहा था कि केन्द्र सरकार के अनुसार ट्रेड यूनियन सम्बन्धी जिनने भी कायदे-कानून और विधेयक आदि हैं, उन पर इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेंस में विचार होना चाहिये और उसकी सम्मति के बिना उनको पास नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने इस बात का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया था। आज मजदूर मंत्री को इसका जवाब जरूर देना चाहिये। उत्तर प्रदेश की संविद सरकार के मजदूर मंत्री, श्री प्रभु नारायण सिंह, ने एक बिल बनाया था कि यूनियनों के आपसी झगड़ों का हल निकालने के लिये बिल्ट के द्वारा मतदान किया जाये। वह बिल मंत्री महोदय के पास आया और मंत्री महोदय ने श्री प्रभु नारायण सिंह को जवाब दिया कि जब तक इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेंस में इस पर विचार न हो, तब तक वह आगे न बढ़े। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार की ओर से यह कहा गया है कि वेज बोर्ड के बहुमत वाले निर्णय को तबदीली के साथ लागू किया जायेगा, सर्वसम्मत निर्णय को पूर्णतया लागू किया जायेगा और इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेंस की सम्मति के बिना श्रम सम्बन्धी कोई कायदा-कानून नहीं बनाया जायेगा, तो फिर बैंकिंग लाज (एम्प्लॉयमेंट) बिल में श्रम सम्बन्धी धारा क्यों रखी गई? मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में तत्काल जवाब दें कि क्या इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेंस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति में कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन आया है; अगर हाँ, तो वह उसको दृष्टिगत कर दें, फिर लड़ाई होगी और सड़कों पर फ़ीमला होगा।

SHRI HATHI: So far as the unanimous recommendations of the wage

boards are concerned, generally they are being accepted. But we have to take an overall view of the situation. Ultimately whether it should be accepted or not it is for the Government to decide. Generally, they are accepted. The convention is whenever a labour legislation is to be brought forward, we discuss it in the Indian Labour Conference. This was not strictly relating to labour.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय इसको इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेंस में ले जायें और कहे कि वह लेबर के सम्बन्ध में नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : The Banking Companies Bill is different.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से साफ-साफ ईमानदारी से जवाब आये। डांगे साहब बैठे हैं। वह इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेंस में जाते हैं। मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं मिला है। मंत्री महोदय साफ-साफ जवाब दें। वह बैंकिंग लाज (एम्प्लॉयमेंट) बिल में से श्रम सम्बन्धी धारा को निकलवायें। फिर मैं उनकी बात मानूँगा।

MR. SPEAKER : That is different.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि ईमानदारी से जवाब दिया जाये। क्या यहाँ पर कोई बेईमानी से जवाब देता है?

MR. SPEAKER : No, he cannot put a question. The other things he can leave to me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : I am very sorry to find my good friend, Shri Hathi, shedding crocodile tears for the consumer in order to deprive workers of their dues. May I remind him that in the case of previous wage boards, in the coal industry and iron and steel industry, when the boards made unanimous recommendations which would have necessarily led to a rise in prices of steel and coal, for which the consumers would have to

pay, this government saw to it that while the recommended wages were given to the workers, simultaneously, they allowed the price of coal and steel to be raised. But, in this case, because the electricity rates would have to be raised, he says the workers are to be deprived of the recommended wages. What kind of principle are they going to follow, I would like to know. Secondly, this wage board took two years or more, I think, to make even an interim recommendation, which is a very unusual thing. May I know from him whether or not the members of this wage board included all interests concerned, including those who are representing the owners' side or employers' side of these undertakings? And, am I to take it that though they deliberated for two years they were not able to understand that these unanimous recommendations might have an adverse effect on industry and only Shri Hathi has the wisdom to understand it subsequently? Are we to take it that the members of the wage board were ignorant and never understood anything although they included the owners of these undertakings? How is this? Thirdly and lastly, does he realise what the government has done now—because, it is not a question of "generally all unanimous recommendations are accepted"; they have always been accepted; he cannot give even a single instance where it is not so—the present action of the government would prejudice the future of all wage boards hereafter and no self-respecting person would be willing to serve on a wage board either as Chairman or member because even unanimous recommendations of such a board are tampered with by the government? Does he realise that?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : No.

SHRI HATHI : So far as the coal wage board is concerned, we had changed the date of implementation. So far as the coal prices are concerned, the employers wanted the price of coal to be raised but it was not raised. Only coal was de-controlled. So, there was no question of government raising the price.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about the retention price of steel ? Also, what about my other question ?

SHRI HATHI : Which one ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The wage board including a representative of the employers.

SHRI HATHI : It did include representatives of employers. My reply to that point was that both agreed that this should be increased. But the employers wanted that they should be allowed to increase the rate of electricity so that they will have nothing to lose.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What will happen to the future of wage boards ?

SHRI HATHI : That is for Sub-Committee to decide.

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot answer for the future.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : All the conventions have been broken.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डो : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इसी वेज बोर्ड के मामले को लेकर कई दिनों से पत्रकारों की हड़ताल चल रही है। जहां यह सरकार सर्वसम्मति से आए हुए फ्रैंसले को इस ढंग से ठुकराती है, वहां इस सरकार के द्वारा पत्रकारों की हड़ताल के मामले को हल करना क्यों असम्भव है, इसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जो बयान दिया है, उसमें उन्होंने कितनी गलत-बयानियाँ की हैं, उसका मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। पहले पन्ने पर वह कहते हैं :—

"The interim relief recommended from 1st January 1967 might have adversely affected the finances of the electricity industry and let to an increase in the electricity rates. It was, therefore, decided that the recommendations should have retrospective effect only from the 1st July 1967."

अगर छः महीने का इन्टरिम रिलीफ दिया जायेगा, तो इलैक्ट्रिसिटी अंडरटेकिंग्स के सारे फ़िनांसिज बिगड़ जायेंगे, इस किस्म का बयान हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर मंत्री आज इस सदन में और देश के सामने कर रहे हैं। इसके द्वारा या तो वह सभी लोगों को गुमराह करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, या लोगों के सामने सरकार को बेवकूफी को प्रकट कर रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने वेज बोर्ड के भविष्य को लेकर जो प्रश्न उठाया है, क्या उसको मद्दे नज़र रखते हुए मंत्री महोदय इस फ्रैंसले पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे और इस सम्बन्ध में इलैक्ट्रिसिटी कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों से बातचीत करेंगे। जैसा कि श्री बनर्जी ने कहा है, पत्रकारों के वेज बोर्ड, इलैक्ट्रिसिटी कर्मचारियों के वेज बोर्ड और बैंकिंग लाज (एम्प्लॉयमेंट) बिल क्लाइ 36 ए० डी० को दृष्टि में रखते हुए जब मंत्री महोदय मजदूर नीति को अमल में लाने में बिल्कुल असमर्थ साबित हुए हैं, तो क्या वह सरकार से अपना इस्तीफ़ा पेश करेंगे ?

SHRI HATHI : I have replied to that.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not prepared to resign. You wanted his resignation. I do not think he will oblige you.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डो : मंत्री महोदय इस बात का तो जवाब दें कि क्या वह अपनी नीति को बदलेंगे और कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों से बातचीत करेंगे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is not a question; it is a suggestion for action. Let him say whether he will consider it or not.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : The suggestion is that he may convene a tripartite conference on the electricity question and settle it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : And Banking laws.

SHRI HATHI : What was the suggestion ?

श्री आर्जुन कर्नेगिष : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न के पहले हिस्से का तो उत्तर दें । एनेक्टिसिटी कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर इस सारी संभट को मिटाने के लिये आप कोई कदम उठाएंगे क्या ?

श्री हाथी : मैंने उनको बुलाया था और वह मुझे मिलने आये थे । मैंने कहा है कि जो आप की पहली एक शर्त है कि जो गवर्नमेंट कान्ट्रक्ट रूल्स के अंडर में हैं उनको लागू नहीं होगा, वह बात गलत है । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है और मैंने कहा कि आप कहते हैं ।

that one third of the workers will not be covered, I have asked them to let me have the figures. Who are the one-third ?

SHRI S. A. DANGE : He had called a tripartite on the Coal Wage Board recommendations. Why does he not do it in this case ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HATHI : After we get the facts.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री मधु सिमये : मैं एक आप से खुलासा चाहता हूँ । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज अहमदाबाद से खबर आई है, अखबार में छपा है कि मोरारजी भाई ने इस्तीफा दिया है । मेरे प्रश्नों, प्रस्तावों का क्या हुआ ? क्या सचमुच इस्तीफा दे रहे हैं मोरारजी देसाई ?

MR. SPEAKER : Not now. It is not proper to raise it like this.

12.31 HRS.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT ETC. UNDER TARIFF COMMISSION ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of

section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :—

- (i) Report (1967) of the Tariff Commission on the Fixation of Prices of Agricultural Tractors.
- (ii) Government Resolution No. 5/44/67/AEI. II, dated the 3rd June, 1968.
- (iii) Statement showing reasons why the documents mentioned at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said section. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1629/68*].

- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1955, published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1968 issued under clause 4 of the Tractors (Price Control) Order, 1967. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1629/68*].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 :—

- (1) The Export of De-oiled Rice Bran (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 2537 in Gazette of India, dated the 12th July, 1968 (Hindi and English versions).
- (2) The Export of Frog Legs (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 2609 in Gazette of India, dated the 18th July, 1968 (Hindi and English versions).
- (3) The Export of P.V.C. Leather Cloth (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 2619 in Gazette of India, dated the 24th July, 1968 (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1630/68*].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :
I beg :

- (1) to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 :—

(i) The Mineral Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 634 in Gazette of India, dated the 1st April, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-873/68].

(ii) The Mineral Concession (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 703 in Gazette of India, dated the 13th April, 1968.

(iii) The Mineral Concession (Third Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 704 in Gazette of India, dated the 13th April, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-988/68].

- (2) to lay on the Table 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 Mineral Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1966-67 (Hindi and English versions).

(ii) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor

General thereon (Hindi and English versions).

(iii) Review by the Government on the working of the Mangane Ore (India) Limited Nagpur for the year 1966-67 (Hindi and English versions).

(iv) Annual Report of the Mangane Ore (India) Limited, Nagpur for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1631/68].

Uttar Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) (Amendment) Rules and statement showing reasons for delay in laying.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. WMR-A-AM-10658/XXIX-D-61(49)-67 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette, dated the 21st December, 1967, under sub-section (5) of section 43 of the Uttar Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1959, read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1632/68].

12.33 HRS.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1968-69

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I present a statement showing Supplementary De-

mands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1968-69.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On a point of order. May I invite your attention to rule 199(1)—Statement by a Minister who has resigned (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : He has quoted the rule itself wrongly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The news may be wrong. But it is there. Did he inform you or the Leader of the House? Is he going to make a statement as to the reasons for his resignation?

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Friday, the 2nd August, 1968, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1964 :—

'That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, be extended up to the last day of the Sixty-sixth (November-December, 1968) Session of the Rajya Sabha.'

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : Today at 5 P.M. there was to be a discussion under rule 193. But all the three members who wanted to raise it have requested for its postponement and the Minister has also no objection. So we will fix up some-time later for it.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : बैंकिंग ला का समय बढ़ा दिया जाये ।

12.34½ HR.

BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now proceed with clause by clause consideration of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : क्लॉज बाई क्लॉज एक घंटे में नहीं होगा ।

MR. SPEAKER : We have had 6½ hours so far. Let us have another 1½.

श्री मधु लिमये : चार घंटे का समय चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : Let it be 1½ or 2 hours. But there must be some limit. Within that, we should be able to finish it. I think 2 hours will be all right.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Shri Dandekar's suggestion was 5 hours for the first reading and 3 hours for the clause by clause discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Of the 8 hours, 6½ hours are over. Let us have 2 hours more. Let us be reasonable.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
Clause 2—(Amendment of section 5)

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 7,—

after "which" insert—

"subject to the interests of the depositors". (3)

Page 2, line 11,—

omit "the interests of the depositors," (4)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : I beg to move :

Page 5, lines 2 and 3,—

omit "five lakhs of rupees or" (5)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 33,—

for "twenty" substitute "ten". (30)

Shri S. M. Banerjee

Page 3, line 3,—

for "ten" substitute "five" (31)

Page 3, line 8,—

for "ten" substitute "five" (32)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 8,—

after "Reserve Bank" insert—
"after approval by Parliament," (56)

Page 2, line 10,—

after "economic growth" insert—
"fair rate of interest and economic management" (57)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

after line 13, insert—

"Provided that—

- (i) the Reserve Bank of India shall on no account bring to bear influence, direct or indirect, on the Chairmen or the board of directors of the banks or give instructions in respect of granting loans or increasing loan limits to individuals or particular persons; nor compel banks to give specified percentage of their loans to select sectors of the economy, if they do not find sufficient credit-worthy customers in those sectors;
- (ii) the Reserve Bank of India in determining banking policy shall have paramount regard to the safeguarding of the interests of the depositors; and
- (iii) a Corporation to underwrite the recovery of loans and advances made by banking companies shall in due course be formed by the Government of India. (58)

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 11,—

after "depositors" insert—
"and the shareholders". (122)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon) : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

after line 13, insert—

"Provided that all companies who receive deposits by selling their shares or who deal in hire and purchase business shall also come within the purview of this definition and shall follow the policy specified by the Reserve Bank." (123)

Page 2, line 17,—

after "Secretaries" insert—

"chief accountants". (124)

Page 2, line 27,—

add at the end—

"and the Reserve Bank". (126)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Keeping in view the timelimit, remarks may be brief.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : The short point of the amendment I have moved is this, that I want to make it clear beyond doubt that the existing position which requires the interests of the depositors to be kept in view, and where in fact, banking policy has to be subject to only two things, namely, public interest or interest of the depositors, should not be watered down. The proposed definition of banking policy has merely this reference to the interests of the depositors, namely, "having due regard to the interests of the depositors." I do not believe that is adequate. The whole history of banking in this country has been a history of continual necessity to protect the interests of depositors, and I am convinced that this new definition of banking policy, even if it is found necessary, must make it clear beyond doubt that the interests of depositors must not become subsidiary.

Therefore, I have suggested a wording which reads as follows :

"'Banking policy' means any policy which, subject to the interests of the depositors, is specified from time to time by the Reserve Bank of India", etc.

It is not as if our banks are flush with deposits; it is not as if the entire country is covered adequately by banks and their branches. In fact, figures were quoted yesterday, and many other figures can be quoted, to indicate that there is tremendous scope for further development of banking. But if interests of depositors are not to be the overriding subject only to public interest being permanent, then I apprehend that banking policy of that kind will not be in the interest of the depositors and will not therefore attract deposits.

Sir, I could indicate a good deal more on this subject from the evidence recorded by the Joint Committee. But since you have pointed out to me the necessity of observing the time limit, I will only say this, that when I asked the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, whether the existing provisions in the Banking Regulation Act, sections 21, 27, 35, 35A, 36 and so on, which brought in both public interest as well as the interests of depositors were not in fact adequate to give the Reserve Bank the widest possible powers for formulating and implementing whatever new orientation of policy they were thinking of, he said he personally thought that it was quite adequate. But he also expressed a doubt that public interest could perhaps be sometimes so narrowly interpreted as to hamstring the Reserve Bank; and consequently, we felt, at least he felt, some kind of definition of banking policy was necessary. When I asked him a pointed question as to whether he would press this point to a position where, if the interests of depositors and the other considerations in banking policy were to clash, he would agree that the interests of depositors must supervene, at that point, I am sorry to say the Finance Minister intervened and Shri Jha did not really reply to my question. I asked "Would you have any ob-

jection if the phrase is worded like this,—"subject to the interests of depositors"? Then the Finance Minister intervened to say "That would lead to litigation". But Shri Jha said :

"I do not say that this will not arise. I only say that it would be wrong for the Reserve Bank to issue a directive if it means promoting one of the objectives which is detrimental to the other".

Therefore, I believe there should be no doubt whatever on this particular matter, that the interests of depositors must be subservient only to public interest and nothing else; and so long as that position is accepted, this particular insertion of words that I have suggested should also be accepted.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : By my amendment, I seek to improve the definition of 'substantial interest' given in the Bill. It says :

"in relation to a company, means the holding of a beneficial interest by an individual or his spouse or minor child, whether singly or taken together, in the shares thereof, the amount paid up on which exceeds Rs. 5 lakhs or 10 per cent of the paid up capital of the company, whichever is less."

This clause applies two-fold restrictions; firstly, that the amount must not exceed 10 per cent and, secondly, it should not also exceed Rs. 5 lakhs. Whereas some sort of overall restriction appears to be fair, in this case there appears to be no particular reason why two-fold restrictions must be imposed. Therefore I seek to amend it by removing the words "five lakhs of rupees". For instance, there is a company with a paid-up capital of Rs. 2 crores. Now, in respect of that company the amount of Rs. 5 lakhs will be as little as 2½ per cent and very insignificant. It will, therefore, not be in fairness and justice to say that Rs. 5 lakhs in respect of a company having a paid-up capital of Rs. 2 crores is substantial interest. I therefore move that the words "five lakhs of

[Shri D. N. Patodia]
 rupees" be deleted and the clause should stand to keep this restriction up to 10 per cent of the paid-up capital.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, by the first amendment that I and my other friends have moved we have suggested that on page 2 in line 33 "twenty" be substituted by "ten". This sub-clause reads :—

" 'small-scale industrial concern' means an industrial concern in which the investment in plant and machinery is not in excess of seven and a half lakhs of rupees or such higher amount, not exceeding twenty lakhs of rupees".

We want this "twenty lakhs of rupees" to be substituted by "ten lakhs of rupees". We feel that Rs. 10 lakhs should be enough in a small-scale industrial concern and to provide for Rs. 20 lakhs would be wrong. Also, in the original Bill it was Rs. 10 lakhs.

Secondly, on page 3, in lines 3 and 8 we want to substitute "five" for "ten". This we are doing on the basis of the original Bill, in the first place, and on a common understanding that this should not be on the high side.

Then, there has been an outstanding burning demand by bank employees throughout the country that if banks were going to be nationalised, which have not been nationalised—after all, this is only social control—the board that would be formed should include one representative of the bank employees. The All India Bank Employees' Association has men like Shri Prabhat Kar and others who know the banking industry very much and, I am sure, by the inclusion of one of their representatives it will be easier for the Government to know of the ills of the banking industry because they have passed a major portion of their lives in serving the various banks. Government must be benefited by their experience. I am sure, this demand of the bank employees to include one of their representatives in the board would be conceded. I say this because

here in this House Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, when he was the Labour Minister, said that there should be participation of labour in management. So, naturally on the basis of that I feel that the board should include one of their representatives.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have moved four amendments and they have a common background which, if you permit me, I may state at this stage. I am not concerned with the shareholders or the depositors or social control; I am concerned with the common man. Banking is most important to him because if money is plentiful, if interest rates are low, he is able to live, progress with his enterprises and contribute to the economy. We have to look at this whole Bill from his view, the common man's view, and if we fail to do that, I think, we are not achieving any form of social control.

My colleague, Shri Dandekar, has brought out the fact that there should be no conflict between public interest, and banking interest. I would go further. I would say that the two are common. What is banking interest should essentially be public interest. Government has to think of this Bill from that point of view.

Now I come to my two amendments to this clause. The first is that I have added that after the recommendation of the Reserve Bank the proposals should come before Parliament. I would like to explain that Government seems to have various facets. Government has a Reserve Bank in which everybody is appointed by Government, in which all the capital is held by Government and in which, if anyone knows anything of the Reserve Bank and the Government, everything is done exactly as the Finance Minister wants. There is no independent Reserve Bank here as there is the Bank of England in the U.K. Therefore to say that the banking policy should be laid down by the Reserve Bank is as much as to say that the policy is already laid down by the Finance Minister. You have, no doubt,

a National Credit Council, a body which has not been approved by this House, which is not according to any law and which again is entirely a creature of the Finance Minister. This is the third face of Government.

If you will permit me the divergence, I may tell the House that there is a popular opera *The Mikado* by Gilbert and Sullivan in which there is one character by the name of Poobah. This Poobah is the great executioner, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord everything else. This is what we have here. We have a Poobah here reflected in the Reserve Bank, in the National Credit Council which is really the face of the Finance Minister.

Banking policy is of importance as much as the budget. Banking policy is not declared every day. The clause itself mentions, it will come up from time to time. I should, therefore, like that the banking policy should come before the House just like the budget. We should have a right to express our opinion from different sides of the House. That is my first amendment and it is a very important amendment. I would like the Finance Minister particularly to answer my question as to why he wants only his will to prevail.

My second amendment is in respect of the objectives of this banking policy. I have included two new objectives. One is a fair rate of interest and the second is economic management. Everyone is aware—anyone who has the misfortune of borrowing money is aware—that although the Reserve Bank rate is 5 per cent, no bank is willing to give a loan at less than 9 per cent and there are the 'C' class banks which can legitimately ask for a rate of interest which rises up to 13 per cent. I would consider this a great failure of social control that when money is available at 5 per cent from Government, when money is available at 4 per cent, paid to depositors, here we have a Reserve Bank and a Finance Minister committed to social control who permit this exploitation by the banks.

It should become a part of the banking policy that the lending rate is

fixed at a reasonable level. If it is not fixed like that, what results? One result is that you have a staff claiming more and more salaries. The bank staff today is the most highly paid staff in this country. No body grudges that, but it is paid at the expense of others. A clerk in the bank gets something twice as much as a clerk in Government Offices having the same qualifications. Why? Because the Finance Minister and the Reserve Bank allow this extortionate rate of interest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU Sir, these things have not been said before. These are very important. May I have your indulgence for a few minutes?

Therefore I would press in the interest of the common man—I am standing for the common man; I am not standing for groups or for any sectional interest; the common man has a right to have a reasonable rate of interest..
.....(Interruption)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The common man has no bank account.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: If I undertook to educate the communist party, it will take me a long time. But I would just tell them that the common man may not borrow but he benefits from those who borrow and he benefits from industry which has cheap credit.

Resuming what I was saying, it must be a part of the objectives of the banking policy that there is no extortionate rate of interest.

Now, I come to the third point where my friends are also involved. There should be economic management. Some calculations made show that the expenditure on staff in banks rises up to 80 per cent of the total expenditure of a bank—I may be corrected. I have asked this question from the Government. 80 per cent of the total expenditure is spent on staff. What do they do? What are their qualifications? So, we have to think of enforcing economic manage-

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

ment, not on the one hand paying the Chairman Rs. 6,000 and other amenities and on the other paying a peon Rs. 230. This is at the expense of the common man. A bank must work like any other institution. It is the common man who must be benefited, which is the aim of a good communist.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I take it that he is a good communist ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Yes, much better than many of you.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : My amendment has three parts and I would very briefly comment on them. I would explain before the House my apprehension that, as a consequence of the new banking policy, the depositors' interests may be jeopardised and bank loans may be used for what I would call, political patronage. This is a very important point. The entire Board is going to be reconstituted. There is a possibility that politicians and retired civil servants may infiltrate into the Board and pressurise the Chairman to give loans to certain people who may be connected, directly or indirectly, with their party. That is the real danger and every possible safeguard is necessary to see that that does not happen. In that case, the interests of the depositors and the depositors' money would be jeopardised. The Reserve Bank has supreme control over the banks. There again, the Reserve Bank does not have the fullest autonomy that is necessary because it is also subservient to the Finance Ministry and, of course, there is the ruling party which governs it. Keeping this in view, I should like to highlight this danger.

This second point that I would like to make is this that as a result of the deliberations of the National Credit Council or the decision of the Government, the banks or the bank Chairman may be asked to ensure that a certain percentage of their loans find their way to certain specified sectors of the economy. So long as the money goes to the agriculturists or the small-scale industries sector, we do not mind. But basically, the discretion or the judgment of the bank Chairman to give loans against

security should not be affected adversely because of pressures from the Reserve Bank. So, we have to see that apart from the Reserve Bank's autonomy as far as Government is concerned, the Chairman must also have autonomy *vis-à-vis* the Reserve Bank to the extent that they are not pressurised into giving loans against their best judgment. They have to safeguard, primarily, the money which is entrusted to them as a sort of trust from the public. Otherwise, banking in this country would receive a serious set-back.

The last point that I would like to make is that the Government must, in due course, establish a Corporation for insurance of the loans which the banks give to various borrowers. That may apply to loans given to small-scale industries, the agricultural sector and even the industrial sector. I may suggest an alternative to it. If you do not establish that sort of a Corporation, the Government should see that the limit of guaranteed bank deposits which is up to Rs. 5,000 per depositor—that is, they are guaranteed up to Rs. 5,000 per depositor—should gradually be increased to, say, Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 1 lakh and, ultimately, the entire bank deposits of the public must be guaranteed by the Insurance Corporation.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : Sir, my amendment concerns the definition of the small-scale industries. There is already a definition in vogue. The small-scale industries are listed and the capital allowed is Rs. 5 lakhs. If I remember correctly, it was raised to Rs. 7½ lakhs and the maximum put was Rs. 10 lakhs, as was in the original Bill. It is being raised to Rs. 20 lakhs and the discretion is vested in the Government. The discretion can vest in the Government. But by raising the limit to Rs. 20 lakhs the whole concept of the small-scale industries disappears. So, I request that the change brought about by the Select Committee may be reconsidered.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Two of the main persons concerned in a regulation on banking are the workers of the bank and the shareholders of the

bank. I find it painful that a Bill like this, regulating banking, should, in the first instance, trample upon the rights of the employees to peaceful agitation and secondly, ignore completely the interests of the share-holders.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must restrict yourself to your amendments.

SHRI EMASMO DE SEQUEIRA : I am talking about my amendment.

In the definition of banking policy, due regard has been paid to monetary stability, sound economic growth, volume of deposits, need for equitable allocation and efficient use of deposits and resources, but not a word is mentioned about the people who own the bank, that is, the share-holders. My amendment merely seeks to add, after the word "depositors", "and the share-holders". I think that any directive of the Reserve Bank should bear in mind not only the interests of depositors and other things mentioned here, but also the very vital interests of the share-holders.

श्री अब्दुल गनी वार : मैंने अपने 26 और 27 नं० के अमेन्डमेन्ट में कहा है कि जहां डायरेक्टर का लफ्ज है उसके साथ, लोकल कमिटी के जो मेम्बर होते हैं चूंकि वह भी उसी तरह से आते हैं इसलिये लोकल कमिटी के मेम्बर को भी शामिल कर लिया जाये। दूसरे अमेन्डमेन्ट में मैंने यह कहा है कि ज्वाइन्ट आडिटर एक ही नहीं होना चाहिये जोकि बैंक का होगा बल्कि एक रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से भी होना चाहिए.....

[श्री عبدالغنى ڈار : میں نے اپنے ۲۶ اور ۲۷ نمبر کے امینڈمنٹ میں کہا ہے کہ جہاں ڈائریکٹر کا لفظ ہے اس کے ساتھ - لوکل کمیٹی کے جو میمبر ہوتے ہیں چونکہ وہ بھی اسی طرح سے آتے ہیں اس لئے لوکل

کمیٹی کے میمبر کو ہی شامل کر لیا جائے - دوسرے امینڈمنٹ میں میں نے یہ کہا ہے کہ جوئنٹ آڈیٹر ایک ہی نہیں ہونا چاہئے جو کہ بینک کا ہوگا بلکہ ایک ریزرو بینک کی طرف سے بھی ہونا چاہئے.....]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your Amendments are 123, 124 and 126. We are on clause 2 only. You should not extend the scope of the debate. You can speak on clause 3 later on.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लॉज 2 में मेरा भी अमेन्डमेन्ट है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You were absent.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : I was just coming.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. You make your submission in a few minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Parliament has no place for late latifs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is a senior Member.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मेरा अमेन्डमेन्ट यह है :

Page 2, line 13,—

after "allocation" insert—

"preferably for farmers"

सवाल यह है कि यह बिल इसलिए लाया गया क्योंकि अभी तक किसानों को बैंक से पैसा नहीं मिलता था, यद्यपि कोऑपरेटिव बैंक से मिलता था लेकिन वहां भी बड़ी कठिनाई होती थी। कांग्रेस में लोगों ने कहा कि बैंकों को नेशनलाइज किया जाये और इसके लिए जागरूक तैयारी रही और पीछे सरकार ने माना कि हम इस सम्बन्ध में एक बिल लाने जा रहे हैं। उसी का नतीजा है कि आज यह बिल आया। लेकिन इस बिल में किसानों का स्थान नहीं है।

[श्री विष्णुति मिश्र]

जब से नोटों का चलन हो गया तब से किसान भी अपना पैसा बैंक में रख रहे हैं। इस देश की 50 फीसदी आय खेती से होती है इसलिये किसानों का स्थान इसमें रहना चाहिये। श्री मोरारजी को मेरे इस अमेंडमेंट को मान लेना चाहिये ताकि फार्मर्स को भी कुछ स्थान मिल सके। आज चाहे वे इसको मानें या न मानें लेकिन जैसी स्थिति होती जा रही है उसमें अगर आज किसानों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो फिर आगे किसानों को खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने में कठिनाई होगी।

13 HRS.

आज सारी किसानी का काम मोरडर-नाइख हो गया है। उनको डाइरेक्टर्स बना दिया गया है और भी बहुत सी चीजें कर दी गई हैं। आप ने पम्प लगाने हैं और वह सारी चीजें किसानों के लिये करनी हैं इसलिए मैंने यह सुझाव दिया है कि आफ्टर "एलोकेशन" "प्रोफ़ैब्लो फोर फार्मर्स" यह शब्द इनसर्ट कर दिये जायें।

मेरा दूसरा अमेंडमेंट यह है कि "सेवन ऐंड ए हाफ लैक्स" के लिये "टैन थाउजैंड" सप्सटीच्यूट कर दिया जाये।

"Small-scale industrial concern" means an industrial concern in which the investment in plant and machinery is not in excess of seven and a half lakhs of rupees..."

मैंने कहा है कि 10,000 रुपये या 10,000 रुपये से लेकर यह 25,000 रुपये तक रहना चाहिये। फर्ज कोजिये कि कोई आदमी 10,000 रुपये का घान कूटने वाला हलर लगाना चाहता है तो उसको भी इसमें स्थान रहना चाहिये न कि केवल 7½ लाख तक ही इसे सीमित कर दिया जाय। ऐसी व्यवस्था करने पर ही लोग समझेंगे कि बैंक में हमारा भी एक हिस्सा है। छोटे-छोटे गांव के लोग इस तरह से इसमें हिस्सा ले सकेंगे। यह

मेरे दो सुझाव हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इनको मान ले।

श्री अब्दुल गनी वार : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर, मुझे क्लाज 2 पर अपने दोनों अमेंडमेंट मिल गये हैं जिनमें मैंने चाहा है कि बीस लाख के बजाये दस लाख होना चाहिये और जहां परसेंटेज 10, 10 परसेंट है वहां 5, 5 परसेंट कर दी जाये। चूंकि वक्त नहीं है इसलिये मैं इन पर नहीं बोलना चाहता लेकिन मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से चाहूंगा कि वह इन अमेंडमेंट्स को मंजूर कर लें।

[شری عبدالغنی وار : جناب ڈپٹی

اسپیکر - مجھے کلاز ۲ پر اپنے دونوں امینڈمنٹ مل گئے ہیں جن میں میں نے چاہا ہے کہ بیس لاکھ کے بجائے دس لاکھ ہونا چاہئے اور جہاں پر پرسیج ۱۰-۱۰ پرسیج ۵-۵ پرسیج کر دی جائے۔ چونکہ وقت نہیں ہے اس لئے میں ان پر بولنا نہیں چاہتا لیکن میں منسٹر صاحب سے چاہوں گا کہ وہ ان امینڈمنٹس کو منظور کر لیں۔]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let us adjourn now. It is past 1 O'Clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us finish this Clause. I think, we will take only ten minutes.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : May I say that we need not spend more time on this? I will finish before that argument is over.

The objection of my hon. friend, Shri Dandekar, about the interest of depositors' not being safeguarded is a little bit more than what should be. The interest of the depositors will be safeguarded. Here it is said, due regard to the interest of the depositors. To say that it will be

subject to the interest of the depositors will create sometimes very legal complications. But may I appeal to him to see this that, if the interest of depositors is not safeguarded, there will be no deposits and if there are no deposits, there will be no banks. Therefore, this has got to be safeguarded. Nobody can deny and nobody can go against it, whatever may be the Government, whoever may be the Finance Minister, who ever may be the Governor of the Reserve Bank. If this is not done, no bank will exist. That goes without saying. Therefore this will be safeguarded whether you say this or do not say this. Therefore, I do not accept these amendments.

Then I come to the amendment of Mr. Lobo Prabhu. He does not seem to be here; he wanted particularly that I should reply to him. I do not know why he did not wait for it. I would only say this. He appealed in the name of common man. He does not know what 'common man' means... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He should not say all these things when the hon. Member is not here. How can he say that he should wait ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He could have waited for the reply.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : 'Common man' does not mean any person who will go to banks. 'Common man' never takes a loan from the bank. Therefore, how is he covered ?

When you say that the interest must be low to satisfy everybody, you should realise this. Banks also must be run. If you make credit too cheap, that also is very dreadful because people will get into wrong habits and they will harm themselves. The interest must be fixed according to the state of the economy which is there and the requirements of the economy. That is how it will be done and that is how it is being done. Therefore, he need not have any fear. He says that the change in the banking policy, whatever is done, whatever deductions are given, must be done after approval by Parliament. That is, after everything is finished and the need is

also over, Parliament's approval will come. Then what is to be done ? How can this be done. This requires to be done according to changing circumstances whenever it is required. Government cannot be run by Parliament. Government is run on the whole by Parliament but not that the details of Government can be run by Parliament; that is not possible...

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : Is that proposition correct ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : He has amended it subsequently.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend is quick to find fault with whatever I say...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is alert.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : He is very alert, I am very happy. But I can never imagine that Parliament does not govern the country. Parliament does govern the country, but not in detail not in every-day affairs; it cannot do that; there will be chaos if you try to do that. Therefore, powers have been given to Government, and the executive part of Parliament is there... (*Interruptions*). Therefore, these are not matters which can be done by them. Can a bank be run by Parliament ? I would like to know this. This is all that I am arguing, and he is up asking what I have done.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : The proposition made was that Parliament cannot run the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He immediately clarified that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend ought to wait till I say fully. Why is he so impatient, I do not know. It is with impatience that he does something and then objects to what I say... (*Interruption*).

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : The contagion has passed from the Finance Minister who is very impatient to get this Bill passed.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am now contagioned, which I am trying to avoid

and I hope that I will get properly disinfected from it.

Then, my hon. friend, Mr. Banerjee, says that the upper limit should be reduced to Rs. 10 lakhs. This was also discussed in the Select Committee and as a result of discussions, we raised it to Rs. 20 lakhs. It is not that it will be immediately considered as Rs. 20 lakhs. 'Small scale industries' are defined by Government. At present it is Rs. 7½ lakhs. But as things go on changing, it may be necessary for Government to go upto Rs. 20 lakhs for small scale industries. If that happens, it is no use bringing here again a legislation only for that small thing because there is an automatic change. Therefore, we have kept the maximum as Rs. 20 lakhs. I think that it will be wise to reduce it to Rs. 10 lakhs. Therefore, I am sorry I cannot accept that.

In that connection, my hon. friend, Shri Bibhut Mishra says, 'reduce it to Rs. 10,000'. Then what small scale industries will be considered here? He seems to think only of a huller. Even one huller does not run a rice mill—that is not Rs. 10,000, that is more than Rs. 2 or 3 lakhs. So, these are things which will be covered. But the 10,000 thing is not debarred from this. One who has a small industry will also be entitled to be represented as a Director here. That is not debarred. If you make it 10,000 then you debar all other small scale industries. That is why, I would request him to see this and not to ask for it.

The other thing that my hon. friend said was that it should be preferably for farmers. Banks are not for farmers alone. We are going to accommodate farmers also as one of the priority sectors, but there are several priority sectors. Let nobody imagine that industries are going to be finished and every money is going to be given either to agriculturist or to somebody else. It will not be done at the cost of any sector. All sectors will be taken into account and agricultural sector will also be taken into account.

I cannot, therefore, accept any of the amendments. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What about political patronage? You must make a

clear statement that Government will ensure that there will be no political patronage.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am sorry I forgot to mention about the auditor's remarks. That is why he has brought in audit again. I would just say that no Governor of Reserve Bank will give any strict instruction about any individual person to be given loan or otherwise. The Finance Minister will never do it and will not allow it to be done by anybody else. That is what, I hope, will happen in future. I can only say about myself and not about my successors because I have different experiences of different Finance Ministers. So, that cannot be mentioned like this here. Even if you mention, what is there to prevent him from doing that? Nobody will do it, it is not to be done and nobody will do it. I am sure about it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He has not replied to amendments 31 and 32.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Definition of substantial interest. .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In the definition of 'substantial interest', on page 3, instead of ten per cent, it should be five per cent.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That change is not necessary.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : What about the interest of shareholders?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If the bank is there, the interests of shareholders are safeguarded. If the bank is not there, the shareholders are gone.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Then why don't you mention it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Dandekar wants to withdraw his amendments 3 and 4.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I now put the other amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 5, 31, 32, 56 to 58, 122 to 124 and 126 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We adjourn now and meet again at 2.15 P.M. 13.15 HRS.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha then reassembled after Lunch at Quarter Past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

Clause 3—(Insertion of new sections 10A, 10B, 10C and 10D)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up clause 3.

There are many amendments to this clause. Hon. Members who want to move their amendments to this clause may do so now.

SHRI N. DANDEKAR : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 21,—

for "fifty-one" substitute "forty" (6)

Page 5, line 36,—

add at the end—

"or a director of a financial institution approved in this behalf by the Reserve Bank." (7)

Page 6,—

after line 44, insert—

"Provided that no person who is, or has been elected to be, the chairman of the Board of directors of a banking company shall be deemed not to be a fit and proper person to hold such office by reason merely

of his being a critic of the monetary and banking policies of the Reserve Bank of India or of the fiscal and economic policies of the Central Government or of the Government of any State." (8)

Page 6,

omit lines 14 and 15. (76)

Page 6,—

after line 19, insert—

"Provided further that the aforesaid disqualifications shall be deemed not to have effect during the first six months immediately following the appointment of such person as a chairman." (77)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I beg to move :

Page 7, lines 4 to 7,—

for

"to the Central Government and the decision of the Central Government thereon, and subject thereto, the order made by the Reserve Bank under sub-section (6),"

substitute—

"for arbitration by a single Supreme Court judge or a single High Court Judge to be nominated by the Central Government and the decision of the Judge thereon." (9)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I beg to move :

Page 5,—

omit lines 8 to 12. (33)

Page 5,—

omit lines 20 to 22. (34)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I beg to move :

Page 6,—

omit line 19. (46)

Page 7,—

omit lines 22 to 25. (47)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 23,—

after "persons," insert—

"to be elected by the shareholders and depositors who have accounts above a specified amount," (60)

Page 6, line 2,—
after "person" insert—

"elected by the shareholders and depositors who have accounts above a specified sum and" (61)

Page 7,—
after line 8, insert—

"Provided that an order, referred to in this sub section, shall be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha," (62)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I beg to move :

Page 3,—
after line 33, insert—

"(viiia) trade union movement of Bank employees," (75)

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : I beg to move :

Page 7,—
after line 8, insert—

"Provided that on the preference of such appeal the said order of removal shall remain without effect until the date on which the Central Government makes a decision on the aforesaid appeal." (100)

Page 7, line 10.—
for "may" substitute "shall" (101)

Page 7, lines 10 and 11,—
omit "if in its opinion it is necessary in the public interest so to do," (102)

Page 3, line 23,—
after "who" insert—

"are in the whole time employment of such company." (125)

Page 3,—
omit lines 24 to 40. (127)

Page 4,—
omit lines 1 to 12. (128)

Page 4,—
omit lines 23 to 40. (129)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These amendments are now before the House. We had taken nearly 45 minutes on the other clause. So, I would request hon. Members to be very brief and to the point.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We jointly request you not to hurry up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a question of hurrying up.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Amendment No. 6 is a very simple one. The proposition in the Bill is that not less than 51 per cent of the board of directors shall consist of what I might describe as non-industrialists directors with special knowledge of one or more of nine possible subjects. My only objection to this is that we are suddenly jumping from a situation where there was no statutory requirement in this regard at all to a situation which requires 51 per cent of the board to be so composed. My counter-suggestion is that instead of 51 it should be 40 per cent.

My Amendment No. 7 is concerned with allowing the executive chairman of a bank to be a director not only of a subsidiary banking company or a company registered under section 25 of the Companies Act as is provided in this Bill, but I suggest that it should be so extended that he could also become the director of a financial institution approved in this behalf by the Reserve Bank. I can see no objection whatever to the chairman of the commercial bank being also, for instance, a director of the Industrial Finance Corporation or of the State Finance Corporations or of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation and so on.

My more important amendments in relation to the chairman of banks are amendments Nos. 76 and 77 and then No. 80. Amendments Nos. 76 and 77 are concerned with the disqualifications of a person for appointment as chairman. There are two qualifications laid down

namely that he should have a knowledge of the working of a banking company or of the State Bank or any subsidiary of a bank or of a financial institution or he must have special experience and knowledge of financial, economic or business administration. These positive qualifications are perfectly in order. But there are also certain disqualifications, namely that he is the director of any company other than a company which is exempted or a partner of any firm which carries on trade and so on.

My suggestion about all this is this that having an interest other than as a director and so on in a company or a firm should not really disqualify a person from being a chairman, because provision already exists that to concerns of that kind bank may not give a loan if the director of the bank happens to be a director or a partner of such concerns. I think this is really redundant and there is no point in it because once the chairman happens to be holding shares in a company and he becomes a director of the bank, it is obvious that he cannot have any money lent from the bank to such a concern. Consequently, my suggestion is that the disqualification ought to be removed.

My second suggestion is only for practical purposes namely that a person who is being considered for appointment as chairman ought not to be disqualified because at that time he has got these disqualifications; the disqualifications ought to operate after he has been appointed as the chairman if within a given period of time he does not get over or remove these disqualifications. I cannot otherwise conceive of such a thing. I think it was Shri Indrajit Gupta or Shri S. M. Banerjee who said that if these are to be disqualifications at the time of the appointment of a person as the chairman, then one cannot see who can ever be appointed as the chairman because a person is bound to be caught under one or more of these, if in fact he happens to be a banker of some repute; he is bound to have some investment; he may be a director somewhere if he is a person with considerable knowledge and experience of financial, economic and business administration matters. In other words,

while I agree that these disqualifications are proper (subject to one deletion which I have suggested), my suggestion is this that these disqualifications ought not to disqualify a person from being considered for appointment as the chairman, and if his appointment as chairman is approved, then within a given time he must either get rid of these disqualifications or he must not accept the chairmanship of the bank.

Finally, Sir, I would like to reiterate a point that I made yesterday, namely that there is this very dangerous provision here that if the Reserve Bank is of opinion that the chairman of the board of directors of a banking company is not a fit and proper person to hold such office it may after giving him and to the banking company reasonable opportunity of being heard, remove him by an order. The Deputy Prime Minister said that obviously the reasons for such removal would be given, but nevertheless the positions that the decision is that of the Reserve Bank that he is not a fit and proper person; there may be a thousand reasons why a person is not a fit and proper person, but the one reason that I wish to exclude from this list is contained in the proviso which I have suggested and which reads thus :

"Provided that no person who is or has been elected to be the chairman of a banking company shall be deemed not to be a fit and proper person to hold such office by reason merely of his being a critic of the monetary and banking policies of the Reserve Bank of India or of the fiscal and economic policies of the Central Government or the Government of any State."

The Deputy Prime Minister was good enough to say that really on merits he agrees with this, and as Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister he has extended an assurance which is embodied in the Select Committee's report. Therefore, there is no difference of opinion between him and me on the point that no chairman ought to be removed for this kind of thing. The only difference is this, whether we ought to leave it as an assurance embodied in the Select

Committee's report, and which I am glad to say, repeated by the Deputy Finance Minister on the floor of the House, or whether we ought to embody it, for what it is worth, actually as a substantive price of legislation forming part of the Bill itself.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My amendment is an important amendment. It relates to the right of appeal of the chairman against whom removal orders are passed by the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India functions under the overall guidance and advice of the Central Government. Here, the right of appeal of the chairman who may be removed lies in appealing to the Central Government and nowhere else. The Central Government in that context is an interested party and not an independent institution. Therefore, my amendment is this that in these matters wherever there is an occasion for the chairman to appeal against the orders of the Reserve Bank of India, the matter should be decided by appeal through arbitration by a single judge of the Supreme Court or High Court appointed by the Central Government. Only in that case, it will meet the ends of justice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In my first amendment, I want lines 8 to 12 at page 5 to be omitted. These lines read as follows :

"No act or proceeding of the board of directors of a banking company shall be invalid by reason only of any defect in the composition thereof or on the ground that it is subsequently discovered that any of its members did not fulfil the requirements of this section."

I feel that this particular provision in this Bill may be utilised adversely. I therefore feel that the Finance Minister should give a second thought to this matter and see that my amendment is accepted.

Amendment No. 34 seeks to omit lines 20 to 22 at page 5. I need not dwell long on this point. I feel that if this amendment is accepted, it would not change the complexion of the Bill.

Then I emphasise my amendment No. 35. I do not want to speak on amendment No. 75 which I would leave to my colleague, Shri Indrajit Gupta, to express the opinion of our Group in regard to trade union representation in the board of directors.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Could I say a word to oppose Shri Dandekar's amendment ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When he speaks.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : My first amendment is No. 46 which seeks to omit item (e) of the proviso on p. 6. Of course, we have expressed our views, the views, according to us, of the country vehemently, but still it has not made any impression on the Deputy Prime Minister. Now I think he will try to understand the reason behind these suggestions. He has said that director, manager, managing agent, partner or proprietor of any trading, commercial or industrial concern is disqualified from chairmanship. He has also added another provision 'is engaged in any other business or vocation'. Anybody having a business or vocation is disqualified from chairmanship. So who will be chairman ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : A defeated politician.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona) : A person who has no ostensible means of livelihood.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : He is not a person who will be the director of a company. He will not be a director or member. Perhaps he means that after being chairman, he will resign his position or will not take up any other vocation. But as it is expressed, even before he accepts chairmanship, he ought not to have any appointment. This is one of my amendments.

The next amendment concerns 10C on page 7. It seeks to delete it. The clause says :

"Any director or chairman appointed by the Reserve Bank under section 10A or section 10B, as the case may

be, shall not be required to hold qualification shares in the banking company."

This is too far-reaching a clause. He will have no stake, nothing to lose in the bank. He may be a person who is unemployed or thrown out from politics. He will be there at the back and call of these big industrialists. He can be purchased very easily. This should not be. He should at least have some stake in the bank.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : My amendments have to be looked at in the context of our banking structure. Our banking structure is in a small part made up by the shares of shareholders but in the largest part by the deposits of the public. Any law which discourages deposits, any arrangement which makes them mistrust a bank is against the interests of the country and the interests of the common man.

Incidentally, I heard that the Finance Minister was deeply pained at my absence when he explained my concern for the common man earlier during the session, but I would like to remind him that I was paying attention to the clock and not to his intentions after the fixed time.

Do you want to increase deposits or not? That is the fundamental question. If it is the intention of Government and this Bill to reduce deposits, you can do nothing better than have 51 per cent of the directorate composed of people who have no interest either in the bank or in their own shares or in their own deposits. First of all, I will urge this—and I do hope it will receive some respectful attention, although it is a new concept. If you want to increase deposits, you must see that the depositor is somehow represented on the board of directors. It may be you will find it possible that people who have a standing account of more than a certain figure fixed by you, should be eligible to elect a representative of depositors. This is a matter which should have been considered in the Select Committee as to what the figure should be. I am not at this moment concerned with whether it should be one lakh or

a few thousands. But the point is : let the depositors be represented if you are concerned about improving the scope and range of banking.

As regards people who are to be represented class-wise, I am reminded of a story in the good old days when polygamy was prevalent in this country. Someone decided that he should have four wives. He thought it would be very economical : one would be a fashionable lady, another would look after his passion, a third one will deal with social contacts or social control and the fourth would be for cooking. This kind of directorate aimed at getting the services of different professions by putting on the board is just like that. It may be a brilliant idea, but as the earlier idea did not succeed in a happy marriage, I do not think we shall succeed very much in banking if we get the services of professionals in this way on the directorate. These people might come if they are already among the shareholders, if they are otherwise eligible, but do not put them on the basis of category. Apart from political implications, it is not fair to the depositor when you bring in, as Shri Srinibas Misra has said, people who are unemployed and give them a job on the bank so that they may be subservient either to the bankers or to Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The depositor may be unemployed also.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The depositor must be elected. I believe in democracy. I cannot explain these things individually.

My second amendment is about the chairman. There is nothing stated here that he will be elected either by the shareholders or by his own board. As far as I know, these new chairmen, who have been found for these various banks, have not been elected, or if they have been, it must have been on a *diktat* or *hookam*. This is neither democracy nor good banking. If the original Act is deficient in this matter, if the original Act has not been followed, let there be an amendment that they should be elected by shareholders, and as I have sug-

gested, also by the depositors on some agreed basis.

My third amendment is nearly the same as that of my colleague, Shri Patodia's that the provision that appeal should lie to Government is bad, because Government cannot both be the initiator and then the deciding authority. Earlier this morning, I had said that the Reserve Bank is nothing but a creature of Government, and Government is bound to support its creature. I do not agree that the appeal should be to a Supreme Court Judge. We have been utilising the services of these Judges for too many things. I think this matter whether a chairman has been properly removed should be decided by this House itself and therefore the proceeding of the removal should be placed on the Table.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Before I speak on my amendment No. 75, I have a word to say on Shri Dandekar's amendment No. 77. He said that sometime ago he felt or heard that I might have been partially in favour of such an amendment, that is to say, that this disqualification should be effected only after a certain period after his appointment. It may be that at one time I was toying with this idea, but recent events have really made me change my view.

Yesterday, I had in the general discussion referred to the fact that even before this Bill has been enacted into law, many of these big banks have already appointed their General Managers as Chairmen. I said yesterday that as far as my information goes it was done after a series of consultations between them and the hon. Minister. From yesterday's record of the proceedings I find that these are the words that the Finance Minister used when he was defending his right to have prior consultation with them. I do not deny that right. The point is what happened there. He said yesterday :

"Because I want them to function properly. . .

—"properly means in terms of a statute, what else can it be ?

"Even before it goes on the statute book, I had talked to them and discussed with them after I had decided on the principles on which this should be done.

—He has decided already before the Bill is passed.—

"I told them this is what is going to be done."

One of the disqualifications to which Mr. Dandekar is taking exception is that if this is applied rigidly, nobody would be found, you cannot find anybody connected with the banking business who is qualified to be the Chairman. But then I would like to know how it is that these General Managers have overnight become Chairmen. Are they going to be disqualified now ? Surely that falls in one or the other of these disqualifications because it is very wide and it says :

"(d) is a director, manager, managing agent, partner or proprietor of any trading, commercial or industrial concern, or

(e) is engaged in any other business or vocation."

So I find it difficult to believe that these General Managers of the banks who have functioned as such for so long do not fall within the mischief of any of these disqualifications. Nevertheless, they have been appointed overnight as full-time Chairmen. Therefore, it seems to me now that this is not really a hurdle as Mr. Dandekar thinks. I do not know what is being done. We should know about it. I am opposing it. I do not think that Mr. Dandekar's amendment is necessary.

Coming to my amendment No. 75, different interests are to be represented on the Boards of Directors having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of one or more of the matters listed here. I want to add there that persons having knowledge or experience of the trade union movement in the banking industry should also find a place on this Board. I would like to know why it should not be done. Here we are talking of social control. Social control means what ? It means that various interests

of the country who are concerned in one way or the other with the running of these banks should be brought into the structure now and should have some say in it. Then I do not see why the employees should be excluded. As far as I know, in all the public sector projects and statutory corporations which have been set up by the Government of India you will find in the Board of Directors one place always reserved for a representative of the workers or the Trade Unions. I think that for better and more efficient functioning of the banks, it is necessary that they should be more closely associated with the management. Therefore, I think that this is very undesirable that only they should be excluded when so many other types of people are taken in. I have no objection to these other people there, though I have my doubt whether people whose knowledge of rural economy consists of large scale hoarding and speculation in foodgrains will not get into these banks, because that is also knowledge of rural economy. However, that will have to be seen from case to case, but I would insist and urge upon the hon. Minister that we should at least keep one place there for the representative of the employees or Trade Unions who are specifically connected with this industry so that they have the feeling of closer association also.

श्री अब्दुल गनी वार : मेरा अमेंडमेंट भी वही है जो मिस्टर इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता का है 75 नम्बर पर। जैसा मैंने कल अर्ज किया था बैंक्स में काफी से ज्यादा ऐसी बातें हुई हैं जिन पर मुझे शर्म भी आती है और मेरा ख्याल है देश को भी गौरव नहीं हो सकता कि जिस तरह की एम्बेजिसमेंट, जिस तरह की बेईमानियां डायरेक्टरों ने कीं। मैंने भी यही कहा है कि एम्प्लायर्स की जो ट्रेड यूनियन बनती है बैंक की उनका नुमाइन्दा होना चाहिये। उसके लिए कल भी मैंने रीजनि दिया था और आज भी दे रहा हूँ। वह रीजन यह है कि वह भी उसी तरह हुम्बेवतन है जिस तरह कि देश के बाकी लोग फलें वह फायनेन्स

के जानने वाले हों, चाहे ला के जानने वाले हों चाहे कोऑपरेटिव के जानने वाले हों। न मालूम किस तरह से उन पर कैसे मुहर लगायी जायेगी कि यह ऐसे हैं। लेकिन इनके बारे में मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मुहर लगायी जा सकती है क्योंकि वह बाकायदा ट्रेड यूनियन है। बाकी जितने भी इन्होंने रखे हैं वह सब बेग रखे हैं ला, ऐग्रीकल्चर, फायनेंस यह सब बेग हैं, उनके ऊपर कोई मुहर नहीं लग सकती। लेकिन जो इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने कहा और जिसको मैं सेकंड कर रहा हूँ, वह उन पर एक मुहर लगाने जा रहे हैं। वह इसलिए कि ईमानदारी से मोरार जी भाई हों या कोई भी फायनेंस मिनिस्टर हो, उसको यह बता सकेंगे कि बैंक में क्या इस वक्त हेरफेर हो रहा है और किस गलत तरीके से, कैसे पब्लिक फंड को इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है या डिपॉजिटर्स के साथ किस तरह से बेइन्साफी हो रही है, या किस तरह से गवर्नमेंट के साथ जो उसकी पालिसी है, उसके साथ बेइन्साफी हो रही है। सिर्फ वही एक हुम्बेवतन है जिन का डायरेक्टर होगा तो वह मोरार जी भाई की यकीनन मदद करेगा चाहे वह मानें या न मानें क्योंकि यह सच्ची बात को मानने में बहुत हिचकिचाते हैं, अगरचे पीछे पछताते हैं। कितनी ही बार इन्होंने हमारी बात को नहीं माना चाहे सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भले ही पीछे इनकी बात को गलत ठहराया हो और हमारी बात को सही माना हो। तो मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि ट्रेड यूनियन्स का नुमाइन्दा डायरेक्टर्स में हो इसको यह तस्लीम करेंगे और इसलिये भी करेंगे कि यह बड़े प्रोप्रेसिव हैं, गांधी जी के लेफ्टिनेंट हैं। इसलिये वह इसको मंजूर करेंगे।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار : میرا امینڈمنٹ]

بھی وہی ہے جو مسٹر اندرجٹ کہتا ہے ۷۵ نمبر پر۔ جیسا میں نے

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار]

کل عرض کیا تھا بینکس میں کافی سے زیادہ ایسی باتیں ہوئی ہیں جن پر مجھے شرم بھی آتی ہے اور میرا خیال ہے دیش کو بھی گورو نہیں ہو سکتا کہ جس طرح کی ایمپلیمینٹ، جس طرح کی بے ایمانیاں ڈائریکٹروں نے کیں۔ میں نے بھی یہی کہا ہے کہ ایمپلائرس کی جو ٹریڈ یونین بنتی ہے بینک کی ان کا نمائندہ ہونا چاہئے۔ اس کے لئے کل بھی میں نے ریزن دیا تھا اور آج بھی دے رہا ہوں۔ وہ ریزن یہ ہے کہ وہ بھی اسی طرح حب وطن ہیں جس طرح کہ دیش کے باقی لوگ۔ چاہے وہ فائینس کو جاننے والے ہوں چاہے لا کے جاننے والے ہوں چاہے کوآپریٹو کے جاننے والے ہوں۔ نہ معلوم کس طرح سے ان پر کیسے مہر لگائی جائے گی کہ یہ ایسے ہیں۔ لیکن ان کے بارے میں میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ مہر لگائی جا سکتی ہے کیونکہ یہ باقائدہ ٹریڈ یونین ہے۔ باقی جتنے بھی انہوں نے رکھے ہیں وہ سب ویک رکھے ہیں۔ لا، ایگریکلچر، فائینس یہ سب ویک ہیں ان کے اوپر کوئی مہر نہیں لگ سکتی۔ لیکن جو اندر جیت گہتا نے کہا اور جس کو میں سیکنڈ کر رہا ہوں وہ ان پر ایک مہر لگانے جا رہے ہیں۔ وہ اس لئے کہ ایمانداری سے موار

جی بھائی ہوں یا کوئی بھی قانٹیس منسٹر ہو اس کو یہ بتا سکیں کہ بینک میں کیا اس وقت ہیر پھیر ہو رہا ہے اور کس غلط طریقہ سے کیسے پبلک فنڈ کو استعمال کیا جا رہا ہے یا ڈیپازٹرس کے ساتھ کس طرح سے بے انصافی ہو رہی ہے یا کس طرح سے گورنمنٹ کے ساتھ جو اس کی پالیسی ہے اس کے ساتھ بے انصافی ہو رہی ہے۔ صرف وہی ایک حب وطن ہیں جن کا ایک ڈائریکٹر ہوگا تو وہ موار جی بھائی کی یقیناً مدد کریگا چاہے وہ مانیں یا نہ مانیں کیونکہ یہ سچی بات کو ماننے میں بہت ہچکچاتے ہیں اگرچہ پیچھے پچھتاتے ہیں۔ کتنی ہی بار انہوں نے ہماری بات کو نہیں مانا چاہے سپریم کورٹ نے بھلے ہی پیچھے ان کی بات کو غلط ٹھہرایا ہو اور ہماری بات کو صحیح مانا ہو۔ تو میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ ٹریڈ یونین کا نمائندہ ڈائریکٹر میں ہو اس کو یہ تسلیم کرینگے اور اس لئے بھی کرینگے کہ یہ بڑے پروگریسو ہیں گاندھی جی کے لیفٹی نینٹ ہیں اس لئے وہ اس کو منظور کرینگے۔]

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : I have three sets of amendments. The first is 125, 127, 128 and 129. This refers to the constitution of the Boards of Directors. The scheme of this Bill is that a

bank shall function under the banking policy enunciated by the Reserve Bank. The Board of Directors shall have control over the full-time Chairman who shall also be appointed subject to the approval of the Reserve Bank. Having done this, I do not think it is fair that the law should also provide that the Government through the Reserve Bank should have control over the constitution of the Board of Directors of the Banks. But accepting for the sake of this discussion only, that it is desirable to have such control, the Bill provides that not less than 51% of the Members of the Board should consist of people who have special knowledge of some subjects which have been specified, subject to the subjective satisfaction of the Reserve Bank. I have suggested that instead of this, 51 per cent of the members of the Board should be full-time employees of the bank. My submission is that with this the Reserve Bank would no more have control as to who is appointed, and the majority of the members of the board of the bank would be full-time and professional bankers, and would be able to follow whatever policy is laid down objectively much better than the constitution presently suggested.

My second set consists of amendments No. 101 and 102. The Bill says :

"...the Reserve Bank may, if in its opinion it is necessary in the public interest so to do, permit the Chairman to undertake such part-time honorary work as is not likely to interfere with his duties as such chairman."

If the Chairman of the Bank wanted to be President of his club, I do not think anybody would hold that it is in the public interest for this to happen, and yet the Reserve Bank would not have the power to allow him to be the President of the club. What I have suggested is that the Clause should read :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the Reserve Bank shall permit the chairman to undertake such part-time honorary work as is not likely to interfere with his duties as such chairman."

My third amendment No. 100 refers to a proviso to be added on page 7 after sub-section (7). The position is that there is first an order from the Reserve Bank to elect or appoint a new Chairman. Then there is an order of removal. Then there is an appeal and decision on that appeal. The position is, when under the order of removal, the Reserve Bank appoints a new Chairman the person so appointed shall be deemed to have been duly elected or appointed. There are 30 days for appeal and God knows how long for the decision. So, unless a proviso as I have suggested is put in, the existing Chairman shall cease to be Chairman the minute the order of removal is passed and during the course of the appeal, the other person shall be the Chairman. If the Government reverses the decision of the Reserve Bank, then the new Chairman will have to be removed and the old Chairman reinstated. Therefore, I have said that the following proviso may be added :

"Provided that on the preference of such appeal, the said order of removal shall remain without effect until the date on which the Central Government makes a decision on the aforesaid appeal."

श्री बिप्लव मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इसमें लिखा है :—

"Provided that out of the aforesaid number of directors, not less than two shall be persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of agriculture and rural economy, co-operation or small-scale industry;" and

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि कम से कम दो आदमी हों—लेकिन अब तक का हम लोगों का जो अनुभव है—खेतीहरों के नाम पर ऐसे लोग उन बोर्डों पर बसे आते हैं, जिनका खेती से कोई मतलब नहीं है। हालांकि इसमें लिखा है कि प्रेक्टिकल एक्सपीरियेन्स हो—परन्तु जो बड़े-बड़े इण्डस्ट्रियल हाउसेज हैं, उनके पास खेती भी है, वे काश्त भी कराते हैं, उनके मैनेजर वगैरह यह कहेंगे कि इनको एक्सपीरियेन्स

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

है और इस तरह से वे उस कमेटी में चले आयेंगे। इसलिये मेरा मोरारजी भाई बेसाई से कहना है कि जिसका जीवन खेती से चलता है, जिसका वे-आफ-लाइफ़ खेती है, जो मांब में रहता है, हल चलाता है, चाहे ट्रैक्टर भी रखता है, उस तरह के आदमी को कमेटी में रखना चाहिये, न कि बड़े-बड़े सेठ साहूकार, जो खेती करावे हैं, उनके आदमी इस कमेटी में चले जायें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मोरारजी भाई हम लोगों को इस हाउस में विश्वास दिलायें कि ऐसा नहीं होगा।

एक दूसरी बात—स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्री के नाम पर साढ़े सात लाख से 25 लाख तक है—अब ये जो दो आदमी रखेंगे इसके बारे में डिफाइन नहीं किया है कि वे खेती-हर रहेंगे या स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्री के रहेंगे या कोऑपरेटिव के रहेंगे। मैं तो सिर्फ यही चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक खेती-हरों का इन्टरेस्ट है, उस इन्टरेस्ट की रक्षा करनी चाहिये, उसमें कोऑपरेटिव भी आ जाती है। आगे के लिये मोरारजी भी हम लोगों को विश्वास दिलायें कि जिसका जीवन खेती है, वे-आफ-लाइफ़ खेती है, उसको इसमें रखा जायेगा।

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डिस : (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने नं० 75 की जो तरमीम पेश की है, मैं उसका समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। मेरी राय में क्लाज 3 की जो धारा है, वह सब से महत्वपूर्ण है। महत्वपूर्ण इस दृष्टि से है कि जिस सोशल कंट्रोल की कल्पना सरकार ने और खास तौर पर उपप्रधान मंत्री जी ने रखी है, वह इसी में व्यक्त हो जाती है। लेकिन साथ-साथ मैं यह भी महसूस करता हूँ कि सोशल कंट्रोल का अगर यही मतलब है जो उपप्रधान मंत्री जी ने देश के सामने रखा है तो मेरी दृष्टि में इससे बड़ी लोच-को गुमराह करनेवाली

दूसरी बात नहीं हो सकती। क्योंकि जो कल्पना यहां पर पेश की है कि 51 प्रतिशत अमुक-अमुक लोग रहें, कोई मुनीम रहे, कोई खेती करनेवाला रहे, कोई कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी का सैक्रेटरी रहे.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can oppose or support any amendment, but no general debate.

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डिस : मैं तरमीम का समर्थन कर रहा हूँ और समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरमीम को क्यों मंजूर किया जाय ?

जब हम समाजीकरण की बात करते हैं तो उस क्षेत्र में काम करनेवाले कर्मचारी उस क्षेत्र से असल सम्बन्ध रखनेवाले लोग, उन उद्योगों को चलातेवालों का भी तो उसमें कुछ हिस्सा रहे। उस क्षेत्र में सबसे ज्यादा हिस्सा रखनेवाले डिपॉजिटर्स हो सकते हैं, काम करनेवाले कर्मचारी हो सकते हैं, कंपनी के शेअर-होल्डर्स हो सकते हैं, लेकिन आप यह देखेंगे कि इस धारा में इन तीनों का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में मजदूर आन्दोलन में काम करने वाले बैंक कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को इस बार्ड में रखे जानेवाली तरमीम को सरकार स्वीकार नहीं करती है तो फिर समाजीकरण की झूठी बात लोगों के सामने रखने का कोई मतलब नहीं रहेगा। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि इस धारा के आधार पर सरकार एक ही काम करना चाहती है कि जिसमें अपनों में से कई लोगों को इन बोर्डों पर बैठा सके। जैसा कि हमने सुना है कि कई ऐसे लोगों को जो इस सदन के सदस्य हैं अथवा बाहर के लोग हैं, जो अब तक किसी बोर्ड में नहीं थे, उन लोगों को बोर्डों पर बैठाने का काम किया गया है।

दूसरी बात—इस किस्म के बोर्ड बनाने से कई समाजिक नियन्त्रण हाथ में आते हैं। मैं यह बात नहीं मानता हूँ कि जिन लोगों के हाथों में आज बैंकों की बागडोर है उनसे निकासने का आप प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं

और ऐसा न इस धारा से होनेवाला है। उदाहरण के तौर पर जैसा हम राजनीतिक दलों में देखते हैं कि जब कोई बोर्ड बनता है, तो उसमें अफसर तो दूसरे-दूसरे लोग रहते हैं, लेकिन उनके पीछे बात नेता की ही चलती है। जैसे गुजरात में आपकी बात चलती है, मुख्य मंत्री चाहे कोई भी हो, संगठन का अध्यक्ष चाहे कोई भी हो, लेकिन बात तो आपकी ही चलती है, वही मामला यहां भी चलता है

श्री मोरारजी वसाई : मेरी बात नहीं चलती है।

श्री जाज्रं करनेजी : बैंक बिरला का हो, टाटा का हो, किसी का हो, इन्हीं लोगों में से उठा कर चैयरमैन बना देंगे, लेकिन पदों के पीछे से खड़े होकर खुद ही उस धन्धे को चलाते रहेंगे। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि थोड़ा बहुत नियन्त्रण रहे।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The first amendment is about reducing 51 per cent to 40 per cent. This cuts across the whole scheme. What is wanted is that the hold of the bigger industrialists must be removed. That cannot be removed if they are in a majority in the management, i.e. majority of directors. Therefore, that cannot be done and I cannot accept this amendment.

The other one is the amendment of Shri Lobo Prabhu where he wants that along with shareholders, depositors also should be there. That is not the scheme even now. It has never been thought of. It is a new idea. But it is not practicable because the lists of depositors will go on changing. They will not remain the same. But, it is not necessary to have them. As a matter of fact, most of the directors will be representatives of depositors, because they will all have deposits. Therefore, they will be taken care of. As I said earlier, the interests of the depositors will have to be taken care of if the banks are to work.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta and Mr. Dhar want that one who is well-versed in trade

union movement of bank employees also should be qualified to be a director. It is a matter of policy which will have to be decided whether in all or any of these representatives of labour should be there or not. I personally am not opposed to it at all. But it is a matter of having a general policy decided. But as it is worded here, it will only enable politicians of the type of my hon. friend to get into this because they are the people who are well-versed in the trade union movement of bank employees.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You do not mind Congress politicians.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not want them also. (Interruptions). Making noise does not make a point at all. I am saying I am not interested in any Congressman going or these people not going into it.

श्री जाज्रं करनेजी : शान्ति लाल शाह को ऐसे ही ले लिया ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have not sent him there. I have not nominated any person. These are elected by the shareholders. I have not suggested anybody's name myself.

But I would not say that any member of a political party, if he is qualified, should be debarred from going into it. But he must be qualified for it. That is all what I would say. Otherwise, there are politicians everywhere who are qualified. Why should they not go into banks and why should they not manage banks, I do not know. My hon. friends can also go there. I do not object to it. But to say that those who are qualified by their association with trade union movement should be there, that by itself is not a qualification in my view. But the representatives must be of the workers who are there; that I can understand. If he has asked for it personally I am in favour of it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Then why don't you accept it ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : But I do not want to introduce it until the government has adopted it as a policy for all

things. But it is not possible until this policy is decided by government for all concerned. If that is to be done, then it should not begin with banks; it should begin elsewhere. Banks are the last where it should begin.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Why ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Because bank is not a matter where you can play.

Shri Sequeria wants that they should be in whole-time employment of such company which means only employees should be directors. That is what he wants because he wants all the directors should be whole-time directors. Both things are not possible. He wants all the qualifications to be removed and only bank employees should be directors of banks. It is a very strange idea to be heard and I do not think anybody else will support him.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUERIA : Full-time professional bankers; I did not say any employees.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : He has said employees of such companies will be directors. If he wants to ruin the banks that way, he can certainly do that.

Then there is the amendment by Shri Bibhuti Mishra. He wants that 2 should be changed to 25. I hope my hon. friend knows that generally the number of directors is only 10 to 15. Now, out of that, how am I to appoint 25 from these ? 51 per cent will be from these sections. I have said that at least 2 will be representing them. That does not mean only 2; there will be more. There will be for agriculture, small-scale industries and co-operation and sometimes they will choose those who know both agriculture and co-operation; you will find people like that. There is no intention of having any people, who are engaged in this as a hobby, getting into this, or large-scale industrialists who are also agriculturists getting into this. They would not be able to do it. They would be disqualified. They would fall under the category of 49 per cent; they will not come under 51 per cent. Therefore, that is automatically stopped and they would not be able to get in like that.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : In the name of small-scale industrialists agriculturists should not be debarred.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Agriculturists will be there.

Shri Banerjee wants that any act or proceeding of the Board of Directors should be invalid if there is some defect in the composition of the Board. This would be a very dangerous thing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My contention is that it may be misused by these people.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have heard his contention. There is no question of misuse. That can be set right by the board afterwards. But if you say that it is invalid, banking business would become very difficult. I do not know how it can be done. That is not done anywhere.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : He does not know either.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Then there is the proposition of my hon. friend, Shri Dandekar. He says, add the words "or a director of a financial institution approved in this behalf by the Reserve Bank". At one stage he does not want to give even all the powers which are there; at another stage, he wants to add to the powers. I do not know why it is necessary. I do not think it would be profitable or good, or in the interests of the bank, or the policy that we want to have, that the Chairman should be a director anywhere else.

15.00 HRS.

Of course, it was argued by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, that it is impossible to tell that these chairmen who have now been appointed are not engaged in business everywhere. As far as my information goes, they are not. They are not concerned with any other companies and I do want that they should not be concerned.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It says, vacation also.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not know; may be, vocation of an architect or something. That also would be a profession. Vocation means where he earns money in other manner. I do not want them to do that. I want them to look after the banks solely and not have any other interest. That is why it has been done. It is, therefore, that I cannot accept any of these amendments.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : What about amendments Nos. 46 and 47 ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Shri Srinibas Misra wants that line 19 be omitted. I have already said that I do not want them to be engaged in any other business or vocation.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : After they are made chairmen, they will not be engaged. But this means that before that they would not have any vocation.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That is not so. He has to get out of that on the day previous.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : This does not give that meaning.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This is the meaning. Here it says :—

“Every chairman of the Board of directors of a banking company shall be a person who has special knowledge and practical experience of—

x x x x x

Provided that a person shall be disqualified for being a chairman, if he—

x x x x x

is engaged in any other business or vocation.”

This means that after he is appointed on the day he is appointed if he is engaged like that he will be disqualified.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : If I am engaged in some business—I am having a carpentry shop, let us take it—I am disqualified to be a chairman. He will be disqualified to be a chairman when he is engaged in business means before the appointment.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You can put the carpentry shop in your wife's name.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If a person is to be a Member of the House, he is disqualified if he does not get out of it before he files his nomination but if he gets out of that before and when he is nominated he is not in it, he is not disqualified, whatever he may be doing before.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : The wording should have been otherwise.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend may have better knowledge of law than I have.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : It is not the knowledge of law; it is only the foreign language in which we are talking.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The language is foreign both for him and for me. I am saying it is all right. He does not think so. But I have to go by my legal advisers; that is why I accept it and I cannot say otherwise. Therefore I oppose all the amendments.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Deputy Prime Minister accept my amendment ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not accept his amendment.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It is with regard to the right of appeal to the Supreme Court Judges instead of to the Central Government.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend wants that the Supreme Court Judges or other Judges should do everything. That is not possible. I do not think that it is a matter for the courts.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : My amendment was for it to be laid on the Table of the House. You cannot have any objection to that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Individual orders cannot be laid on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shall I put all the amendments together to the vote of the House ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We want amendment No. 75 to be put separately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, excluding amendment No. 75 by Shri Indrajit Gupta, I am putting all the amendments to clause 3 together to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 6 to 9, 33, 34, 46, 47, 60 to 62, 76, 77, 100 to 102, 125, and 127 to 129 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I put Amendment No. 75 of Shri Indrajit Gupta to the vote of the House. The question is :

Page 3—

after line 33, insert—

“(viii) trade union movement of Bank employees,” (75).

The Lok Sabha divided :

DIVISION NO. 8]

AYES

[15.09 HRS.]

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Adichan, Shri P. C.
Anbazhagan, Shri
Badrudduja, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Dange, Shri S. A.
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Dhandapani, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kandappan, Shri S.
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Lakkappa, Shri K.

Limaye, Shri Madhu
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Misra, Shri Srinibas
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nayanar, Shri E. K.
Nihal Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Patel, Shri J. H.
Patil, Shri N. R.
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
Ray, Shri Rabi
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sequeira, Shri Erasmo de
Sreedharan, Shri A.
Viswambharan, Shri P.

NOES

Ahmad, Dr. I.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhola Nath, Shri
Birua, Shri Kolai
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.

Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dandeker, Shri N.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dassappa, Shri Tulsidas
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri C. C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh Shri Shivajirao S.
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Himatsingka, Shri
Kamble, Shri

Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Majhi, Shri Mahendra
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Minimata, Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohamed Imam, Shri
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patodia, Shri D. N.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Qureshi, Shri Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Santosham, Dr. M.
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Shastri, Shri B. N.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Shukla, Shri S. N.

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Yadab, Shri N. P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the Division is : Ayes : 42; Noes : 90.

The motion was negatived.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame !

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Amendment of section 16)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no amendment. So, I put it to the vote of the House.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I am opposing clause 4.

It seeks to amend section 16 of the principal Act and it seeks to introduce a new sub-section (3) to the effect that nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to, or in relation to, any director appointed by the Reserve Bank.

Now, sub-section (1) is a very important one in which it is sought to exclude from its application to a director appointed by the Reserve Bank. The Sub-section (1) reads :

"No banking company incorporated in India shall have as a director any person who is a director of any other banking company or of companies which, among themselves, are entitled to exercise voting rights in excess of 20 per cent of

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Sarvashri Sheopujan Shastri, Vasudevan Nair, Narayanan and Baidhar Behera.

NOES : Shri Ganpat Sahai and Dr. Sankata Prasad.

[Shri N. Dandekar]

the total voting "rights of all the shareholders of the banking company."

These are salutary disqualifications for a director of a banking company. I see no reason whatever why these disqualifications should not apply also to a director appointed by the Reserve Bank. I, therefore, oppose it.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : The hon. Minister has no reply to this ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I was not called upon. Therefore, I did not get up.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Probably there is something in his basket.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is nothing in the basket. Everything is open.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Everything is open, we know that the treasury is empty.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI. When the Reserve Bank appoints a director, certainly the Reserve Bank will see that he is not involved in any kind of business like that, but it is necessary sometimes that one may have to appoint directors in several places; one may have to appoint one or two men in several places. In that case it will be necessary to say that this does not apply. That is why this has been done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Substitution of new section for section 20).

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I beg to move :

Page 8, line 16,—

for "as partner," substitute—

"as partner holding substantial interest, or as" (10)

Page 8, line 21,—

omit "director," (11)

Page 8, line 25,—

after "partner" insert—

"holding substantial interest" (12)

Page 8,—

after line 25, insert—

"Provided that this sub-section shall not apply to the grant of loans and advances to, or the acquisition of debentures or other securities issued by,—

- (i) concerns in which the Central Government or the Government of a State holds substantial interest, or
- (ii) a subsidiary company of the banking company, or
- (iii) a company registered under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, or
- (iv) a local authority." (13)

Page 9, line 5,—

for "one year" substitute—

"three years" (14)

Page 9,—

omit lines 6 to 12. (15)

Page 9,—

after line 12, insert—

"Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any loan or advance granted or committed to be granted to any firm or company in which none of the directors of the banking company holds substantial interest." (16)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I beg to move :

Page 8,—

after line 25, insert—

"(1A) No director or a member of any local Committee of a banking company shall be entitled to receive loan or

advance against sufficient security more than ten per cent of the paid-up capital." (26)

Page 9, line 24—

after "director" insert—

"or a member of local committee" (27)

Page 8,—

after line 25, insert—

"(c) grant loans or advances to persons or firms who have been black-listed by the authorities or to those who are insolvent or those who have not paid the government loans or who are unable to pay government taxes;

(1A) Persons or firms those who get loans or advances of more than rupees five lakhs the rate of interest shall be 1 per cent more than the usual rate." (82)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I beg to move :

Page 9,—

omit lines 28 to 35. (35)

Page 9,—

omit lines 40 to 42. (36)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move :

Page 8, line 9,—

after "shall" insert—

"except with the sanction of Reserve Bank of India." (63)

Page 9, lines 9 and 10,—

omit "until such date, not being a date beyond the period of three years from the commencement of the said section 5, and" (66)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 8, line 10,—

after "(a)" insert—

"without the prior approval of the Reserve Bank." (64)

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : I beg to move :

Page 9,—

for lines 36 to 39, substitute—

"(b) 'director' includes a member of any board or committee in India constituted by a banking company for the purpose of managing, or for the purpose of advising it in regard to the management of, all or any of its affairs." (83)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These amendments are now before the House. We decided to dispose of this Bill in two hours today. Two hours are nearly over now, and we have only 15 more minutes left. Shall we apply the guillotine ? Or else, how do we stick to the time-schedule ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The time-schedule should be guillotined and not the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request hon. Members to be very brief. If each clause is going to take 45 minutes, how are we to proceed ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let us pick out the clauses on which the greatest number of amendments have been tabled.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Only clauses 5 and 15 are important.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : The first three amendments of mine, namely amendments Nos. 10, 11 and 12 are merely concerned with disqualifying a borrowing concern from borrowing from a bank if and only if a director of the bank has a substantial interest in that concern. There are various other matters in the proposed clause with which I agree. The only thing with which I do not agree is that merely because the director of one company is a director of a bank, therefore, for that reason alone that company should be disqualified; that seems to be improper. The only circumstance where any such lending to a company or a concern

[Shri N. Dandekar]

should be prohibited is where a director of the bank has a substantial interest in that particular borrowing concern.

Amendment No. 13 is merely concerned with permitting loans to be granted, notwithstanding the interest of the director and so on, to four categories, namely concerns in which the Central Government or the State Government themselves have a substantial interest, a subsidiary company of the banking company, a company registered under section 25 of the Companies Act and a local authority. I really see no reason why these should be disqualified for borrowing merely because a director of the bank is associated with them.

The third group of amendments, namely amendments Nos. 14 to 16 are rather important, and I shall spend just a couple of minutes on them. The point here is this, that where a company or a concern is disqualified from borrowing, because a director of the bank is concerned with that company in a certain way, sub-clause 2 of the proposed new clause is concerned with saying that where loans already exist to such concerns, they must be repaid within one year. My submission is that, the period for repayment should be three years. Secondly, and I am very emphatic about this, that the Reserve Bank's power to relax this period of one year should be taken away, because I think that it will be entirely against public policy that the Reserve Bank should be exposed to charges of discrimination and so on when they interfere in a matter of this kind.

I would not repeat the other arguments which have been said earlier.

श्री खन्नुल गनी दार : मैं ने इस में दो तरह के अमेंडमेंट दिए हैं। एक तो मैंने चाहा है कि जहां डाइरेक्टर का लफ्ज है उस के साथ "लोकल गवर्नमेंट के मेम्बर" का लफ्ज भी जोड़ दिया जाये। वह इस लिए कि वह भी काफ़ी बसर रखते हैं। भले ही वह डाइरेक्टरों के बराबर न रखते हों लेकिन फिर भी काफ़ी बसर रखते हैं बैंक वालों के ऊपर।

दूसरी बात जो मैं ने इस में कही है वह यह है कि जहां पर "आडिटर" वहां पर एक तो बैंक के अन्दर का हो जिस को रिजर्व बैंक की मंजूरी हो और एक रिजर्व बैंक का हो। यह इसलिए, जैसा मैंने कल कहा था, कि सात बरस तक पंजाब नैशनल बैंक में एम्बेजलमेंट हुआ क्योंकि आडिटर उन के थे। रिजर्व बैंक का कोई आडिटर नहीं था, हालांकि उन के आम्बर थे।

तीसरी बात यह कही कि जहां पर लोन्स एंड ऐडवान्सेज की बात चलती है वहां जो लोग ब्लैंक लिस्ट पर आ जाते हैं गवर्नमेंट की, उन को किसी तरह का कर्जा नहीं मिलन चाहिए क्योंकि अगर वह कर्जा लेते चले जाते हैं तो बैंक को जो डिपॉजिटर्स होते हैं उन के इंटरैस्ट का खतरा पहुंचता है और बैंक के डूबने का डर होता है। जब भी कोई दिवाला निकालता है और दीवाले की दक्क स्त देता है तो रुपया घर में रखता है। मैं ने कहा है कि उन को भी लोन्स और एडवान्स करने पर कुछ पाबन्दी लगाई जाये। साथ ही जिस किसी ने भी जान बूझ कर इनकम टैक्स नहीं दिया है या जान बूझ कर सेल्स टैक्स नहीं दिया है, या किसी किस्म का टैक्स, जैसे कि वेलथ टैक्स है, डैथ ड्यूटी है, पता नहीं क्या क्या टैक्स लगाए गए हैं, अगर कोई नहीं देता है तो उस को किसी तरह से भी रुपया न दिया जाए।

चौथी बात मैंने यह कही है जोकि बहुत ही मुश्तसर है, कि आम तौर पर जो छो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं, जिन के लिए श्री विभूति मिश्र ने कहा, उन के लिए बैंक के इंटरैस्ट का कुछ ज्यादा रेशियो होना चाहिए। मैंने कहा है कि इस तरह के जो लोग लोन्स लें उन का इंटरैस्ट यूजुअल रेट से 1 परसेंट ज्यादा होना चाहिए। क्योंकि वह बहुत ज्यादा फायदा उठाते हैं। मलाई जो होती है बैंक की वह सारी वह खा जाते हैं और छछ श्री विभूति मिश्र के किसानों के लिए रह जाती है। उन को ज्यादा टैक्स देना चाहिए।

میں اطمینان کرتا ہوں کہ جو کچھ میں نے کہا ہے اس کو مان لیا جائیگا۔ جو انسٹریٹ ہو جائے، جو بلیک لیسٹ ہو جائے، جو اپنے ٹیکس کے افریمنس نہ دے، انہیں کسی بھی طرح سے روکنا نہیں دیا جائے گا۔ اس چیز کو تو جبراً ہی مان لینا چاہیے۔ اس لیے میں نے کہا ہے کہ جو دو آڈیٹر ہوں ان میں سے ایک ریجنل بینک کا ہو۔ اس کو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وہ مان لے گا۔

تیسری چیز جو میں نے کہی ہے اس کو مینسٹر صاحب مانیں گے یا نہیں یہ خدا جانتا ہے۔

شری عبدالغنی ڈار : میں نے اس میں دو طرح کے امینٹمنٹ دئے ہیں۔ ایک تو میں نے چاہا کہ جہاں ڈائریکٹر کا لفظ ہے اس کے ساتھ لوکل گورنمنٹ کے ممبر کا لفظ بھی جوڑ دیا جائے۔ وہ اس لئے کہ وہ بھی کافی اثر رکھتے ہیں۔ پہلے ہی وہ ڈائریکٹروں کے برابر نہ رکھتے ہوں لیکن پھر بھی کافی اثر رکھتے ہیں بینک والوں کے اوپر۔

دوسری بات جو میں نے اس میں کہی ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ جہاں پر آڈیٹر ہیں۔ وہاں پر ایک تو بینک کے اندر کا ہو جس کو ریگولر بینک کی منظوری ہو اور ایک ریگولر بینک کا ہو۔ یہ اس لئے، جیسا کہ میں نے کل کہا تھا کہ سات برس تک پنجاب نیشنل بینک میں ایمپلیمینٹ ہوا کیونکہ آڈیٹر ان کے تھے۔ ریگولر بینک کا

کوئی آڈیٹر نہیں تھا۔ حالانکہ ان کے آڈیٹر تھے۔

تیسری بات یہ کہ جہاں پر لونز اینڈ ایڈوانس کی بات چلتی ہے وہاں جو لوگ بلیک لیسٹ پر آ جاتے ہیں گورنمنٹ کی۔ ان کو کسی طرح کا قرضہ نہیں ملنا چاہئے۔ کیونکہ اگر وہ قرضہ لیتے چلے جاتے ہیں تو بینک کے جو ڈپازٹرز ہوتے ہیں ان کے انٹرسٹ کو خطرہ پہنچتا ہے۔ اور بینک کے ڈیونے کا ڈر ہوتا ہے۔ جب بھی کوئی دیوالہ نکالتا ہے اور دیوالہ کی درخواست دیتا ہے تو روپیہ گھر میں رکھتا ہے۔ میں نے کہا ہے کہ ان کو بھی لونز اور ایڈوانس کرنے پر کچھ پابندی لگائی جائے۔ ساتھ ہی جس کسی نے بھی جان بوجھ کر انکم ٹیکس نہیں دیا یا جان بوجھ کر سیلس ٹیکس نہیں دیا ہے۔ یا کسی قسم کا ٹیکس جیسے کہ ویلتھ ٹیکس، ڈیٹھ ڈیونے ہے۔ پتہ نہیں کیا کیا ٹیکس لگائے گئے ہیں اگر کوئی نہیں دیتا ہے تو اس کو کسی طرح سے بھی روپیہ نہ دیا جائے۔

چوتھی بات میں نے یہ کہی جو کہ بہت ہی مختصر ہے۔ وہ عام طور پر جو چھوٹے انٹرسٹریٹس

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار]

ہیں۔ جن کے لئے شری و بھوتی مشر نے کہا۔ ان کے لئے بینک کے انٹرسٹ کا کچھ زیادہ ریشیو ہونا چاہئے۔ میں نے کہا ہے کہ اس طرح کے جو لوگ لونس لیں ان کا انٹرسٹ یوزوئل ریٹ سے ۱۰ پرسینٹ زیادہ ہونا چاہئے۔ کیونکہ وہ بہت زیادہ فائدہ اٹھاتے ہیں۔ ملائی جو عوتی ہے بینک کی وہ ساری وہ کہا جاتے ہیں اور چھانچہ شری و بھوتی مشر کے کسانوں کے لئے رہ جاتی ہے۔ ان کو زیادہ ٹیکس دینا چاہئے۔

میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ جو کچھ میں نے کہا ہے اس کو مان لیا جائے گا۔ جو انسالیونٹ ہو جائیں۔ جو بلیک لسٹ ہو جائیں، جو اپنے ٹیکس کے ایریس نہ دیں، انہیں کسی بھی طرح سے روپیہ نہ دیا جائے۔ اس چیز کو تو ضرور ہی مان لینا چاہئے۔ ساتھ ہی میں نے کہا کہ جو دو آڈیٹر ہوں ان میں سے ایک ریزرو بینک کا ہو۔ اس کو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وہ مان لینگے۔

تیسری چیز جو میں نے کہی ہے اس کو منسٹر صاحب مانیں گے یا نہیں یہ خدا جانے۔

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In brief, my amendments, namely amendments Nos. 35 and 36 refer to the exemption

power which is sought to be given to the Reserve Bank to specify that any particular loan or advance is not a loan or advance for the purpose of repayment. The point is that in the original Bill the time-limit of one year was specified within which such loans and advances were to be repaid. Then, the Select Committee has extended this up to three years. They can be given time by the Reserve Bank up to three years. I was opposed to even that. But now on top of that, this further power is sought to be given to the Reserve Bank that they may specify certain loans and advances as not loans and advances for this purpose at all. I think that it contains power for very dangerous practices, and we know in the past that such loans and advances have been given which have been given absolutely without any security and without any basis, and later on on some ground or the other they have not been repaid. This contains scope for putting undue pressure on the Reserve Bank to secure such exemption.

Therefore, I am opposed to this provision. My other amendment is a consequential one.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I am opposed to what Shri Indrajit Gupta says. In my opinion, with the permission of the Reserve Bank, loans and advances may be permitted, but with regard to repayment period for existing loans being extended, may I say that the period within which the loan should be repaid has been reduced from three years to one year.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It was originally one year.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : It has been reduced from three years to one year. My submission is that it should have been three years, because for a company which has taken loan, which may exceed even a crore of rupees, it may not be easy to switch over overnight to another bank within this period. Therefore, in my opinion, this should have been kept at three years and the Reserve Bank should have power to extend this period on application being made, as may be

necessary, so that industries do not suffer, as the legitimate needs of industry have to be met in the interest of the economy.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : My amendment is the same as that of Shri Kothari, but I would like to give my own reasons in support of it.

The question before the country is whether banking should be opposed to industry. If you look to the history of our banking, it was first associated with trade; then it became associated with industry. Now it is the intention of Government that it should be for agriculture. No one contests the interest of banking in agriculture, but it would be very wrong, specially at a time of recession like this to place obstacles in the way of industries getting easy accommodation. There are many shocks which have been delivered to industry. The managing agency is not going to be there. There may be other restrictions imposed.

I would request the Finance Minister to continue the present provision that loans may only be given with the consent or the prior approval of the Reserve Bank. I would like, in this connection, to ask whether the provision as it is, has been abused. Have loans been given that the Reserve Bank did not think should be given?

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA : Yes.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : In that case, why should not the provision continue as apparently it has been ample and abundant. But in its present form as proposed, this ban on loans is very disheartening to industry.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : My amendment is a very simple one seeking to substitute the existing definition with a new definition of 'director'. As it is,

(b) reads :

"director" means a member of any board of committee in India constituted by a banking company for the purpose of advising it in regard to the management of its affairs.

I want to change it to :

"director" includes a member of any board or committee in India constituted by a banking company for the purpose of managing or for the purpose of advising it in regard to the management of, all or any of its affairs'.

This amendment is simple and self-explanatory and I do not think I need clarify it further.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : I have three amendments to the clause. This is with a reference to repayment of loans prohibited or sought to be prohibited in the Bill. At present, the time for such repayment is one year, and the Reserve Bank has been given power to extend it to three years. I suggest that the time-limit should be three years, and the power of the Reserve Bank to extend it should be removed.

I have also suggested the explanation of sub-section (4), giving the Reserve Bank the power to specify that certain loans will not be loans for the purpose of sub-section (4) which is for retirement of directors, should be removed. I would like to draw attention to the fact that sub-section (5) already provides the Reserve Bank with power to define what a loan or advance is.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : About this amendment taking away the power given to the Reserve Bank to extend it to three years, I am prepared to give it up, if my hon. friend, Shri Dandekar—he is not here—is satisfied with one year's period.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Three years.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am not prepared to extend it to three years. I am prepared to keep it only as one year. If the power given to the Reserve Bank to extend it is not liked, I am prepared to give it up.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It was not the power of extension he talked about, but about the discretion to call a loan and advance.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am not referring to that, but to the other thing, loan being repaid.

I was just asking whether Shri Dandeker wants this power given to the Reserve Bank to be dropped. I am not prepared to extend the period.

I am prepared to drop that power given to the Reserve Bank.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : My suggestion is that it would be far better for the banking system and the Reserve Bank that you extend the term within which these loans are to be repaid rather than throw upon the Reserve Bank the burden of having to extend the time.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : We have discussed this in the Select Committee and it was found that the extension was not agreed to. It was only as a matter of compromise that the Reserve Bank was given this power to extend, but if that is to be given up I am prepared. I am absolutely not prepared to extend one year to three years.

SHRI PILOO MODY : There will be more corruption.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is not a question of corruption. I cannot allow it to go on for three years like this, unless for extra-ordinary reasons the Reserve Bank gives permission. If that is not required I shall drop it.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I am asking you to take the lesser of the two evils.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : By his amendment No. 27 Shri Dar wants them to be given loans up to 10%. I do not know why he wants. At present they cannot get it. He wants to keep it open for them. This is against the whole scheme. I cannot accept that.

I accept Shri Manubhai Patel's amendment No. 83, because it is clarificatory. Otherwise I oppose all other amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put to the House all amendments except amendment No. 83.

Amendments Nos. 10 to 16, 26, 27, 35, 36, 63 to 66 and 82 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 9,—

for lines 36 to 39, substitute—

'(b) "director" includes a member of any board or committee in India constituted by a banking company for the purpose of managing, or for the purpose of advising it in regard to the management of, all or any of its affairs.' (83)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. As it would be too harsh to apply the guillotine, I suggest we take up Clauses 6—14.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We know that the time is very limited, but this House can extend the time. Let us function as Parliament, and not as an electronic computer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am giving full latitude permissible within limits. On clause 15, there will be a debate. Something must be done. (*Interruption*). I am giving the maximum latitude.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : गिल्लोटिन जो आप एप्लाइ करना चाहते हैं, इसके बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जिस एक बेसिक चीज है। जिस पर माननीय सदस्य एमंडमेंट्स मूव करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस किसी ने भी की हों मूव, उनकी बात को सुना जाए। गवर्नमेंट का जो दृष्टिकोण उन एमंडमेंट्स के बारे में है वह भी सामने

आना चाहिए। आप कहते हैं कि टाइम लिमिट की जाए। भाषणों पर तो टाइम लिमिट होती ही है। लेकिन जब बलाजिब हों तब तो पूरा मौका दिया जाए। लोक सभा पीपल्स रिप्रिजेंटेटिव्स की बात तो सुनी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said that for important sections wherein there are lots of amendments, and for the contentious clauses, I would give full opportunity, but in between, I shall put all those clauses together and finish. It is agreeable to all sections of the House. I am not shutting out any debate. I do not want to hustle through, but let us keep in mind the time factor also. I will take it that all those amendments are not moved. So, I will put all the clauses together.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : I want to know whether time is important or the Bill is important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I accept that the Bill is important. Therefore, I am giving more time to the important clauses.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : On clause 11, may I just speak for a minute?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Sorry; once we have decided to put clauses 6 to 14 together, I will put them all together. No amendments to them are moved.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Amendment 48 is moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said that instead of applying the guillotine for all, I apply the guillotine to these clauses in the sense that I won't have any debate. Later on, on clause 15, I will permit a debate.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : We are entitled to move the amendments. They may be guillotined.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : The amendments may be permitted to be moved.

Clause 6—(Amendment of section 21)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. Clause 6, amendment 48.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I move : Page 10, line 2, for "or" substitute "and" (48)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put the question now.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Sir, the Minister is accepting it. He will accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No debate now. I shall put the amendment.

Amendment No. 48 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 was also added to the Bill.

Clause 8—(Amendment of section 30)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is an amendment by Shri Dar—he is not moving. Shri Sequeira—not moving.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : I move : Page 10, for lines 14 and 15 insert "Central Government auditor" (139)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But there would not be any speech now. No speech on this amendment.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Then I am going out. What is this? If you do not want, I will go away.

आजकल चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स की एक एजेंसी कायम हो गई है। कम्पनी वाले चाहे जिस को होता है ले जा कर अपने हिसाब किताब की जांच करवा लेते हैं। दार साहब ने बाया है कि किस तरह से पंजाब नेशनल बैंक में गड़ बड़ हुई। अगर सरकारी आडिटर जा कर उसकी जांच करते तो पता चल सकता था कि इस में क्या खामियां हैं, क्या नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों के हिसाब किताब की जांच के लिए सरकार अपने आडिटर रखे और उन से जांच करवाए। बैंकों में डिपॉजिटर्स का लाखों करोड़ों रुपया

[श्री विजयलक्ष्मी मिश्र]

रहता है और शेयरहोल्डर्स का थोड़ा सा रुपया रहता है। शेयरहोल्डर्स अगर गड़बड़ करना चाहें तो आसानी से कर सकते हैं। हमारा यहां बिहार बैंक की एक शाखा रक्सौल में। वहां लोगों ने गड़बड़ की। वहां पर चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स थे। लेकिन अगर सरकारी आडिटर होते तो सरकारी आडिटर उसकी ठीक से जांच करते और वे सरकार के प्रति जिम्मेदार रहते। व्यापार और बिजनेस की तरह से चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स की भी एक संस्था बन गई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरी एमेंडमेंट को कबूल किया जाए और सरकारी आडिटरों के द्वारा ही बैंकों के एकाउंट्स की जांच कराई जाए।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The Reserve Bank has already powers to get it audited by a Government auditor whenever it thinks it necessary to do so. Therefore, this is not necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put the amendment to the vote.

Amendment No. 139 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 and 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 11—(Amendment of section 35-B).

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I move the amendments standing in my name.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I also move my amendment.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : I also move my amendments.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I beg to move :

Page 11, line 5,—

omit "or termination of appointment" (17)

Page 11,—

(i) lines 9 and 10,—
omit "or termination of appointment"

(ii) lines 13 and 14,—
omit "or termination of appointment" (18)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I beg to move :

Page 11, lines 14 and 15,—

for "made with the previous approval of the Reserve Bank" substitute "approved by the Reserve Bank" (49)

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : I beg to move :

Page 11,—

(i) lines 9 and 10,—
omit "or re-appointment or termination of appointment"

(ii) lines 13 and 14,—
omit "re-appointment or termination of appointment" (108)

Page 11,—

omit lines 19 to 23. (109)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Sir, the argument of the Deputy Prime Minister is, if you want to place everything before Parliament, so much time will be required and in the meantime banking policy will be required to be formulated. I want to advance the same argument. Here also if some Chairman is found unfit, what will happen? We will have to appoint another, but there will have to be previous approval of the Reserve Bank. What I intend is, let them appoint the Chairman and let the work go on. Then the Reserve Bank can give the approval. If the Reserve Bank does not give its approval, then he will go.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : I am requesting that the power of re-appointment or termination of appointment of a chairman, should not be subject to the control of the Reserve Bank. I wish to draw the attention of the Minister to the point that if the share-

holders decide that the Chairman should be removed, the Reserve Bank should not have the power to insist that he should not be removed.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If what the hon. member says is accepted, then there need be no control whatsoever. That is not the scheme and it is not possible for me to accept it. Mr. Srinibas Misra wants that the new Chairman can come in and afterwards the approval of the Reserve Bank can be obtained; if the Reserve Bank does not give the approval, then he can go. It is not possible for me to accept this amendment. It cannot be done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the amendments to clause 11 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 17, 18, 49, 108 and 109 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12—(Amendment of section 36).

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : In view of the answer given by the Deputy Prime Minister that the depositors' interests will always be looked into as otherwise banking cannot go on, I am not moving my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13 and 14 were added to the Bill.

Clause 15—(Insertion of new Parts II B and II C).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are a number of amendments. No. 1 Mr. Devan Sen is not present.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I move amendment No. 19.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I move amendments Nos. 20 and 21.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I move amendments Nos. 22 to 25.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Amendment No. 37 is the same as No. 19.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I move amendments Nos. 38 to 44.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Amendment No. 52 of Mr. Srinibas Misra is the same as No. 41, already moved. He can move the other two amendments Nos 51 and 53. Amendments No 67 and 68 are the same as amendments moved earlier.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I move amendment No. 69.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I move amendments Nos 70 to 72.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Amendment No. 78 is the same as No. 19. Amendments Nos. 91 to 98 of Mr. Samar Guba are the same as other amendments earlier moved. Amendment No. 110 is the same as No. 38. Mr. Sequeira's amendment No. 112 is the same as No. 40. He can move his other amendments.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : I move amendments Nos. 111, and 113 to 120.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Amendment No. 130 of Sri Viswambharan is the same as the amendment already moved.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : I move amendment No. 140.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I beg to move :

Pages 12 and 13.—

Omit lines 20 to 38 and 1 to 8 respectively. (19)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I beg to move :

Page 13,—

after line 8, insert—

"(4) An offence punishable under this section shall be cognisable, and no Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any such offence." (20)

(i) Page 13,—
omit lines 9 to 34;

(ii) Page 14,—
omit lines 1 to 38;

(iii) Page 15,—
omit lines 1 to 40;

(iv) Page 16,—
omit lines 1 to 44;

(v) Page 17,—
omit lines 1 to 43;

(vi) Page 18,—
omit lines 1 to 42; and

(vii) Page 19,—
omit lines 1 to 21. (21)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I beg to move :

Page 13, line 15,—

for "on more than one occasion" substitute "persistently and wilfully". (22)

Page 14, line 2,—

after "acquired" insert—

"unless such acquisition has been approved by the Parliament and". (23)

Page 14, line 32,—

after "Government may", insert—

"after having obtained prior consent from the transferee bank". (24)

Page 15, lines 28 and 29,—

for "after consultation with the Reserve Bank" substitute "in consultation with the

shareholders and the depositors of the acquired bank and with the Reserve Bank". (25)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I beg to move :

Page 12,—

Omit lines 30 to 32 (38)

Page 12,—

(i) line 34,—
omit "or"; and

(ii) omit lines 35 and 36. (39)

Page 12,—

omit lines 37 and 38. (40)

Page 13,—

omit lines 1 to 4. (41)

Page 13,—

(i) lines 2 and 3,—

omit "with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months,"

(ii) line 4,

omit "or with both". (42)

Page 13, line 4,—

for 'one thousand' substitute—

"twenty five". (43)

Page 13,—

after line 4. insert—

"(2A) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under sub-section (2) except on a complaint in writing made to it by the Reserve Bank or any person authorised by it in this behalf". (44)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I beg to move :

Page 12,—

omit lines 29 to 38. (51)

Page 19,—

omit lines 3 to 12. (53)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 13, lines 29 and 30,—
for "after such consultation with the Reserve Bank as it thinks fit".

substitute "after approval by Parliament". (69)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move :

Page 14, line 4,—
add at the end—
"and the sanction of Parliament by a special Act passed for this purpose has been obtained". (70)

Page 14, line 32,—
after "may" insert—
"after obtaining prior consent from the transferee bank" (71)

Page 15, lines 28 and 29,—
for " , after consultation with the Reserve Bank".

substitute "in consultation with meetings of the shareholders and the depositors of the acquired bank, specifically called for the purpose". (72)

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : I beg to move :

Page 12,—
after line 32, insert—

"Provided that this sub-section shall not apply to a peaceful picket line consisting of employees of the said banking company or to a peaceful demonstration by such employees". (111)

Page 13, line 7,—
omit "the Reserve Bank," (113)

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : I beg to move :

Page 13,—
after line 20, insert—
"or employees or society in general". (114)

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : I beg to move :

Page 17, line 20,—
after "be", insert—
"within six months of the appointed day and in monetary payment". (115)

Page 18, line 19,—
omit " , or has been,". (116)

Page 18, lines 21 and 22,—
for "a person, who, in the opinion of the Central Government, has had experience of commercial banking".

substitute "the Chairman of any one of the Scheduled Banks". (117)

Page 19,—
omit lines 6 to 8. (118)

Page 19, line 9,—
omit "such". (119)

Page 19, line 9,—
after "documents" insert—
"which the Central Government or Reserve Bank claims to be of a confidential nature and the Tribunal accepts as such". (120)

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : I beg to move :

Page 18, line 19,—
for " , or has been, a"
substitute "a sitting". (140)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want to speak on my amendment No. 37, which seeks to omit lines 26 to 38 and 1 to 8 on pages 12 and 13 respectively. Sir, the House knows well what these lines refer to. It says :
"No person shall—

(a) obstruct any person from lawfully entering or leaving any office or place of business of a banking company or from carrying on any business there, or

(b) hold, within the office or place of business of any banking company, any demonstration

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

which is violent or which prevents, or is calculated to prevent, the transaction of normal business by the banking company, or

- (c) act in any manner calculated to undermine the confidence of the depositors in the banking company."

I do not want to raise the whole theme.

15.41 HRS.

[SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA in the Chair]

I am so happy, Madam, you are in the Chair.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let there be justice tempered with mercy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Have you any doubt about it ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : When you are in the chair, you should be like Portia.

This particular clause has resulted in growing discontent not only among the bank employees but the entire working people in this country. Because, this is the first time that a penal clause has been brought in, not by amending the Cr. P.C., I.P.C., or the Industrial Disputes Act but by a Bill which is primarily meant for social control of banks. Shri Morarji Desai, as we all know, will never admit his mistake and he will always say that he has done the correct thing. I have only one thing to say. I am told—I do not know how far it is correct; I speak subject to correction—that when it was referred to the Law Ministry the law officers have given their judgment against this.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : No.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If he says 'No', then I want the opinion of the Law Ministry to be placed on the Table of the House. Because, whenever we raised this question, the Law Minister was never consulted. When we referred to this question again and again, when I

referred to it first by raising a point of order, the Finance Minister consulted the Defence Minister. The second time he consulted the Home Minister. He never consulted the Law Minister whether it is constitutionally wrong, illegal or irregular to bring in, to smuggle or sneak in, this particular clause in a Bill which is meant for social control of banks.

I do not want to say much but I would say to the Finance Minister that this particular clause, the most hated and pernicious clause, if it is passed by the brute majority on that side, it will show to the country the attitude of the ruling party towards the working classes and the workers on their part will start their agitation tomorrow by going on a strike throughout the country.

I assure the hon. Finance Minister—he also should accept this challenge—that as long as the working class are conscious of their trade union rights, they will fight against this hated clause and they will see to it that the Finance Minister is forced to resign only on this issue of smuggling a particular pernicious clause in a particular Bill which, according to him, was meant for the social control of banks.

I do not want to say much about it because one of the fathers of the trade Union movement, Shri Dange, is here and I would request him to throw some light on it and expose the Finance Minister and his Ministry and the sinister plan to curb the activities of the bank employees.

श्री अब्दुल गनी वार : मैडम चूंकि मेरा भी यही अमेंडमेंट है, मैं आप के द्वारा मोरारजी भाई से कहना चाहता हूँ और उन के साथियों से कि :

किस-किस तरह सताते हैं ये बुत हमें निजाम :

हम ऐसे हैं जैसे किसी का खुदा न हो ॥

यानी वह बैंक के एम्प्लायीज हैं, उन में आफिसर्स भी हैं, उन में अच्छे से अच्छे क्रीम आफ दी कन्द्री भी हैं। कोई वह सिर्फ चार आने

के टिकट लेने वाले चपरासी तो नहीं हैं।
जिन को वह कह दें कि कर दो कैद, कर दो
जुर्माना और जो मन में आये कर दो, उन को
कोई हक नहीं है कि वह अपने जायज हकों
की हिफाजत कर सकें। तो मैडम, मिस्टर
बैनर्जी के बाद मैं एक ही और बात कहना चाहता
हूँ :

खुद ही कातिल खुद ही शाहिद खुद ही
मुंसिफ ठहरे।

अकरबा मेरे करें खून का दावा किस पर ॥

उन बेचारों की सुनने वाला कौन है ? लेकिन
एक सुनने वाला जरूर है। जैसा मैंने कल कहा
था, मोरार जी भाई, आप गोलड कन्ट्रोल बिल
ला कर 380 रह गए, अब यह बिल पास हो
जाने के बाद कल 280 रह जाओगे और भग-
वान ने चाहा तो हम 320 हो जायेंगे।

[श्री عبدالغनी डार : मैडम چونکہ

میرا بھی یہی امینڈمنٹ ہے میں
آپ کے دوارا مورار جی بھائی سے
کہنا چاہتا ہوں اور ان کے ساتھیوں
سے کہ :

کس کس طرح ستاتے ہیں
یہ بت ہمیں نظام
ہم ایسے ہیں کہ جیسے
کسی کا خدا نہ ہو۔

یانی وہ بینک کے ایمپلائز ہیں ان
میں آفسرس بھی ہیں ان میں اچھے
سے اچھے کریم آف دی کنٹری
بھی ہیں۔ کوئی وہ صرف چار
آنہ کے ٹکٹ لینے والے چپراسی تو
نہیں ہیں جن کو وہ کم دیں کہ
کر دو قید کر دو جرمانہ اور جو
من میں آئے کر دو ان کو کوئی
حق نہیں ہے کہ وہ اپنے جائز

حقوق کی حفاظت کر سکیں۔ تو
میدم مسٹر بینرجی کے بعد میں ایک
ہی اور بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔

خود ہی قاتل خود ہی
شاہد خود ہی منصف ٹھہرے۔
اقربا میرے کریں خون کا
دعویٰ کس پر۔

ان بیچاروں کی سننے والا کون ہے۔
لیکن ایک سننے والا ضرور ہے۔
جیسا میں نے کل کہا تھا مورار
جی بھائی آپ گولڈ کنٹرول بل
لا کر ۳۸۰ رو کئے اب یہ بل پاس
ہو جانے کے بعد کل ۲۸۰ رو
جاو گے اور بھگوان نے چاہا تو ہم
۳۲۰ ہو جائیں گے۔]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :
सभानेत्री महोदया, विधेयक की जिस धारा पर
हम विवाद कर रहे हैं, शायद वह सब से अधिक
विवाद-ग्रस्त धारा है। मैं यह समझने में
असमर्थ हूँ कि जो विधेयक बैंकों पर सामाजिक
नियन्त्रण लागू करने के लिए लाया गया है
उसमें कर्मचारियों के ट्रेड यूनियन के अधिकारों
को समाप्त करने का उपबन्ध क्यों शामिल
किया गया है ? मुझे ताज्जुब होता है अगर
यह विधेयक कानून का रूप ले गया और
किसी कर्मचारी के खिलाफ इस कानून
के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की गई तो अदालत
में उल्लेख किया जायेगा कि यह कर्मचारी
बैंकिंग लाब एक्ट की धारा (15) के अन्तर्गत
दंडित किया जा रहा है, उसे 6 महीने की
सजा दी जा रही है, एक हजार रुपये जुर्माना
किया जा रहा है या सजा और जुर्माना दोनों
किए जा रहे हैं। क्या इसके लिए देश का
सामान्य कानून पर्याप्त नहीं है ? क्या यह
उद्देश्य और किसी कानून से पूरा नहीं हो

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सकता? अभी तक हिंसात्मक प्रदर्शन एक दंडित अपराध के अन्दर आता है। ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन में विश्वास करनेवाला कोई भी व्यक्ति हिंसात्मक आन्दोलनों को प्रोत्साहन देने की बात नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन पिकेटिंग करना, धरना देना, हिंसात्मक है या नहीं है, इसके बीच की विभाजक रेखा बहुत बारीक है और इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत उसका समावेश करके अनावश्यक रूप से इस विधेयक को ऐसा विवाद-ग्रस्त बनाया जा रहा है।

सभानेत्री महोदया, आप जानती हैं कि शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से धरना देना भले हो कानून की दृष्टि से अप्रतिजनक हो लेकिन नैतिक दृष्टि से उसे गलत नहीं माना जा सकता। अभी भी बैंक कर्मचारी ऐसे नियन्त्रण में बन्धे हुए हैं कि वे काम के घंटों में प्रदर्शन नहीं कर सकते। जो एवार्ड्स हैं वह उनके खिलाफ हैं, जो मजदूरों के विवाद के कानून हैं वे भी इस बात की छूट नहीं देते कि ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन के अन्तर्गत बैंकों के काम में कोई बाधा डाली जाये। लेकिन उन सारे एवार्डों को और सामान्य कानूनों को ताक पर रखकर हमारे उप-प्रधान मन्त्री एक ऐसा विधेयक लाये हैं और उसके अन्तर्गत एक ऐसी धारा पास कराना चाहते हैं जिसने व्यापक असन्तोष को जन्म दिया है। मुझे याद है एक बार श्री मोरार जी भाई ने कहा था कि वह श्रेय की चिन्ता करते हैं, प्रेय की चिन्ता नहीं करते। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह धारा न तो श्रेयस्कर है और यह उन को प्रिय बनाने वाली तो है नहीं अनावश्यक रूप से बैंक कर्मचारियों को आन्दोलन करने के लिए मजबूर करना किसी भी दृष्टि से उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता। अगर उन के मन में भय है ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन सीमा को पार कर के जा रहा है तो उस को नियन्त्रित करने के अन्य तरीके हो सकते हैं। लेकिन इस विधेयक में इस का समावेश करना हास्यास्पद है, अनावश्यक है, अनुचित है, अन्यायपूर्ण है और हम इस का विरोध करने

के लिए कटिबद्ध हैं। मैं अन्त में उप-प्रधान मन्त्री से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि इस धारा को निकाल दीजिए। बैंकों पर सामाजिक नियन्त्रण के कानून को मजदूरों पर, कर्मचारियों पर अनावश्यक रूप से नियन्त्रण थोपने के काम में मत लाइए। यह किसी भी दृष्टि से उचित नहीं है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In order to save time, I am not speaking. Mr. Dange will speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Dange.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : Madam, I am opposing this clause and all grounds of opposition have been stated from various quarters here.

AN HON. MEMBER.: What about those who have given amendments?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just a minute. Because this is an important clause, some other Members who have not moved amendments would also like to participate. Therefore, I called Mr. Dange. Shri Vajpayee is the leader of the party; Shri Dange is also the leader of the party. Nobody should have any grudge. I would give him a chance also.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Under the guise of controlling credit in this country and establishing a clean policy in the matter of investment and so on, a most dictatorial attack is being launched against democratic liberties, one by one. This is the first instalment and, perhaps, other instalments might be coming very soon. We are seeing the samples of these instalments already in the policies that are being pursued in relation to other sectors of employment in this country.

This sector of employment is very vital. There is no doubt about it though one may ask : Which sector of employment is not vital? The Government employees, as a whole, the journalists and all others, are now under attack by a very simple measure—the wage board award is not applied. That means the government's wage policy as well as the

organisational policy in this country in relation to trade unions is now being directed in a most anti-democratic manner and it finds an expression in a Bill which seeks to socially control credit in this country.

Why is it being brought here? The background that is played upon is that the employees have been striking and that they have been holding up operations of banks. No operation of any bank has been ever held up just because the employees took it into their heads to obstruct it. All along, in the last 10 years, if you know the history of trade union in this country, the bank employees have been asking for bilateral settlements. The bankers in their pride; because they control credit, they control industry, they control MPs, they control the Government, they can dictate policies, refused to have bilateral negotiations and, therefore, workers had to assert their strength and demand for their rights by organising strikes and demonstrations untill, at last, even the wage boards awards were upset and arbitration awards were thrown away. Even one Labour Minister of this Government, Mr. Giri, had to resign because the Finance Minister amended the bank award. That Finance Minister had a better reputation than the present Finance Minister because that Finance Minister knew finance and the present Finance Minister neither knows finance nor law or anything except defending someone who is attached to him. That Finance Minister amended the award and Shri Giri had to resign. This is the history of the struggle of the bank employees. Therefore, they had to act and, ultimately, at last, a bilateral agreement was agreed to by all the bankers and then smooth things were taking place.

Now comes a Bill like this attacking every trade union right of the employees. I am not only concerned with the Bank employees. That shows the direction, the policy, that they are pursuing and which wants to attack the democratic trade union rights of the working class in this country and to establish dictatorship in the name of democracy. When that dictatorship comes, then those gentlemen on the

other side who will support such a thing will also find themselves in Tihar jail and if this great gentleman who now wants to have social control of banks will socially control and individually control the whole of this country and Parliament and if that side support him, then God save this country and democracy in this country. That is why I am saying. (Interruptions).

SHRI BIBHUTI MISRA : Where will you be?

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I shall be fighting with my hands all the dictators. You will see that. (Interruptions).

My appeal to the democratically-minded Congressmen is this: please control this direction. I am just making an appeal to you. I know there are certain democratically-minded Congressmen. (Interruptions).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Are you more progressive and patriotic than us? We have also gone to jail so many times.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mr. Dange is equal to a hundred Congressmen.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I am equal to 100 Danges myself.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This should be stopped. Let the hon. Member continue.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I am appealing to the democratically minded Congressmen to take note of this development in their own ranks. This is what I am saying, and they misunderstand me. I am saying this: control the direction of development of dictatorship because it comes through this Bill. (Interruptions).

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : डांगे साहब, इन गवर्नमेंट की शराफत है, बरना आप जेल में होते—जो एक्टिविटीज आप मुक्त में कर रहे हैं।

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I had been in jail more than any one of you. Do not say that. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please address me; then all the troubles will go.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : What I am saying is this. The direction of this Bill is towards suppression of democracy, suppression of the democratic right of the working class, in the name of controlling social credit. The credit cannot be controlled unless the banks are nationalised. I do not want to go into that. But please take into consideration the philosophy of banking itself. Thousands of people come and deposit money. Every man is the owner of a bit of the deposit, but when it is collected together in a bank, it becomes social money and is used by private individuals for private profit. This is the direction in the present system of capitalism which he is running. Therefore, no amount of social control which he wants bring through this Bill will be fruitful in really controlling the social money placed at the disposal of private individuals, whether they are directors or managers or industrialists or anything also who, utilising that money create private profit and then may return the deposit or may not return the deposit which is a different matter. So, the very philosophical concept of social control this way is wrong. Therefore, we are fighting for nationalisation of banks where individuality of ownership, individuality of the use of money, is extinguished and social money is socially used through the State which is democratically run; then only social control of banking can come. This is what we are pleading. Our nationalisation is not a fetish; bank is the highest form of social money. Therefore, we were proposing nationalisation. But he has brought in social control. Do you think that a manager because he becomes divorced from directorship becomes a person who is an emblem of social control? It is not so. In this country, there have been managers who, without the assistance of Mr. Motarji Desai and his Private Secretary, have managed banks and industries. There stands the name of Pochkhanavala, who built up the Central Bank against the sabotage of British bankers in this

country. There was one Saraiya who was speculating in the silver market and cornered the whole of the Indian market; it was the British banks that sank him until that man died by swallowing the diamonds of his ring, because he was operating an independent system of his own. It is not that there have not been bankers in the British days who tried to build up industries with their own money and also with the money of depositors. He knows very well the history of Omar Subani who was forced to commit suicide by the British who refused him credit because he failed in cotton speculation, cotton delivery, and the banks refused him money. Those days are gone.

We thought that under Indian independence banking would be put at disposal of real development of industry. Instead of that, we find five banks speculating in this matter instead of developing industry. Therefore, we wanted nationalisation. Instead of giving nationalisation, he has given us dictatorship over the employees who are the best people, who are the most deserving, to carry out social control over the bankers, over the directors and their operations.

16 Hrs.

Therefore, my appeal to him would be this—though he is beyond all appeals, we know it very well, with the philosophy that he has not. Of course, he says, 'I have no philosophy'. That also he says, sometimes. But there is a philosophy of his. That philosophy is dictatorial control and suppression of any democratic right which does not conform to his conception of democracy and his conception of social development. I will again say that he should bring in a measure which should be not only deleting this attack on the democratic principle but should also be providing for real nationalisation. The RBI control over private banks is not going to really lead to social control. We concede that even nationalisation may also not lead to that completely, but there will be some ground to hope

that with the next step, with nationalisation taking place, democratic management might come in.

The prejudice that is shown against the employees is obvious. The section is so sweeping. Item (c) says :

"No person shall act in any manner calculated to undermine the confidence of the depositors in the banking company".

Even criticism of a bank, that it is misusing its deposits and helping speculators to speculate would come within the mischief of this clause. A newspaper editor or writer or a speaker who voices a criticism in a public meeting can be jailed for six months.

So my plea is that this item should be accepted for deletion, and if he is not prepared to do that, my plea to the House is that it should reject it.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I will leave it to the Deputy Prime Minister so far as answering "democracy", "liberties" and things of that kind coming strangely from that side is concerned. I would like to confine myself essentially to the clause which undoubtedly does introduce an arrangement about prohibiting certain types of activities as part of social control over the commercial banking system.

I would like to get back to the substance of the clause. The clause is not concerned with employees, necessarily, it is not concerned with depositors, necessarily, or with shareholders or with anybody in particular. It is concerned with all persons.

"No person shall"—in the first place—"obstruct any person from lawfully entering or leaving any office or place of business of a banking company or from carrying on any business by the banking company" Secondly—and this is in many ways even more important—"Hold within the office or place of business of any banking company, any demonstration which is violent or which prevent, or is calculated to prevent, the transaction of normal business by the banking company".

Now, Sir, when they said nothing of this kind was being done, yesterday I had quoted extensively from a judge-

ment of the High Court of Bombay where the High Court had to intervene in the case of the Syndicate Bank Ltd. with injunctions after specifically examining the question of fundamental rights to do this, that and the other within and outside the bank premises. The High Court had to intervene with injunctions expressly stating that no fundamental rights would be contravened by those injunctions.

I will not read them again. But I would like to take the case of another bank, a bank of which I know a good deal. Last year from the month of July until around September or October, there were three phases of certain operations by employees which really brought the banking business of that particular bank to a standstill. I have got a note of what actually happened in the first phase. Since a good deal has been said about nothing of this kind having happened at all, I would take the liberty of reading some pieces from this note.

"I the first phase, demonstrations were held within and outside the premises during and after office hours. During the demonstrations within office hours and within the office in office hours, scurrilous slogans were raised as under :

बैंक बे: नालायक हाकिमों होश में आओ ।

बैंक बे: गन्दे हाकिमों होश में आओ ।

बैंक के बदमाश हाकिमों होश में आओ ।

बैंक के जालिम हाकिमों होश में आओ ।

These were slogans shouted within the bank premises creating an atmosphere in which banking business was supposed to be transacted on behalf of the depositors about whom Mr. Dange just now spoke, on behalf of those who do business with the bank such as cashing a cheque or drawing money or anything whatever that is involved in the day-to-day business of the bank. This was part of the first phase.

"The members of the Union virtually mobbed the managers in mass deputations by crashing into their cabins during working hours and compelled them to ring up the regional head office or head office for conveying their resentment to the head office."

[Shri N. Dandekar]

Now for a little bit of snippets as to what happened during the second stage of this particular series of demonstration.

"During the second phase, the fury and the extent of demonstrations were raised to a high pitch. Employees again waited on the managers in mass deputation of longer duration than on the first occasion. These deputations were led during office hours and were highly provocative. Demonstrations as part of the unwritten programme were held during working hours within the premises with increasing frequency. In the head office on almost every Saturday.

—this I have known myself because I have been subjected to this—

".... employees from other banks were asked to join in the demonstrations and highly provocative slogans were raised in these demonstrations."

I will go on to the third phase, because the House ought to know what the facts are.

"During this last phase, the employees embarked on a most determined course to disrupt the business of the bank by a complete go-slow, defiance of lawful authority, subversion and encouragement of gross acts of indiscipline. They shouted deafening slogans intermittently throughout the day within the premises of the bank during office hours and thereafter, virtually making the transaction of business utterly difficult if not impossible."

What is it that this Bill is trying to do, what is the nature of the trouble we are trying to deal with? It is not true to say, as somebody said, that if they brought in this kind of provision here, they can bring in similar provision in the Port Trusts Act. I suggest to you that if a port or two does not function for a week or so, it does not upset the economy like it would if any of these major banks were to stop functioning for even a day or two.

What has happened in the banking system? I know there is a large proportion of workmen who are bullied into this sort of thing under threats of

violence. They naturally will not speak up, they are afraid; but they have come to me and told me not to think that they were all in this. (*interruptions*) Sir, I did not interrupt these gentlemen when they were distorting and exaggerating everything beyond all measures. I wish to say from my personal knowledge that there are employees who resent this kind of thing. If for a vital industry, where day-to-day transactions go to the very root of the whole economy, where the whole economy can be brought to a standstill, a provision like this is put in, I think this is the proper place in which it ought to come in. I think these are proper provisions, and that is why, in order that this sort of stoppage may not go to an excess, I have moved my amendment. My amendment is really interested in seeing that proper justice is done. It reads:

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after line 8, insert—

"(4) An offence punishable under this section shall be cognisable, and no Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any such offence." (20)

That these things ought to be prohibited is beyond question. There was some talk yesterday about opening branches in the rural areas. Wonderful thing, let us tap the rural resources, because there are crores of potential deposits there.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH. They will not talk of the peasantry, they will talk only of industry.

SHRI N. DANDEKAR: Do you think that if banks open branches in small places where there is a population of 10,000 or 15,000 of the rural community, those people are going to deposit in those banks if they are held up from drawing out their money when those demonstrations take place all over India? I shudder to think what will happen in the rural areas where we want to encourage banking and want the rural community to put their surplus or savings into banks. Can you imagine what the farmer is going to do if he goes

to the bank when they are all shouting in the demonstrations and they would not allow him to go in and would not allow him to draw out his money and would not let him deposit the money either? This is what I am saying about the rural areas. If we want to expand banking and extend it to the backward areas as we want to, if you want to tap the enormous resources now available because of an almost revolutionary break-through in agriculture, if you want to do all this, there has got to be confidence in the banking system and the people ought to be able to draw their money without being held up to ransom. Therefore, I have no doubt whatever that these provisions necessary; they are properly here, and I am sure the House ought to know the facts, and I have given the House the facts so that the hon. Members will know exactly what sort of thing is this, which is sought to be prohibited.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Mr. Chairman, I would restrict myself to moving some of the amendments: amendment Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25. Amendment 22 relates to the powers of acquisition by the Central Government in respect of certain banking industries.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : That portion I have not talked about. I have an amendment about it and I should talk about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The original clause in the Bill says that if upon receipt of a report from the Reserve Bank, the Central Government is satisfied that the banking company has on more than one occasion failed to comply with directions given to it in writing under section 21 and so on, the banking company will be acquired. Now, this is restricting the powers in a manner by which the Central Government will be empowered to acquire the banking institution only for mere violation of the direction more than once, that is, twice. This is of a confiscatory nature and it is not justice. Therefore, my amendment is pure and simple. It says that whenever such a violation happens persistently and wilfully, only in that case the power

of acquisition should apply, because, after all the hon. Finance Minister will agree that this is the spirit behind this clause, that whenever there is violation which is wilfully done, only then there will be a justifiable case for acquiring. Therefore, I hope the Finance Minister will accept my amendment.

My second amendment is amendment No. 23; it again relates to acquisition. This particular Bill goes very much beyond its scope when it says that the Central Government will be empowered to acquire the bank and nationalise it simply by virtue of this legislation. This, I would submit, is beyond the powers of legislation; this is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. For any form of nationalisation, for any form of acquisition of property like this, it is necessary, that a separate Bill is brought before Parliament. It is necessary that the prior approval of Parliament is obtained. I am afraid that this provision, this type of legislation, will stand to doubt and will be challenged and will prove to be *ultra vires* of the Constitution. Therefore, my amendment says that, "Provided that no undertaking of any banking company shall be so acquired unless such acquisition has been approved by the Parliament." I hope the hon. Finance Minister will accept it.

My third amendment, amendment No. 24, relates to some of the lacunae left by the Deputy Prime Minister while framing this legislation. Here, it is said that whenever in respect of acquiring a bank, the Government feels that the bank should vest into some other transferee bank, the Government might give orders to the transferee bank and by virtue of these orders the transferee bank will have to acquire the bank. Now, in this respect, there is no provision to suggest that the prior consent will be obtained from the transferee bank. The Government of India wants to impose a condition on me; the Government says, here you are and you have to take this bank. But how does it impose the condition without obtaining my prior consent to do so? My amendment is simple which says that any such order of the Central Government will be binding on the transferee bank only in the event of

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

obtaining prior consent from the transferee bank. This particular thing has been omitted by the Finance Minister. Therefore, this may be accepted.

Amendment No. 25 is in respect of acquired banks. The bill provides that a scheme for the working of the acquired banks will be decided by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank. Does it mean that it is only the Central Government and the Reserve Bank who are concerned with the proper functioning of the acquired banks? Whose interest is mostly affected? It is the interest of the depositors and shareholders. Why should the depositors and shareholders of the acquired bank be prevented from expressing their opinion about framing any scheme for the proper working of the acquired bank? My amendment says that if any such scheme is decided upon by the Central Government, previous consultation must take place with the shareholders and depositors. This is also a lapse by the Finance Minister and I hope he will accept my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri S. M. Joshi.
16.17 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ लेकिन जो धारा 15 इस सदन के सामने विचारार्थ उपस्थित है उसमें एक ऐसे सिद्धान्त की बात है जिसको लेकर मैं कुछ कहना आवश्यक समझता हूँ।

हमारे मित्र श्री दांडेकर ने जो एक चित्र खड़ा किया उस से तो ऐसा लगता है कि बैंकों में यह झगड़े, हड़तालें आदि रोजाना चल रही हैं। यह जो झगड़े जिसका कि जिक्र अभी यहां हुआ मैं दांडेकर साहब से कहूंगा कि यह बार-बार और रोजाना नहीं होते हैं। जब कभी मजदूर तपके का सवाल खड़ा होता है और उस को लेकर जब कोई संघर्ष पैदा होता है तो ऐसी बातें उसमें आ जाती हैं। मैं इन झगड़ों और हड़तालों को अच्छी समझता हूँ ऐसी कोई बात

नहीं है लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा परिस्थितियां कुछ ऐसी बन जाती हैं कि विवश होकर मजदूरों को हड़ताल का आश्रय लेना पड़ता है।

अभी मेरे एक मित्र ने बतलाया कि 1960 में जब स्टेट बैंक को एक स्ट्राइक हुई और श्री मोरारजी भाई देसाई उस वक्त फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर थे। वह स्ट्राइक 20-22 दिन बहुत ही शान्तिमय तरीके से चली थी। इस से मैं इंकार नहीं करता कि हड़ताल के होने से बैंक का काम ठप्प हो जाता है और उससे नुकसान होता है लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा हम लोग शान्तिमय तरीके से उसे चलाते थे। हमारी मांग भी बहुत कम थी और कम से कम थी। कांग्रेस के झंडे के तले यहां पर जो भारत को आजादी का आन्दोलन चला है उसमें आप लोगों के साथ मैंने भी हिस्सा लिया है। यह मजदूर आन्दोलन उस आन्दोलन का एक हिस्सा था। मैंने सिर्फ एक छोटी सी मांग रखी थी और वह मांग यह थी कि बैंकों का जो डिबिजन रहा है वह ए० बी० सो० डी० रहा है। उस के साथ 1, 2, 3 और 4 भी है। यह स्टेट बैंक एक बड़ा बैंक है, ए० से भी ऊपर ए० 1 है और उस को क्लास 4 नहीं होना चाहिए। यह मेरी छोटी सी मांग थी। उस को लेकर मैं फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से मिला। मैंने उन को कहा कि आप यह छोटी सी मांग क्यों कबूल नहीं करते हैं। उस वक्त जो हमारे चैअरमैन थे बैंक के वह कुछ राज़ी भी हुए लेकिन इन लोगों ने नहीं माना। हमारी उस में हार हो गयी और हम लोग वापिस जो बेज बोर्ड था उसमें चले गए। मैं नहीं जाना चाहता था लेकिन चूंकि हमारे मजदूरों ने कहा कि नहीं वहां जाना है तो वहां हम चले गए। उस के बाद श्रीमान दांडेकर साहब ने जो कहा उस तरह का तरोका जब अख्तियार किया गया तभी कहीं जाकर इन लोगों ने उस चीज को कबूल किया।

मैं सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्थिति अपने देश में बन रही है वह एक खतरे की घन्टी है। मैं इस समय बैसे न बोलता लेकिन कुछ

दिनों से सरकार की मजदूर आन्दोलन के प्रति जैसी नीति दिखाई दे रही है उस से मुझे बोलना आवश्यक जान; पड़ा क्योंकि उसे मैं एक खतरनाक नीति समझ रहा हूँ। जब हम लोगों ने आजादी हासिल की तब पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और नेता जी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस जैसे प्रोग्रेसिव लोग होते थे। नेता जी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस भी आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष रहे और पंडित नेहरू भी अध्यक्ष रहे और उस वक्त मजदूरों के प्रति जो नीति बनी वह नीति अभी तोड़ी जा रही है। मेरा आरोप है कि जो उस समय हमारी नीति थी उस को अब सरकार तोड़ रही है। इस के फलस्वरूप आप ने 4-5 दिनों में देखा कि प्रैस वालों के साथ, किस तरह का व्यवहार हो रहा है और सरकार का उन के प्रति रुख कैसा असहानुभूतिपूर्ण हो रहा है।

प्रैस मजदूरों के साथ आखिर यही हुकूमत है, यही शासन है जिसने कि वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों पर सोच विचार किया। इन लोगों ने गजट में एक आर्डर भी निकाला। मैं कहता हूँ कि वेज बोर्ड ने शब्द मारा लेकिन हमारी हुकूमत ने क्या किया? क्या यह लोग सो रहे थे जबकि इन लोगों द्वारा वह आर्डर पास किया गया था? जो आर्डर पास हुआ है आज उस पर प्रैस मालिकों द्वारा अमल नहीं होता है। बड़े सरमायेदार आज हम प्रैस मजदूर लोगों को भुखों मारने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और यह चुपचाप बैठे हुए हैं कुछ करते नहीं हैं। जब यूनैनीमस है तब भी आप चेंज करेंगे और जब यूनैनीमस नहीं है तब भी आप चेंज करेंगे। एक वक्त जे० सी० एम० में एग्जि-मट किया कि जो भी हमारी कोई चीज है रुपए पैसे की उस को लेकर हम आबिट्रेशन में जायेंगे। अब सवाल उठा कि आबिट्रेशन इस में आबिट्रेबल नहीं है। अब हर एक चीज को देखिए और जब भी कहीं मजदूर का सवाल आता है तो यह उन की जो पुरानी नीति है उस से यह लोग भाग रहे हैं। यह जो मामला यहां आया हुआ है अगर वह ऐसे ही रहता तो मैं उस को उतना महत्व नहीं देता मगर यह एक

लक्षण है, एक सिम्टम है उस बीमारी का जोकि यहां पर हो रही है। मजदूरों के प्रति जो हमारी एक लिबरल पालिसी थी उसे यह खत्म करने जा रहे हैं। मैं श्री दांडेकर साहब से विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहूंगा कि यह झगड़ा बारबार पैदा नहीं होता। स्ट्राइक की अगर नौबत आती है तो हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि वह न होने पाये और मसला पहले ही शांतिपूर्वक हल हो जाए। मजदूर तबके के साथ सहानुभूतिपूर्ण हमारा व्यवहार होना चाहिए। जो कानून बना हुआ है, जो नीति बनी हुई है उसे हमें नहीं तोड़ना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा हम रवैय्या अपनायें तो यह स्ट्राइक आदि की चीजें टाली जा सकती हैं। यह क्रेडिट कंट्रोल के लिए ले आये। इस बिल से वह क्रेडिट कंट्रोल नहीं होगी। कांग्रेस को आप के द्वारा डिस्क्रेडिट करने के सिवाय और दूसरी कोई बात नहीं हो सकती है। इस तरह से इस के द्वारा जो आप मजदूरों को दबा रहे हैं और उन्हें प्रोबोक किया है उस को मैं नहीं मानता और इसलिए उस का हम विरोध करते हैं।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : यह विधेयक का जो वर्तमान क्लॉज 15 है इस के लिए मैं अपने श्री मोरारजी भाई देसाई से कहूंगा कि उन्हें इस में मूलाभियत लानी चाहिए। वर्तमान रूप में यह क्लॉज बढ़ा सख्त है। इस क्लॉज को मूलायम करने की मांग कोई हम डांगे साहब के कहने से नहीं कर रहे हैं। जब हम लोग भारत की आजादी के लिए जेल जाते थे तो डांगे साहब अंग्रेजों की मदद किया करते थे.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : डांगे साहब 14 साल जेल में रहे हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : श्री सरजू पाण्डेय को फांसी की सजा हुई थी।

‘ही वाच सैटेंस टु डेव’

SHRI PILLO MODY : Where was Shri Banerjee at that time?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I was beaten by the police. You were licking the boots of the British.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Beaten ? Not hard enough.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह जो क्लज है वह बहुत ज्यादा सख्त है। मैं श्री मोरारजी देसाई से अपील करूंगा कि मैं ने जो अमेंडमेंट दिया था कि (सी) को हटा दिया जाये उस के लिए गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई डाफ्ट आना चाहिए जिस में इस क्लज को थोड़ा सा नम कर दिया जाए नहीं तो बैंक अधिकारी जिस बैंक के एम्प्लायो को चाहेंगे उस को फंसा देंगे।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। मैं बनवाऊंगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह कानून बनने के बाद आप के हाथ से निकल जायेगा। आप के हाथ में नहीं रहेगा। वकीलों के पास चले जायेंगे और पुलिस वालों के पास चले जायेंगे...

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मजिस्ट्रेट के पास जायेंगे।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : चाह अधिकारी हो चाह पुलिस वाले, जो मुकदमा करेंगे वह पांच आदमियों से कहला देंगे कि फलाने जलूस में थे। इस तरह की बातें पहले हो चुकी हैं। मैं भुक्त भोगी हूँ.....

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जलूस पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप ऐसा कहते हैं, लेकिन प्रेसिडेंट की असेट होने के बाद ये कानून मन्त्री जी के हाथ में नहीं रहेगा। ये उनके हाथ से चला जायेगा। इसलिये मैं उनसे अपील करता हूँ कि वह इसमें थोड़ी सी नरमी लायें ताकि बैंक एम्प्लायोज के भी कुछ हक हों और उन के साथ कुछ नरमी बरती जाये।

मेरा एक और अमेंडमेंट है कि जहां पर "सिटिंग जज" या "रिटायर्ड जज" है उस की जगह पर "सिटिंग जज" रक्खा जाये।

रिटायर्ड जज का और कोई इंटररेस्ट नहीं रहता। वह तो यही चाहता है कि किसी तरह से पैसे नेता रहे और इसलिए वह मुकदमे को लीगर करता चला जायेगा।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय मेरे 140 नं० के अमेंडमेंट को मान लें।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : (Mettur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think this provision in this Bill, which seeks to curb the legitimate activities of the employees, has got far reaching implications than what appears on the face of it.

First of all, I have no grudge in conceding the demand made by Shri Dandekar and a few others that it is a vital sector. There is no doubt about it. I am sure, it is far from his mind to suggest that other sectors are not vital and he was only emphasizing the functioning of banking. I do concede that point.

But I would like to pose one question to him. Suppose, it is given effect to and the employees are bent upon creating trouble. Then, is it possible for the banking industry to carry on? It is impossible. What is sought to be done here is to curb their activities within the premises of the bank, but they can as well indulge in that kind of activity outside and can surely bring the whole operation to a stand still. So, there is no use trying to curb the symptom without going deeply into the causes.

After all, as Shri Joshi, Shri Dange and others have explained, what is the provocation behind all these activities? When Shri Dandekar was narrating all these kinds of obstructions and prevention of legitimate activities of management and others, I was thinking why the employees were so insistent to have three phased attack. It is not that all of a sudden they have gone mad and just wanted deliberately to do some injustice or damage to the property or management of the bank. That is not correct. So, there seems to have been some provocation.

So I would rather urge upon the Government that these things should be dealt with by the Labour Ministry and it should see to it that in a vital sector

like banking there is no strike and cordial relations are maintained for ever. It is for the Labour Ministry to see that the laws are reasonable, quick and as and when some grievances are brought to the notice of Government they are immediately attended to.

As our spokesman from the D.M.K. pointed out yesterday, when there was a strike in 1960 and certain demands were urged. Government also pretended to be very favourable in the beginning to the labourers. Nothing was done in the end. Naturally, their demands are long pending and when the Government do not attend to the legitimate demands or grievances, they are bound to erupt in a way which nobody would like. So this is not going to be the cure the remedy lies elsewhere.

Also, I feel that this would set an example and bad precedent to curb the trade union activities in other fields as well. That is not proper. On these two grounds I totally oppose this clause. By and large I think the whole House seems to be in agreement over the deletion of this clause. I think, even at this late stage the hon. Minister would come forward to delete it.

M. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know clause 36 AD is really a controversial clause and it has become natural that spokesmen of the parties should be given some opportunity to express themselves. I do not think it will be possible for me to allow two or three spokesmen of every party. I will allow the discussion upto a point. On this clause, I will give an opportunity to only one spokesman of the party, not too many.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : None has spoken from my party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give you an opportunity.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीस (बम्बई दक्षिण) :
यह नहीं हो सकता। मुझे कुछ नई बातें कहनी हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not applying guillotine. I recognise this is an important clause. Even then, there should be some time-limit.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : What about those who have given amendments?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give you an opportunity....

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीस : मेरी भी तरफीय है उस पर।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will permit you on that.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाझीपुर) : इस पर इतने लोग बोलना चाहते हैं। यह इतना इम्पार्टेंट बिल है और आप इस तरह से कर रहे हैं।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think, the whole idea underlying this Bill is that the banks should cease to become commercial institutions and that they should become service institutions. They should serve not only one particular community but they should serve all sectors of our population. They should serve the people who live in the cities and the people who live in the villages. They should serve industry, agriculture, small-scale industries and, in fact, all sectors of our business endeavour. If that is the underlying idea of the Bill that they should be service institutions, I think, for the fruition of that, you require the whole-hearted cooperation of the employees and of those who are placed higher than those employees. The director and the employees should work like a team in order that that underlying idea can be realised.

Now, Sir, unfortunately, though this clause is very good in some ways, it goes too far. For instance, I know, nobody should prevent anybody from doing banking business in bank premises. That is true. Sir, there used to be a time when people used to come to Gate No. 1 of the Parliament House and they used to stage demonstrations. Then, we had to keep them away from the premises of the Parliament House. If we had not done that, I think, our legislative business would have been impaired and would have been diminished and

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

would have been reduced to nothing. That is why we did it. So, from that point of view, the banks should be able to carry on their business properly and unreservedly. I think, the first two parts (a) and (b) of the clause are necessary. You know there is unrest all over the country. There is students' unrest. You would have seen that some students have gone and occupied the offices of the Vice-Chancellors and have occupied the offices of the professors. Suppose somebody comes and occupies your office, Sir. What will happen. Therefore, for the sanctity of the service institutions, it is necessary that nobody should interfere with the working of any institution, whether it is a banking institution or any other type of institution. That is of the utmost importance. But, I submit, very respectfully that when I read (c), it chokes my throat. It tried to strangle me. It is something which I cannot follow because it says :

"act in any manner calculated to undermine the confidence of any banking company....."

What is this ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That has been amended. It reads :

"act in any manner calculated to undermine the confidence of the depositors....."

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : You may be a great philosopher, but I know slightly the English language. I think, that is only verbal jugglery and that does not mean anything. While I do respect the sanctity of banking institution, while I do respect the rights of the workers there, while I do respect the rights of the people who are governing those institutions, I do say very humbly and submissively that this clause, amended or not amended should go because it gives blanket powers to those people to sit tight over those persons who are working there. I think this clause will not do good to anybody and it should go.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : This is a legitimate right of the banking employees and everybody has explained

the position clearly. On 1st August, 15,000 employees in Calcutta demonstrated against the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill. From Calcutta to Kerala, throughout India, the banking employees have demonstrated and protested against this clause which curtails their legitimate right enjoyed by them during the last so many years. This clause says :

"obstruct any person from lawfully entering or leaving any office or place of business of a banking company....."

What does this mean ? If the bank employees union has called a strike and if the black-legging employees go to the bank and they are obstructed, that also will come under this clause; even slogan-shouting is also prohibited. If you see the trade union history, you will find that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Giri have also opposed the black-legging activities.

This also prohibits strikes by the bank employees by using the words, "or from carrying on any business". These words prohibit strikes such as pen-down, sit-down and stay-in strikes. The right to strike is accepted as a legal trade union right. The history of the trade union movement has accepted strike as the only weapon of the working class. The right to strike has been admitted universally as a genuine means of collective bargaining. The Swatantra Party members do not know the trade union movement; it is not surprising.

The sub-clause also prohibits strike by using the words, "which prevents, or is calculated to prevent, the transaction of normal business by the banking company". Demonstration means an expression of feeling which includes strike.

Sub-clause (c) is an omnibus clause which may include any act under the Sun. How the confidence of the depositors will be undermined can be anybody's guess; confidence is always subjective. Now, take Tata, Birla, Punjab National Bank and the other five banks. People have deposited more than Rs. 3,400 crores and out of these Rs. 3,400

crores, Rs. 2,300 crores are given to the big business people, i.e., the big monopolies like Tata and Birla. People have deposited more than Rs. 3,400 crores and that money is utilised by those big monopolies for getting more and more profit. So, this helps only monopolies like Tata and Birla.

The employees are liable for disciplinary action for any of the acts under the standing orders. The maximum punishment for such violation is termination of employer-employee relations; with the passing of this clause, the employees will, in addition, be liable to fine or imprisonment or both by the court.

This Bill supports, Tatas, Birlas and the big owners. At the same time, it punishes the orderly bank employees when they demand their legitimate rights. The original clause included a sub-clause to the effect that the courts were prohibited from taking cognisance without a complaint by the Reserve Bank or anybody authorised by it. But the Select Committee has deleted it and now it will be open for a bank management to approach the court at any time and then automatically thereafter it will be the subject of a criminal proceeding. This is a situation unheard of in the history of the trade union movement. I oppose this clause. This is an anti-trade union rights measure and I ask the House to oppose it. If the Finance Minister is not prepared to withdraw this clause, he should be prepared to face the challenge of the bank employees in India and also of the working class in general.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara): I have been listening to the debate on this clause and I really fail to understand how, if this particular clause is deleted, it would hamper the purpose for which this Bill is brought forward. There may be difference of opinion. We say that the present Bill meant for social control is not enough for the purpose. The country was wanting something else. Since Government in their wisdom decided to bring forward such a measure, I would like to know from them what

is their intention. In their statement about social control, even in the statement of objects and reasons, nowhere has it been stated that labour is also creating a problem for which social control is necessary.

Shri Dandekar has pointed out certain difficulties. To get over those, is any special provision necessary? Is the present law not enough for the purpose? Even with these contemplated restrictions, do Government think that they can prevent a movement like that, if people are determined to have it? There are other provisions in our statute-book which can as well deal with situations like this. Why do Government want a special provision of the kind? I do not think there has been any satisfactory reply so far to this question. Government have not been able to say why specifically in a measure like this they want to introduce extraneous matters. The only consequence will be that they will force people who do not want to oppose such a measure to oppose it.

The wording of the clause is sweeping. It is not only a question of the employees. They may set depositors against the employees. Suppose a person wants to withdraw some money. The guardian of the family holding the account may not like that the money should be withdrawn. The son may say that it should be withdrawn, while the father opposes it. Both of them go to the bank. Both quarrel there. Something happens. While dealing with the depositor, there is some quarrel between the employee and the depositor. Some scuffle occurs. Then it is obstruction. Immediately this clause will come into force. Is that the purpose?

Then you cannot criticise even a bank management. You cannot even suggest measures for bettering the management and functioning of a bank. If you say something, it will be taken as undermining the confidence enjoyed by the bank. This is so sweeping. I do not know by what stretch of imagination this has been drafted. What is the purpose behind it?

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

Government must give us a convincing case that the situation in the banking industry is such that without a special provision of this kind, it is not possible to control it, that unless the employees are controlled, social control of banks cannot be effected. If there is some such thing in the mind of Government, let them say so. But I do not think Shri Morarji Desai has a case like that. If he wants that even the little control that he is proposing over banks should succeed, he should have the cooperation of the employees, and they will cooperate in this matter. It is not that they will put obstructions in the way. They want something else for which they will agitate. That is a different matter altogether. Probably after some pressure they will themselves come forward with a Bill to nationalise banks. They cannot altogether avoid it for all time to come. It has to come, but till then for the little control that you want to exercise to succeed, it is necessary that you should have the cooperation of the employees. Therefore, even at this stage, I would appeal that the purpose of the Bill is not going to be defeated in any way. If this clause is omitted. If he does that probably we can pass this Bill unanimously. For a very good Bill brought for a very good purpose let not opposition and controversy be invited deliberately.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस पर बोलना है। आप मुझे दो मिनट सुनिए।

श्री शिव चन्द्र शा (मधुबनी) : यह भारत के संविधान पर आघात किया जा रहा है।

श्री मु० अ० खाँ (कासगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जितने सदस्य उधर से बोलेंगे, इधर के भी उतने ही सदस्यों को मौका दीजिए।

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज : उन को भी मौका दिया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I said I would give opportunity on this particular Clause because I know feelings are running very high, but on every amend-

ment I cannot allow a debate. We almost guillotined six or seven clauses.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान के सारे मजदूर आन्दोलन का भविष्य इस क्लॉज में है। यह बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है। आप मुझे बोलने दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your party spokesman Mr. Joshi has spoken. Mr. Dange spoke and I did not permit any other spokesman from that party.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : You promised to give me a chance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know yours is a separate case. None has spoken from Independents.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज : मुझे अपनी बातें इस सदन में रखनी हैं। आप मुझे सिर्फ दो मिनट दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Sreekantan Nair and Mr. Sequeira will speak, I will not allow anybody else. Otherwise, I will have to guillotine here and now.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज : इस स्थिति में इस के अलावा मेरे सामने कोई रास्ता नहीं है कि मैं आप के आदेश का उल्लंघन करूँ। आज मुझे इस पर अवश्य बोलना है। यह सरकार सारे मजदूर आन्दोलन का हक खत्म करने जा रही है। हम इतनी आसानी से यह अधिकार छोड़ने वाले नहीं हैं। यह सिद्धान्त का प्रश्न है। मैं आप से क्षमा चाहता हूँ। मैं आप के आदेश का उल्लंघन करना पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन आज और कोई इलाज नहीं है। आप मुझे सिर्फ दो मिनट दीजिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I move that the time be extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is unfair. The Speaker said two hours and everybody agreed. Every time you cannot change the decision.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज : हम आध घंटा ज्यादा बैठ सकते हैं। मुझे बहुत अफसोस है कि आज

मुझे आप के आदेश का उल्लंघन करना पड़ेगा । आप मुझे अपने संशोधन पर सिर्फ दो मिनट बोलने दीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat, If I permit the hon. Members to speak on their amendment for just one minute each, then there are so many Members who have moved amendments, and it will take 50 minutes in all. Shri Lobo Prabhu is standing and so many others want to speak. It will not be less than 50 minutes then. Do you want me to continue the debate in this way ?

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डस : क्या आप मजदूर आन्दोलन का भविष्य इन लोगों के हाथ में देना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we do not expect the leopard to change its spots overnight and the old imperialist bureaucrat only wanted the penal provision made cognizable; and did not ask that the workers should be shot. That is our only consolation ! But the Deputy Prime Minister claims to be a Gandhian; it was in 1918 that Gandhiji conducted the struggle by the Ahmedabad workers and converted the strike into a satyagraha. Even today the Government of India's policy follows the Gandhian method, and all rules and laws governing the Indian trade union relations and collective bargaining are derived from Gandhiji's ideas. I do not know how and why a man like Shri Morarji Desai who was associated with Gandhiji and who knows the Ahmedabad textile workers' union and its antecedents and who understands the right of the workers can bring such a measure as this. Tomorrow, the entire staff of banking employees are going to strike and the day after tomorrow, when this is passed, does he expect the law to be respected ? Does he want this Government to be put to slight ? We are going to challenge it and we are going to put it to slight. We are going to make trouble, and there will be trouble, trouble and trouble.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Sequeira.

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SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
rose—

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : He is also standing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting anyone now. Shri Sequeira has been called; and Shri N. Sreekantan Nair has spoken; they belong to the Independent Group. If I permit Shri Fernandes, then I will call Shri Lobo Prabhu. (Interruption). If I give even one minute to others, how can I stop there ? The others again will rise. It is not possible. I appeal to the party leaders to control their Members.

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डस : जब बैंकों पर सशस्त्र कन्ट्रोल होने जा रहा है, तो मुझे कोई कन्ट्रोल नहीं कर सकता है ।

श्री म० अ० खाँ : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आप ने एक बार स्थिति दे दिया है, तो अब किसी को उसे स्वेच्छन करने का हक़ नहीं है । अब आप फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर साहब को रेप्लाई करने के लिए बुलाएं ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : माननीय सदस्य को इतना नाराज नहीं होना चाहिए ।

श्री म० अ० खाँ : इन लोगों ने सारे देश का बंडा शक़ कर दिया है, सारे देश में सलेसनेस फैला रखी है । (व्यवधान) ये लोग इसी की रोटी खाते हैं ।

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is highly significant that in the same clause of the Bill, this Government seeks to stop the employees at the front door of the bank, and to get rid of the shareholders by nationalising the bank through the back door. If as the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has said, the intention is really not to interfere with the legitimate rights of the employees, then I would suggest that he should accept my amendment in which I have said "provided this sub-section shall not apply to peaceful picketing consisting of employees of the said banking company or to a peaceful demonstration by such employees."

[SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA]

Sub-clause (c) which reads, "...act in a manner calculated to undermine the confidence of the depositors of a banking company," is so wide, that it can be used to harass anybody by taking him to court. This is a dangerous thing because it is not only the banking company or the Reserve Bank, but anybody that can make a complaint to the court, any depositor for instance, of whom there are millions in this country.

Clause 36 AE provides for nationalisation by executive fiat. I wish to question whether this is within the spirit and the letter of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These fundamental rights also require that we should provide in the law the manner of payment of compensation. What is done in this Bill is to give that power again to the Government, to the executive fiat.

My second amendment is, it should be provided that compensation should be paid within 6 months of the appointed date, and in monetary payment.

The other two amendments are with reference to the constitution of the Tribunal. The first one is the deletion of the words "or has been". This is in accordance with the principle accepted by Dr. K. L. Rao the other day on the Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill that only sitting judges should serve on Tribunals. The other amendment is, the words "a person, who, in the opinion of the Central Government, has had experience of commercial banking" should be changed into "the Chairman of any of the Scheduled Banks", i.e. a professional whole-time banker.

The other amendments are with regard to the power or absence of power of the Tribunal to ask for any books or documents which the Governments says are of a confidential nature. I suggest that that be changed to the effect that the Tribunal can ask for any documents, but in order to make them part of the proceedings or to make them available to any other party, if Government says that any book or document is confidential, Government should be able to satisfy the Tribunal that is really of a confidential nature.

I oppose this clause on the ground that it will stop legitimate trade union activity, if adopted in the present form. Secondly, nationalisation is a subject for specific law and not a general power to the executive.

श्री जार्ज फ्रनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इसी पर बोलना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will permit you in the third reading. At this stage if I make an exception, I have to call so many others also.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : What about other vital amendments ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : About amendments to clause 15, I have already said I am not allowing any speeches.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You can give two minutes to Mr. Fernandes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give him ample opportunity in the third reading.

श्री जार्ज फ्रनेन्डीज : नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इसी पर बोलना है। मैंने आप से कहा, मैंने कभी भी आप के द्वेष का उल्लंघन नहीं किया, मुझे सिर्फ दो मिनट बोलना है।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। क्योंकि यह बलाज जरा ज्यादा महत्व रखता है तो लोबो प्रभु को बोलना है तो वह भी बोलें, यह भी बोलें, आधा घन्टा हम ज्यादा बैठ लेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not possible. We have got to finish this today.

श्री जार्ज फ्रनेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि 36 (ए) (बी०) (सी०) जो है।

"act in any manner calculated to undermine the confidence of the depositors in any banking company."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मामला इतना ही है कि आज इस कानून के द्वारा यह सरकार और

खास तौर पर इस सरकार के उप-प्रधान मंत्री यह अधिकार बैंक के मालिकों के हाथों में देना चाहते हैं जिससे कि मजदूर आन्दोलन में, बैंक कर्मचारियों के आन्दोलन में काम करने वाले किसी भी कर्मचारी को नौकरी से तत्काल हटाने के लिए हथियार उनके हाथ में आ जाये। मैं इतना ही बताऊँ, कोई भी बैंकिंग कम्पनी का चेयरमैन या डायरेक्टर है या मालिक है, एक नौकर यह शिकायत कर सकता है किसी भी बैंक कर्मचारी के बारे में कि इस आदमी ने मुझसे इस किस्म की बातें कहीं कि जिससे इस बैंक के ऊपर हमारा विश्वास आज उड़ गया है और इस एक शिकायत के ऊपर 36 (ए०) (बी०) (सी०) के आधार पर उस कर्मचारी को 6 महीने की जेल या एक हजार रुपया जुर्माना की सजा देने की व्यवस्था आज मोरारजी भाई करने जा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पूरे क्लाइ को वे वापिस लें और मजदूर आन्दोलन का खात्मा करने के लिए जो हथियार मालिकों के हाथों में दे रहे हैं वह न दें। अगर नहीं मानेंगे तो मैं दो ही बातें कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ जहाँ गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं, वह कभी भी इसको अमल में नहीं लायेंगी और जहाँ भी मजदूर यूनियन हैं या बैंक कर्मचारियों की यूनियन हैं सड़कों पर इसका मुकाबला करके इसका खात्मा करने का काम करेंगी। यह हम नहीं होने देंगे।

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

17 HRS.

THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry, I cannot accommodate them all. I will make an alternative suggestion. Suppose they agree to guillotine all other amendments; except Government amendments, then I can accommodate some more members at this stage; not otherwise.

SOME HON. MEMBER : No, no.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : In 1968, when we have seen labourers and workmen have shaken the foundations of more firmly established governments in this world, when it is very difficult even

for parents to control their children, Shri Dandekar and Shri Desai want to control the workmen by means of this *danda*. Will they be successful in this? If they want to control them, if they think that by *danda* they can make them disciplined, they can make them obey their orders, whatever their orders are, by beating them and by preventing them from staging any demonstration even singly, they are very much mistaken, they can never succeed in it. No government can succeed if it makes such an attempt. If this piece of legislation takes a place in the statute book, there will be more strikes and demonstrations and, after that, Shri Desai will have to come before us for more stringent legislation. This is a signal to the government that they are trying to do some thing which is against the labour policy of this country, the progressive trend in the labour field in the whole world. So, I warn the Deputy Prime Minister that if you put this enactment on the statute book the implications notwithstanding, if you utilize this piece of legislation for suppressing workmen and insulting depositors, the people will take the matter into their hands and then it will be too late for them to retrieve the position.

Apart from the insertion of section 36 AD, clause 15 seeks to make another amendment. It is the usual policy of the government not to allow the Reserve Bank or any of the government departments to expose their documents before the tribunal. When the matter is tried before the tribunal for compensation, even though the Reserve Bank is not bound to produce books of accounts or other documents before the tribunal, it is only fair that all matters must be placed before the tribunal so that the tribunal could come to a just conclusion. Why should they conceal documents from the tribunal? It should not be done.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Sreedharan.

श्री मधु सिमये : मैं इस विधेयक पर एक मर्तबा भी अब तक नहीं बोला हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have come on the scene just now. Only those who have moved their amendments are being given a few minutes.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the fundamental rights of labour, which they have gained through hard struggle, through their blood, sweat and tears are being taken away.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sir, why are you giving opportunities only to members on the other side. . . . (interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They have taken the trouble of moving amendments. . . . (Interruptions) I am sorry. I cannot accommodate all hon. members.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : This clause reads like a page from Mein-kempf of Nazi Germany. I would like to ask this government whether they believe in social change at all. The fundamental basis of a social change is healthy and unfettered trade union rights. This Bill, which has been clamped down on the bank employees, is the first weapon in the armoury of this government against labour. More measures are yet to come. The arguments given are that the industry should be protected and banking should be protected. I would like to ask this government what steps they have taken against the smugglers, what laws they have enacted to bring in more stringent punishment on smugglers and tax-evaders.

When this country is facing an economic crisis, measures against them are not taken. Against those who hoard and amass black money no stringent measures are taken by the Government. But the hon. Finance Minister's axe falls on the bank employees. I would like to tell him that the working class of India will not take this lying down. The working class will stand as one man and through their immeasurable strength they will throw this clause and the author of it into the dustbin of history unwept, unsung and unhonoured.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I want to impress only one point in respect of this

clause. It is not a question of Birlas and Tatas; it is a question of the one million depositors and people who have business with banks. I am not referring to their amendment; let it take its course. I am referring to the provision that Government may acquire a bank after consulting the Reserve Bank. My contention is—and I have expressed it this morning—that the Government and the Reserve Bank are the same and it amounts to Government consulting itself. I would, therefore, suggest that before a bank is acquired, the proposal may be laid before the Parliament for approval because, as I said, we are not concerned with Tatas and Birlas but we are concerned with the one million depositors and their interest must be considered by Parliament. I hope, therefore, the Finance Minister will accept my amendment.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डोज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 109 के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ—

"At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker."

मैं आपकी इजाजत से प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इस पर आगे बहस स्थगित की जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. I know the rule. It is a frivolous move. I cannot tolerate it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am quite conscious of the fact that several hon. Members are very much against this clause 36AD and are feeling keenly about it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : It is irrelevant.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is not as if I have not tried to understand their opposition or that I am trying to curtail any trade union rights. . . . (interruption). if hon. Members do not want to hear me, I am prepared to sit down. I have no desire to speak because I have already

explained it before. But I am prepared to explain it again now if hon. Members are prepared to hear.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made) : You cannot convince even your own Members. Why preach to us ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My Members are very much convinced; they are more convinced than anybody can be. But will hon. Members opposite care to hear or not care to hear ? Who is more rigid—you or I ? You do not even want to hear anything. If this is the way hon. Members think, I do not think much of their capacity of toleration or of hearing other people or of giving consideration to other people's views. I have been hearing patiently what they are shouting, what they are saying and what they are abusing. I am hearing very quietly, very patiently. I know what abuses are there. They may be civil abuses; they may not be filthy abuses but still they are abuses and my hon. friend, Shri Dange, specialises in them. My contacts with him are 30 years old. We are used to each other. There is no question about. We understand each other also very perfectly. I have tried to understand the Opposition and when they say that this goes against the legitimate trade union rights or this is directed against labour, I beg to differ from what they say for reasons which I want to give.

It is not as if this is a matter which has been brought in without any reason or without any justification. I am one of those who believe in the rights of people to strike work.....(*Interruptions*) But I do not agree to the right of shouting. Let me say that, Yet you can shout; I have no objection to that. But that does not mean I agree it is a gentlemanly thing at all. Let it be understood. We ought to understand something. It is the right of every person to abuse anybody he likes. But then it is also his responsibility to be prosecuted and punished. Therefore these are not rights. Let there be rights of Labour. If they are rights of labour, I am not prepared to bring them in this Bill at all. What I have done in this Bill can, by no stretch of imagination, be considered trade union rights. I am not preventing peaceful picketing. Let it be made very clear.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : यह कहाँ लिखा है ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is not necessary. What has been written shows that peaceful picketing will not be prohibited and cannot be prohibited.

श्री जार्ज करनेगील : सी के बारे में ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I will come to that. If you have some patience, I will, certainly, explain it. Any strike does not mean want of confidence of the depositors. It is not directed at that. Any legitimate trade union movement, even a sit-down strike, peacefully, inside the bank premises will not attract the mischief of this clause provided they do not prevent the officers or other persons physically not to do their work. That means violence. That does not mean their right. There is no right anywhere, in the Constitution of anybody, to prevent somebody else from working if he wants to work.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Peaceful persuasion.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Peaceful persuasion will not be liable to prosecution at all. But what is peaceful persuasion or what is not will not be adjudged by either the bank authorities or by the police or by any outsider. It will be adjudged only by a magistrate, by a judicial court, and it will be a regular court against whose decision there will be appeals to the High Court and to the Supreme Court also and not to Government. Government will be condemned if it tries to do anything wrong and, therefore, there is no question.....

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : If you are agreeing that it will not apply to legitimate trade union activities, what harm is there if that assurance is mentioned here and now.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If my hon. friends are patient enough to hear me, I will just explain why that is so. My hon. friend, Shri Dandekar does not want to get caught into this. Therefore, he is trying to tell you, don't elucidate these points. I know his tricks all the while. That is why he thinks I should

[Shri Morarji Desai]

not be anywhere. That is what he always thinks. But I exist in spite of him because he has not yet got the law with him. That is why he cannot do anything. But I know, the moment he becomes in-charge, what will happen to me. I know he is completely safe as long as I am there. It is a proof that he is sitting here and that he has been completely safe. Let there be no fear about that matter. What is said, in this clause, is :

“(a) obstruct any person from lawfully entering or leaving any office or place of business.....”

He can tell him not to go; he can stand there and he can shout a slogan if he likes. But when he does not allow him to enter physically, it attracts the mischief of this clause. I only want to draw their attention against doing illegal things which are not at all trade union rights.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why not put the word “physically obstruct” ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : You may not physically do that. What is the meaning of the word “physical”? There are various ways which I do not want to teach you. I know you know them already. Therefore, it is not necessary.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : When you picket and you ask a man not to go in, will that not be construed a verbal obstruction ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That will not be an offence. The rulings are very clear. I have only taken what the High Court has decided; I have not exercised my own judgment. The High Court has decided this matter and they have considered that these are not the rights of labour and, therefore, they have issued injunctions. It is only in order that these tactics, when they take place, do not stop the economic activities which are dependent on the working of banks. It is in this manner that I have brought this clause here; otherwise, I would not have brought it here at all....

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Why not clarify it by a proviso ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is no question of any proviso; no proviso is necessary, because this is going to be decided by magistracy and not by any executive authority. It is, therefore, very clear ;

“hold, within the office or place of business of any banking company, any demonstration which is violent or which prevents, or is calculated to prevent, the transaction of normal business by the banking company.....”

This does not mean that they have to work; that does not mean that at all; they can sit in their places, if they want to sit in their places, but they cannot prevent another man from doing the work if he wants to do so. That is the only meaning of that.

Then coming to sub-clause (c) which says :

“act in any manner calculated to undermine the confidence of the depositors in the banking company.”
.....

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Just one point. You say, sit-in strike. When they sit in, how is it that it comes under clause (b), “any demonstration which is violent or which prevents or is calculated to prevent, the transaction of normal business by the banking company” ? There is no work that is transacted.....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There are other people who work. These are not the only workmen in the bank. There are officers who will be doing the work and you cannot prevent that. Work has been transacted like this and it is only because the work gets transacted that my hon. friends have taught the people to do this kind of things. It is this which cannot be allowed to continue. I have been threatened, the Government have been threatened, by my hon. friends. I do not want to threaten anybody. I will only say this that law will take its course, and the Government which is

not able to enforce the law does not deserve to remain there. I have no doubt about it in my mind. Why should I threaten anybody? I will only say that the law will be properly implemented. There will be no wrong thing....

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : This holds good of all commercial and industrial activities; it does not hold good only in the case of banking. Why not make a general law prohibiting such activities as are sought to be prohibited in this?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is a suggestion for consideration and I shall certainly consider it. If my hon. friend's advice is taken by my friends on the Opposite, I shall certainly consider that.

श्री अमल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तब तक आप इसको निकाल लीजिए ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह आ जायेगा तो और भी प्राप्तर एटमास्फियर हो जायेगा ।

Now coming to (c) which says :
"act in any manner calculated to undermine the confidence of the depositors in the banking company"

my hon. friend, who is a professor of English and who thinks that he has the monopoly of knowing the correct English—I have no quarrel about that; let him have it—thought that this did not mean anything. What is the meaning of confidence of depositors in the banking company? Not one depositor or two depositors; it is generally of most of the depositors; if they do not come and deposit and if there is a run on the bank as a result of that, that will mean this kind of thing; and not merely because somebody says that it is damaging the confidence of the depositors that the mischief of this clause will be attracted. I have no doubt about this in my mind. Therefore, it is a perfectly valid thing done here. I hope my hon. friends are also interested in seeing that depositors do deposit money in banks, that they do know that banks are necessary. Of course, I do agree that they do not want this kind of banks, they want nationalisation of banks. Even that is not

satisfactory for my hon. friend, Mr. Dange, because the Government is not satisfactory for him and nobody can convince him that this Government can be satisfactory for him. That I can understand, because it is a different philosophy in which he believes. But because he believes in a different philosophy, he thinks I have no philosophy. Perhaps he does not believe in God, and therefore, God has not given him sense enough to understand my philosophy. That is not my fault. If that is so, I only sympathise with him. That is all I can say.

Therefore, the objections are not valid as I have tried to explain and I oppose the amendments.

17.21 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER : There are a number of amendments. May I put them all together?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : 51 and 53 may be put separately.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No. 37 seeking to delete lines 26 to 38 and 1 to 8 may be put separately.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There are a number of amendments seeking to delete the entire clause. They may all be put together. We want to divide on that.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot have division on every other amendment. Let us take one and divide. The rest may be put together.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : No. 67 may be put separately.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 12,—

omit lines 29 to 38. (51).

Page 19,—

omit lines 3 to 12 (53)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 9] AYES [17.28 HRS.

Abraham, Shri K. M.
 Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Badrudduja, Shri
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bansh Narain Singh, Shri
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Dange, Shri S. A.
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal
 Dhandapani, Shri
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Gosh, Shri Ganesh
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kandappan, Shri S.
 Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Kripalani, Shri J. B.

Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Mistra, Shri Srinibas
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nayanar, Shri E. K.
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Ramabadran, Shri T. D.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Sequeira, Shri Erasmode
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Singh, Shri J. B.
 Sreedharan, Shri A.
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Viswambharan, Shri P.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Aga, Shri Ahmad
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Ankineedu, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Brahm Prakash, Shri
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Dandekar, Shri N.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Desai, Shri C. C.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.

Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganpat Sahai, Shri
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Kamble, Shri
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad

Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Mondal, Shri Jugal
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinkre, Shri

Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes : 53; Noes : 119.

The motion was negated.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : This is the most undemocratic vote against the rights of the working classes. The House will excuse us for withdrawing. (Shri S. A. Dange and some other hon.

Members left the House).

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put all the other amendments to the vote of the House.

All the amendments Nos. 19 to 25, 38 to 40, 44, 69 to 72, 111, 113 to 120 and 140 were also put and negated.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"Clause 16 to 23 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 16 to 23 were added to the Bill. Clause 24—(Amendment of section 17) Amendment made :

Page 30,

*The following Members also recorded their votes : AYES : Shri K. Lakkappa.
 NOES : Shri Asoka Mehta.

[Mr. Speaker]

after line 8, insert—

“(1A) for clause (11A), substitute—

“(11A) the acting as agent for the Central Government,—

- (a) in guaranteeing the due performance by any small-scale industrial concern, approved by the Central Government, of its obligations to any bank or other financial institution in respect of loans and advances made, or other credit facilities provided, to it by such bank or other financial institution and the making as such agent of payments in connection with such guarantee, and
- (b) in administering any scheme for subsidising the rate of interest or other charges in relation to any loans or advances made or other credit facilities provided, by banks or other financial institutions for the purpose of financing or facilitating any export from India and the making as such agent of payments on behalf of the Central Government;”.

(Shri Morarji Desai)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 25 to 30 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 25 to 30 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I beg to move :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

17.30 HRS.

PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Jagannath Rao on the 2nd August, 1968, namely :—

“That the Bill further to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Randhir Singh to continue his speech.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी उम रोज पब्लिक प्रीमिसेज (एविकशन आफ अनएथोराइज्ड आकुपेंट्स) अमेंडमेंट बिल के क्लॉज नम्बर 4 के 10 ई० में यह जो वार ओफ जुरिस्डिक्शन है वह एक बड़ा खराब प्राविजन है ऐसा मैंने उस दिन बोलते हुए कहा था। इस से खास तौर पर वह लोग जो कि मकान वाले हैं, किसान हैं जिनके कि पास जमीन है या मकान का कब्जा है उन के साथ इस से बड़ी ज्यादाती होगी।

इस के मातहत जिस आदमी के खिलाफ एक दफा ऐक्शन ले लिया जायेगा वह कहीं कौन्सिलर कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकेगा। यह फंडा-मेंट्स राइट्स के भी खिलाफ बात है कि समरी मैनर में जिस आदमी की दरखास्त ठुकरा दी जाए वह कहीं दीवानी अदालत के सामने

या सुपीरियर कोर्ट के सामने नहीं जा सकेगा। यह एक ऐसी बात है जिससे कि अबाम के हकूक को एक बड़ा जबरदस्त धक्का लगेगा।

इस बिल के क्लॉज 2 को यदि आप देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि पब्लिक प्रीमिसेज के मातहत अगर एक दफा गवर्नमेंट को या कम्पनी को, कार-पोरेशन को, म्युनिसिपल कमेटी को, टाउन एरिया कमेटी को या डी० डी० ए० को एक दफे मिलिकियत मिली जायेंगी, एक दफे उस के हकूक मिल जायेंगे, एक दफे यह पट्टेदार बन जाएगी, या उन को रैक्वीजिशन मिल जाएगा जमीन का तो समरी मैनर में किसी वक्त भी किसी दुकानदार को या किसान को जोकि अपनी जमीन का मालिक है उसे उस से बेदखल कर सकेंगे। इस से लाखों आदमियों के हकूक पर असर पड़ेगा। मैं एक मिसाल देकर अपनी बात को ज्यादा वजनदार बनाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि दिल्ली शहर में जो हमारे पीड़ित भाई हैं, पाकिस्तान से उजड़े हुए भाई हैं, राजेन्द्रनगर कालोनी में बसते हैं, वह लाखों की तादाद में ऐसे हैं, मैं ने तो एक कालोनी का जिक्र किया है दिल्ली में बहुत सी कालोनियां ऐसी हैं जहां कि मगरबी पन्जाब से और मशरिफी पाकिस्तान से भी पीड़ित भाई आकर बसे हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने उन के लिए मकान बनाये, दुकानें बनाई। कई ऐसे मुहल्ले हैं जहां रिहायश का गवर्नमेंट ने इंतजाम किया है जैसे राजेन्द्रनगर में रिहायश के लिए उस ने मकानात बनाए हैं। हुकूमत ने उन में उन को आबाद किया और उन को लैसी राइट्स दिए, उन्हें 99 साल की लीज पर दिया। उन पीड़ित भाईयों ने, उन गरीबों ने अपना काम चलाने के लिए, अब उन में दुकानदार भी हैं, छोटी तनख्वाह के आदमी भी हैं, छोटी आमदनी के आदमी हैं, ऐसे लोगों ने अपने रहने के मकान को कई जगह दुकानों में तबदील कर लिया है और जिस कमरे में वह रहते हैं जिस घर में वह रहते हैं उस के कुछ हिस्से को उन्होंने दुकान के लिए इस्तेमाल किया। अब उस को यह डी०डी०ए०

कहती है कि यह मिस्यूज है और उस के लिए इस बिल में एक बुरा और खतरनाक प्राविजन भी है और वह यह कि अगर मिस्यूज के तहत उन के ऊपर थोड़ी बहुत कौस्ट पड़ जाए या उन के ऊपर कुछ जुर्माना हो जाए और वह भाई अगर जुर्माना या कौस्ट न दें तो उस के तहत उनका वह 99 साल का पट्टा भी खत्म किया जा सकता है। यहां डी०डी०ए० में एक अफसर हैं और डेबलपमेंट मिनिस्टर रहे हैं वह खुद इस बात का नोटिस लें कि ऐसा प्राविजन रख कर यह एक तरह से उन गरीबों की तबाही का बिल रक्खा गया है। सैकड़ों नहीं हजारों इस किस्म की कोठियां हैं जहां कि एक हिस्से में हमारे वह पीड़ित गरीब भाई रह रहे हैं और दूसरे हिस्से में उन्होंने दुकानें आदि कर रखी हैं। अब उन से कहिए कि तुम चूँकि अपने मकान को बतौर दुकान के इस्तेमाल कर रहे हो, मकान को कमशियल परपज के लिए इस्तेमाल कर रहे हो इसलिए तुम्हारा पट्टा क्यों नहीं मंसूख कर दिया जाए और तुम्हें वहां निकालकर पट्टी या सड़क पर क्यों न डाल दिया जाए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो हमारे वहां से उजड़े हुए पीड़ित भाई हैं उन्होंने इस देश की आजादी की खातिर इतनी बड़ी कुर्बानी की है कि हमें उन पर फर्क है। मैं इस से इंकार नहीं करता कि सरकार ने उन को यहां पर बसने और आबाद होने में मदद की और वह उस मदद से और अपनी सख्त मेहनत से अपने पैरों पर खड़े भी हुए और वह इस क्राबिल हुए कि वह अपने बच्चों का पेट पाल सकें और आज वह समाज में अपना योग्य स्थान हासिल कर सकें लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हुकूमत इस बिल के तहत दुबारा फिर उन्हें तबाह करने जा रही है। मैं आप से आस तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब्बल तो यह भी एक उदाहरण है कि गवर्नमेंट जमीन से बेदखल कर सकती है, इस बिल में यह है कि अगर गवर्नमेंट मालिक बन जाये तो वही बेदखल नहीं कर सकती, बल्कि

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

अगर वह पट्टेदार बन जाये और उस की तहत किसी जगह को रिक्विजिशन कर ले तो वह भी इस बिल को प्राविजन्स की एंट्रेंट करती है। कोई आदमी या गवर्नमेंट या कोई कम्पनी या कोई कारपोरेशन या म्युनिसिपल कमेटो या टाउन एरिया कमेटो अगर मालिक नहीं है, वह लेसो भी है या वह जमीन को किसी तरह से गवर्नमेंट को मार्फन रिक्विजिशन कर ले, तो वह भी बतौर लैंड ओनर के टेनेन्ट को बेदखल करा सकेगी। आप को कानून का ज्ञान है। अगर लैसी किसी को लीज कर दे, सब-लेसी बनाए तो सब-लेसी को भी हक होगा कि वह किसान या दूकानदार को बेदखल कर सकता है। मेरे ख्याल में इस से ज्यादा तबाही की और कोई बात नहीं हो सकती है।

मैं खास तौर से इस बात को इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में अनलिमिटेड पावर्स दी गई है। अगर गवर्नमेंट के लिए या किसी पब्लिक परपज के लिए हो या किसी देश के काम के लिए हो, डिफेंस के लिए हो तो मैं इस को मान सकता हूँ, या किसी ऐसी चीज से लिए हो जिस से कम्प्यूनिटी को फायदा हो तो भी मैं इसको मान सकता हूँ, लेकिन लाखों आदमियों को एक डंडे से हांकना और उन को उखाड़ कर मकानों या जमीनों से बाहर फेंक देना मैं समझता हूँ कि बड़ी भारी प्रान्ब्लेम होगी। देखने में यह चीज छोटी सी नजर आती है, लेकिन यह बिल बड़ी तेज तलवार है जिस से लाखों नहीं करोड़ों आदमियों का न जाने क्या हाल होगा। मैं इस को एक कानूनी नुक्तेनजर से देखता हूँ। यह देहात में भी ऐप्लिकेबल होगा। मान लीजिए कि एक किसान की जमीन को या गांव की शामिलित जमीन को गवर्नमेंट ने पट्टे पर ले लिया और दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट को पट्टे पर दे दिया, तो भले ही वह जमीन यों की यों बेकार पड़ी रहे, लेकिन गांव के फायदे के लिए वह नहीं ली जा सकती क्योंकि वह लेसी की हो गई। अगर कोई गांव की पंचायत भी उस पर कब्जा करना चाहे तो इस कानून की तहत

चाहे फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट हो चाहे पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० हो, वह पकड़ कर गांव के सरपंच को बाहर फेंक देगा।

गांव की जमीन का मालिक कोई नहीं होता है, उस को मालिक मुश्तकी विरादरी बनती है, लेकिन यह गंवर फेरे के खसम हो गए गंवर किसी हकूक के मालिक। और गवर्नमेंट भी उन की मदद को आ जाती है। एक गांव की नहीं, सैकड़ों मिसालें हैं, मैं खुद वकील हूँ इसलिए जातो तजुबों की बिना पर कहता हूँ कि यह जो बिल है इस से लाखों नहीं करोड़ों किसान तबाह होंगे। मेरे फाजिल दोस्त ने रिक्विजिशन ऐंड ऐक्विजिशन के बारे में बतलाया था। आप जरा दुबारा इस बिल को पढ़ें। इस के क्लाज 2, सब-क्लाज (बी) में लिखा है कि टेकेन आन लीज आर रिक्विजिशन बाई। इस में यह हो जायेगा कि किसी को जमीन वापस नहीं मिलेगी। इस से हजारों किसानों का नुकसान हो जायेगा। इस के बारे में मैंने खाम तौर पर राजेन्द्रनगर के टेनेन्ट्स और दूकानदारों की मिसालें दीं। मैं यह बात पूरे जोर से दुबारा कहूंगा कि इस बिल में जहां स्वीपिंग पावर्स हैं वहां पर इस में बहुत सी खामियां भी हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल के लाने से बड़ा नुकसान होगा, खास तौर से गरीब लोगों का।

पहले भी मैंने कहा था कि कोई ऐक्विजिशन कमेटो बनी है जमीन की अभी उसकी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। उस के आने के बाद जब तक उस रिपोर्ट का ओवर-आल असेसमेंट न हो जाए उस वक्त तक इस बिल को आप इल्टवा में डालिए इस को पोस्टपोन किया जाये और कोई यूनिफार्म पालिसी सारे देश के लिए बनाई जाए उसके तहत इस काम को किया जाए।

आखीर में यह बात कह कर मैं खत्म करूंगा कि इस में खाम तौर पर किसी कारपोरेशन की बात हो तो समझ में आ सकती है, उस को भी छोड़ कर कम्पनी को अख्तियार दिया जा

रहा है। गवर्नमेंट की बात समझ में आ सकती है, उस का जस्टिफिकेशन में मान सकता हूँ, लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब यह अनलिमिटेड अख्तियार कम्पनी को दे रहे हैं, उन लोगों को दे रहे हैं जो छोटे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं जिन के अपने वेस्टेड इंटररेस्ट हैं। ऐसा क्यों होना चाहिए? कारपोरेशन हो, म्यूनिसिपल बाडी हो, उस की बात समझ में आ सकती है, टाउन एरिया कमेटी, डो० डो० ए० की बात समझ में आ सकती है, लेकिन इस में बीच में कम्पनी को लाया गया है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। सिर्फ इसलिए कि कम्पनी में 51 परसेंट शेअर गवर्नमेंट के होंगे, में कतअन इस से इत्तफाक नहीं करता। जहां तक जनता का ताल्लुक है, गरीब लोगों का ताल्लुक है, अगर कोई किसान है या मजदूर है, तो वह पहले है, बाकी वेस्टेड इंटररेस्ट बाद में आते हैं, अगर किसी कम्पनी के लिए लाखों आदमियों का नुकसान होता है तो हम को उस को पहले देखना होगा।

पहले मैं इस पर अपने क्यालात जाहिर कर चका हूँ। अब मैं आप की मार्फत सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में बहुत सी बातें बेकायदे की हैं। जैसे कि 10 ई० में जो यह पावर्स दी गई है कि बेदखल करा सकेंगे अगर किसी का अनआपराइज्ड अकुपेशन हो, या रेंट के एरियर्स हों, या डेमेज बाकी हों। यह छोटे मोटे काजेज हैं, इन में से किसी चार्ज को तहत जमीन से आप किसी को भी निकाल सकेंगे। यह देहांत के लिए बहुत नुकसानदेह बिल है क्योंकि इस से लाखों नहीं करोड़ों आदमियों पर असर पड़ेगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर दुबारा गौर करें और जब तक मारे देश के लिए कोई काम्प्रोहेन्सिव चोज न आ जाये उस वकन तक इस को प्रैस न करें।

श्री हरदयाल बेबगुन (पूर्व दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अभी इस से पूर्व एक

बिल का हम ने इस आधार पर विरोध किया है कि सरकार ट्रेड यूनियन्स के क्षेत्र में पुलिस राज स्थापित करना चाहती है। अब ऐसा लगता है कि वह एक ही क्षेत्र में नहीं, अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी पुलिस राज स्थापित करना चाहती है। इस के लिए वह कृत संकल्प है। इस बिल में दो मौलिक बातें आई हैं, जिस की पृष्ठभूमि, मुझे विश्वास है, मन्त्री महोदय को मालूम होगी। इस बिल के द्वारा दो मुख्य बातें वे मूल अधिनियम में रखने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं। एक तो यह कि सरकारी कम्पनियों को भी उसी प्रकार से भूमि हासिल करने का अधिकार होगा और किराया वसूल करने का अधिकार होगा जिस प्रकार से दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट अथॉरिटी, म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन और पब्लिक संस्थाओं को है। दूसरी खराब बात इस में यह रक्खी गई है कि उन जमीनों को हासिल करने के बारे में, जमीनों का किराया हासिल करने के बारे में और उस पर लगाए हुए ताबान को वसूल करने के बारे में वहां बैठे हुए लोगों को किसी भी अदालत में जाने का अधिकार नहीं होगा। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह अधिकार नहीं देना है तो यह सारी अदालतें, दीवानी अदालतें कायम किस लिए की गई हैं। एक व्यक्ति को यह अधिकार दिया जाए कि वह यह निर्णय कर ले कि कौन अनआपराइज्ड अकुपेट है, अनधिकार बैठा हुआ आदमी है, और किस को उसे किराया देना है, कितना उस पर ताबान लगाना है, और उस आदमी के फैसले के खिलाफ किसी भी दीवानी अदालत को सुनावार्ई करने का अधिकार न हो, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात लोकतन्त्र की मूल भावना के सर्वथा विपरीत है, और इस देश में इस बात की कभी भी इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती कि इस प्रकार का अधिकार सरकार स्वयंमूले ले या किसी भी और आदमी को दे दे।

हम ने दिल्ली में देखा है कि दीवानी आदलतें होने के बावजूद, अफसरों के खिलाफ अपील करने के अधिकार के प्राप्ति होने के बावजूद

[श्री हरदयाल देवगुण]

उन अफसरों ने, चाहे वह कारपोरेशन के हों चाहे वह दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट अथॉरिटी के हों चाहे वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के हों या लैंड ऐंड डेवेलपमेंट अफसर के महकमों के हों, उन्होंने कितनी अन्धेरगदीं मचा रखी है। आज दिल्ली के हजारों लोग इस बात से त्राहि त्राहि कर रहे हैं, जैसे कि राजेन्द्रनगर की घटनाओं के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ बातें सदन के सामने रखी हैं।

आज सरकार ने दिल्ली में सारी जमीन ले ली है और उसने दिल्ली के सभी लोगों को जमीनी बना दिया है। अब उनको सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित शर्तों पर ही वहां रखा जा सकता है। इन शर्तों से इधर उधर होने पर उनके पट्टे कैंसल हो सकते हैं, उन पर तावान पड़ सकता है। तावान भी जितना सरकार चाहे डाल सकती है। राजेन्द्र नगर की बात को आप लें। अगर वहां पर दुकानें चलाने की आज्ञा नहीं थी तो आपको चाहिए था कि आप दूकानें चलाने मत देते। लेकिन उन पर कई गुना तावान डाल कर अगर दूकानों चलाने की इजाजत दी जा सकती है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इससे क्या विशेष लाभ है। अगर कोई इसका रिहायशी इलाका है और वहां पर दूकान नहीं डाली जा सकती है, फैक्टरी नहीं लगाई जा सकती है और आप लगाने नहीं देते हैं तो यह बात तो समझ में आ जाती है। लेकिन यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि तावान ले कर वहां पर उस चीज को चलने दिया जाए। इसका उद्देश्य सिवाय लोगों को परेशान करने के दूसरा नहीं है, गरीब लोगों को अकारण तंग किया जाता है।

दिल्ली में एक लैंड डेवेलपमेंट का महकमा है। इसने दिल्ली में हाहाकार मचा रखा है मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी भी अफसर को यह अधिकार दिया जाए कि वह जिस किसी को चाहे निकाल दे, जितना चाहे तावान डाल दे और जितना चाहे किराया वसूल करे। इतना ही नहीं उसके निर्णय के खिलाफ किसी

को भी किसी किस्म की अपील करने की इजाजत न हो, इसको मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं।

अब आपने कारपोरेशन को ही नहीं कम्पनियों को भी यह अधिकार दे दिया है। आप देखें कि कम्पनियों की बेशुमार फेक्ट्रियां दूर दराज इलाकों में, बस्तियों के परे बनी हुई हैं। वहां पर लोगों ने जा कर झुंगियां और झोंपड़ियां डाल ली हैं। किसानों की जमीन भी है तो वहां पर वे बैठ गए हैं। अब सरकार किसी को भी कम्पीटेंट अथॉरिटी मूकरर करके उस अथॉरिटी को उन जमीनों को लेने का अधिकार दे सकती है और इन अथॉरिटीज के खिलाफ किसी को भी सिविल कोर्ट्स में जा कर अपील करने की इजाजत नहीं होगी। यह कम्पीटेंट अथॉरिटी तहसीलदार हो सकता है या मैनेजर हो सकता है, कोई भी हो सकता है। इस तरह से लोगों पर जो अत्याचार और अनाचार होंगे उनका अन्दाज़ा महज में ही लगाया जा सकता है। इस बास्ते मैं कहूंगा कि इस देश में कोई भी ऐसा कानून बनाने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है जिस में सुनवाई का या अपील करने का अधिकार न दिया गया हो। इस बास्ते में समझता हूं कि यह बिल लोकतन्त्र के और रूल आफ ला के खिलाफ जाता है, उसकी मूल भावना के सर्वथा विपरीत है और मैं इसका घोर विरोध करता हूं। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस बिल को इस सदन को पास नहीं करना चाहिए।

SHRI D. N. TEWARY rose—

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Sir, it mainly concerns Delhi and there are thousands of people who are adversely affected by this Bill. So you should give a chance to Members from Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot confine it only to Delhi people. Other parties also should be given a chance.

श्री हा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : मैंने समझा था कि यह बिल बहुत ही मामूली

सा है, साधारण सा है और इससे वही लोग इफैक्टिव होंगे जो सरकारी जमीनों पर या सरकारी मकानों में दखल किए हुए होंगे और जो उनको छोड़ते नहीं होंगे। दो दिन जो इस पर बहस हुई है उसको मैंने सुना है। मैं अभी तक भी कनविस नहीं हुआ हूँ कि इस में कोई दूसरा भी अर्थ हो सकता है। बहुत से यहां पर उदाहरण दिए गए हैं। उन से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इस कानून का मंशा एक्विजेशन का न रह कर एक्विजिशन और रिक्विजिशन का हो गया है। दूसरे बिल पर भी अभी हाल ही में बहस हुई थी। इसलिए लोगों के दिमागों में अभी भी वही चला आ रहा है। लेकिन दरअसल बात ऐसी नहीं है। इसका मुझे भी कुछ अनुभव है। जितनी भी गवर्नमेंट फैक्ट्रीज हैं वहां यदि अनआथोराइज्ड तरीके से कोई मकान में रह गया है तो वह उसको छोड़ता ही नहीं है। लोग उपाय करके हार जाते हैं, तीन चार या पांच बरस तक मुकदमे भी चलते हैं लेकिन लोगों को हटाया नहीं जा सकता है। हटिया में हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन है। वहां न केवल मकानों में लोग रहते हैं बल्कि उन्होंने मवेशी भी पाले हुए हैं अनआथोराइज्ड तरीके से और सब जगह वे उन मवेशियों को छोड़ देते हैं, जितने बगीचे हैं उनको वे मवेशी नष्ट करते हैं, सड़कों को नष्ट करते ही हैं, लेकिन कोई रोकटोक उन पर नहीं होती है। जिन लोगों को मकान दिए गए हैं या जिन्होंने किसी तरह से दखल कर लिया है, उनको अगर वहां से हटाया जाए तो यह ठीक है कि उनको तकलीफ होगी, कुछ असुविधायें होंगी। लेकिन यह कहां का न्याय है कि मकान किसी दूसरे का लिया किसी दूसरे ने और कोई तीसरा आदमी आकर उस पर कब्जा जमा कर बैठ जाए। हम लोग भी अगर किसी को किराए पर अपना मकान देते हैं और वह किराया नहीं दे रहा होता है या वह तंग करता है या मकान को खराब करता है तो उसको हटाना चाहते हैं पर उसको जल्दी हटा नहीं सकते हैं। कोर्ट का हमें अनुभव है। इसलिए मैं समझता

हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में ऐसी शक्ति होनी चाहिए कि उसकी जमीन पर कोई जबर्दस्ती अगर आ कर बैठ जाए या किसी को वह जमीन अगर सीज पर दी गई है और जितने समय के लिए दी गई है वह समय व्यतीत हो चुका हो या जिस काम के लिए उसको वह जगह दी गई है उस काम को न करके उसका दुरुपयोग कर रहा हो, तो उसको वह हटा सके। यह दूसरी बात है कि अगर उसको वहां से हटाया जाना नाजायज है तो उसको सिविल सूट में जाने का और केस करने का हक हो। मैं इसको मानता हूँ। नाजायज तरीके से यदि उसको हटाया जाए और गवर्नमेंट को उस जगह की आवश्यकता नहीं है और फिर भी वह उस जमीन को रखे हुए है, या गवर्नमेंट नाजायज तरीके से उसको रिक्विजिशन कर लेती है और उसे वहां से हटा देती है तो गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ केस किया जाए, गवर्नमेंट पर दावा किया जाए। मैं इसको मानता हूँ लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की प्रापर्टी है या गवर्नमेंट ने उस प्रापर्टी को रिक्विजिशन किया हुआ है और रिक्विजिशन का काम मुकम्मल हो गया है या गवर्नमेंट का मकान हो और उस पर दूसरे लोग बैठ जाएं तो उस अवस्था में गवर्नमेंट को उनको हटाने का अह्क्यार न हो तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि कहीं भी किसी भी गवर्नमेंट का कोई काम दुस्त हो सकेगा, गवर्नमेंट का कोई भी मकान या जमीन सुरक्षित रह सकेगी।

मेरे मित्र रणधीर सिंह जी ने कहा है कि लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ होगी। राजेन्द्र नगर का जिक्र भी यहां आया है। जो मकान लीज में लिए गए हैं और लीज की शर्तों के खिलाफ वहां दुकान की जाती है और यह साफ है कि वहां दुकान नहीं की जा सकती है, तो इसकी इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह तो होना ही चाहिए कि सब जगह दुकानें न हों। एक रसोई घर हो और अगर वहां पर मवेशी बांध दिए जायें या पाखाना घर बना दिया जाए तो इसकी इजाजत नहीं दी जानी चाहिए।

[बी डा० ना० तिवारी]

जहां रेजीडेंशल क्वार्टर हैं वे रेजीडेंशल क्वार्टर के तौर पर ही इस्तेमाल होने चाहिए। जहां दुकानों की जमीन है या जहां दुकानें हैं वहां दूकानें ही होनी चाहिए। अगर एक शर्त पर जमीन ली जाती है और उस शर्त का पालन न करके उसका दुस्रपयोग किया जाता है तो जो लीज देता है उसको राइट होना चाहिए कि वह उस लीज को कैंसल कर दे, या उसको वहां से हटा दे। अगर ऐसा न हो और सब जगह दुकानें हो जायें तो सब जगह इनसे निटरीकॉडिशन प्रिवेल करने लग जायें और कहीं कोई ठीक तरह से नहीं रह सकेगा।

आप इन लाउड स्पीकर्स की बात को ही लें। जहां रेजीडेंशल क्वार्टर हैं वहां बाजार लगते हैं और लाउड स्पीकर्स का उपयोग किया जाता है। वहां आदमी सो नहीं सकता है, वह तबाह हो जाता है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी तक का जो हमारा अनुभव है उसमें तो यह कोई नाजायज बिल हमें नहीं लगता है। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि इसको बरतने में जरा सा न्यायबुद्धि से काम आपको लेना होगा।

एक दूसरी बात भी है। हम लोगों के दिमाग में यह भरा हुआ है कि यह गवर्नमेंट ऐसी है कि जिसको पागल कुत्ते ने काट रखा है और जो भी काम यह गवर्नमेंट करेगी वह पब्लिक को नुकसान पहुंचाने के लिए करेगी, उसको परेशान करने के लिए करेगी। जो भी कानून यह पास करेगी इसी मंशा से करेगी कि लोगों को तकलीफ हो। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह दृष्टिकोण ठीक दृष्टिकोण है। जो भी सरकार लोकतन्त्र में सत्तारूढ़ होती है वह लोगों के समर्थन से ही होती है। यदि लोगों का समर्थन उसको मिलना बन्द हो जाए और वह पागल कुत्ते की तरह आचरण करना शुरू कर दे तो कितने दिन तक वह टिक सकती है। अगर लोगों के हित के काम वह न करे और यह न देखे कि लोग क्या चाहते हैं और उसकी वह पूर्ति करे तो वह कितने दिन तक चल

सकती है। अगर सरकार मनमानी बातें करे तो वह टिक नहीं सकती है। आखिर किसी कानून को अमल में लाने के लिए किसी को अधिकार तो देना ही होगा और वह किसी अफसर को या अधिकारी को ही दिया जा सकता है और वह अफसर या अधिकारी गवर्नमेंट का नौकर ही हो सकता है, एम्पलायी ही हो सकता है। अगर शुरू से ही अविश्वास की भावना ले कर सरकार चले और यह कहे कि कोई भी सरकारी अफसर ठीक तरह से काम ही नहीं करेगा तो काम चल ही नहीं सकता। अध्यक्ष महोदय आप यहां बैठे हुए हैं। अगर आपकी लोक सभा के सभी एम्पलायीजों के खिलाफ यह धारणा हो जाए कि वे ठीक काम नहीं करेंगे तो आपका काम चल ही नहीं सकेगा। इसी तरह से अगर गवर्नमेंट अपने मुलाजिमों के बारे में यह सोचने लग जाए कि वे ठीक काम करेंगे ही नहीं तो वह गवर्नमेंट चल ही नहीं सकेगी। जहां जहां भी कांग्रेसी सरकारें नहीं थी, और विरोधी दल की सरकारें थीं, संविद की सरकारें थी वहां भी हमने यह देखा है कि वहां के अफसर नाजायज रिपोर्ट भी दे देते थे तो उसी रिपोर्ट को वहां के मन्त्रीगण असम्बली में ला कर पेश कर देते थे और जवाब देते थे कि यह सही रिपोर्ट है। कभी नहीं कहते थे कि गलत रिपोर्ट है। जब विरोधी दल वाले मालिक हो जाते हैं, सरकार में आ जाते हैं तब तो रिपोर्ट ठीक हो जाती है, एम्पलायीज भी ठीक हो जाते हैं, उनके द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट भी ठीक हो जाती है लेकिन अगर कांग्रेस की सरकार है तो उसके सब एम्पलायीज गन्दे हैं, झूठे लिखते हैं और लोगों को तबाह करते हैं, यह हमारे विरोधी दल वालों की भावना रहती है। यदि यह मनोवृत्ति रहे तो कोई भी राज्य चल नहीं सकता है। हम लोगों को विश्वास करना होगा। यदि कोई गलती करता है तो उसको प्वाइंट आउट किया जाए, अगर कोई अफसर मिनिस्टर की बात को नहीं सुनता है तो उसको प्वाइंट आउट किया जाए और उस अफसर के खिलाफ एक्शन हो। तब उस सूरत में हम इस गवर्नमेंट

के खिलाफ सेंसर लायें, इसको हटा दें। लेकिन जब तक यह साबित न हो जाए कि इम्लायी दिक् करता है या झूठी रिपोर्ट देता है तब तक हम को उस पर विश्वास करना होगा।

अगर हम उन पर विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, तो न राज्य चल सकता है और न व्यवस्था चल सकती है। इसलिए मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहूंगा कि हर एक बिल को ऐसे दृष्टिकोण से नहीं देखना चाहिए कि जैसे उस में तबाही की बात छिपी हुई है। यह बहुत साधारण सा बिल है। इस में केवल यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि जो जमीन गवर्नमेंट की है, या जिस जमीन को गवर्नमेंट ने एक्वायर कर लिया है,—उस में कोई मंथ्रिता न हो, वह वास्तव में गवर्नमेंट की हो गई हो—अगर उस पर कोई दूसरा अड्डा जमा लेता है और वहां से हटता नहीं है, तो उस को हटाने का अधिकार गवर्नमेंट को होना चाहिए। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस में भी साधारण बिल कोई हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं इस का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI M. H. GOWDA (Chikmagalur): This Bill has been brought by the Government mainly to evict the people who are living in hutments and jhuggies in public premises. These people have been living there for a long time and the government or their officers have not taken care to ask them not to build their houses in those places. They have no place of their own to live and to hide their heads. A popular govern-

ment has to see that the needs of the poor people are attended to, and they should not evict them from the places where these poor people are living without giving them any help.

There are many people who have bought lands, mainly the southerners, and they have not yet been given possession of the land and their land has not been measured. They have already paid for it. This Bill should not bar them with their interests. The Government should see that the lands bought by these people are measured and possession given to them at an early date.

Before evicting the people, the lands round about Delhi should be acquired and they must be given only to the people who have been evicted and who are very poor. The eviction should be made by a civil judge and not by an officer arbitrarily appointed by the government because in that case disputes may arise and there would be a wastage of time and money for both the parties. So, this eviction order, as was said by my hon. friends, should be given by court alone; if it is arbitrarily done, the people will be put to great difficulties.

With these words, I oppose the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

18.00 HRS.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 7, 1968/Sravana 16, 1890 (Saka).