

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



(Vol. XII contains Nos. 1-10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

Tuesday, February 13, 1968/Magha 24, 1889 (Saka)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Purchase of Jute by S.T.C. in Orissa

1. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has made any arrangements for the purchase of jute in Orissa;

(b) whether it is a fact that the marketing society through which jute is purchased, has no proper arrangement for grading as a result of which jute is purchased at a much lower rate and the agriculturists are reluctant to sell to the State Trading Corporation; and

(c) whether any arrangements have been made to ensure that the growers get the minimum price fixed by Government?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Adequate arrangements have been made by the State Trading Corporation, the Orissa State Government and the Danpur Jute Marketing Cooperative Society. The Corporation has already purchased 1,20,000 maunds of jute in Orissa at the minimum price fixed by Government. At present the prices are ruling at or above the minimum price fixed by Government.

3068 (Ai) LSD—1.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:

In reply to part (b) of the question, the Deputy Minister said, "No." May I know whether they have any information whether there is any officer accredited either by the Government or the marketing society to fix the gradation of jute?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Yes, Sir. There is an officer who is looking after the gradation of jute?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Is it not a fact that actually the marketing society is not getting jute from the growers because the rate given by them on account of the wrong fixation of grades is very much low? I would also like to know, at the same time, whether the Government has fixed any target for purchasing jute in Orissa, and whether any amount has been already left at the disposal of the State Government to purchase jute?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: So far as the funds are concerned, there has been no dearth of funds to be kept at the disposal of the State Government. We have so far purchased 1,20,000 maunds of jute from Orissa and from other States also. There have been purchases, but so far as the funds are concerned, I can assure the House that there will be no dearth of funds so far as the State Government is concerned.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: May I know what is the difference in price between the jute purchased from Orissa and that purchased from Bengal and other places?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): May I mention at this stage that the State Trading Corporation is purchasing jute not as the normal jute purchasing measure but to keep the jute above the minimum price that we have set. And, therefore, the idea of the State

Trading Corporation going into purchase is only to give confidence to the people that they should not sell below the derived price basing on that minimum that we have fixed for Assam bottom in Calcutta. Therefore, this will be an operation only to keep the prices up; it will not be an operation for stocking goods by the Corporation. There are other machinery which are also in the market.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: But the question was not answered; the difference in price.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: We have fixed the price of Assam bottom in Calcutta. The price in other markets will depnd on the transport facilities and other things which will have to be deducted from this.

SHRI UMA NATH: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the minimum prices of jute are being depressed further to the disadvantage of the jute grower by means of introducing additional grades, the lowest grade being called the bottom? Now, they have introduced cross-bottom grade and again they have introduced de-bottom grade and thereby they are depressing the price below the minimum price fixed. If so, I would like to know what action is being taken by the Government to protect the jute growers from getting at least the minimum price?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The hon. Member will appreciate that the measure we are taking is only to protect the interests of the jute growers.

SHRI UMANATH: But how do you do this particular thing—the depressing of prices?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: We are not depressing the price. May I say only this? If there are people who are willing to sell jute, then they should not sell jute below the price that has been fixed, and then the State Trading Corporation will buy at that price. They should have confidence in that.

SHRI UMANATH: I asked about this particular phenomenon of adding

new grades thereby defeating the fixation of minimum price.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The growers should stick to the grades and the price that the Government have fixed. They should not be pressurised by others.

SHRI RANGA: I want to know whether the same protection is being offered to the jute growers in the neighbouring districts of Srikakulam and Vishakapatnam in Andhra and they are assured of the minimum price. Then, the point raised by my friend is just this, whether all these grades—cross-bottom, de-bottom, etc.—are being recognised or whether only one bottom is recognised and the minimum price at that level is being maintained.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The minimum support price announced by Government is given to growers in all the States including Andhra.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: While fixing the minimum price of jute for Orissa, may I know whether the Government had taken into consideration the wide variations of price in Bengal and Assam as compared to prices offered to growers in Orissa and if so, what is the difference?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Government have fixed minimum support price for deliveries in Calcutta of Assam bottom. Naturally when we make purchases in Orissa, the prices vary. The prices are between Rs. 35 and 37.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The minister said that the object of STC's purchasing is to support the market and prevent the price from falling below the minimum level. May I know whether it is not a fact that the total quantity which has been purchased by the STC during the current season is only a negligible fraction of the quantity purchased directly by the mills or by their agents and the mills have purchased at a price which is

far below the announced minimum price, leading to the apprehension even by the Jute Commissioner that is such uneconomic prices are received by the cultivators, in the next season there might again be diversion of land from jute leading to shortages and further crisis?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The position remains that the STC's operation has yielded very good results. The STC had purchased to the tune of 1.20 lakh maunds from West Bengal, 1.20 lakh maunds from Orissa.

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA: How much have the mills bought compared to what the STC has bought?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: More than 90 per cent of the stock has gone to the mills already. Out of 1.20 lakh maunds purchased from Orissa, 1.18 lakh maunds have already gone to the mills.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: He is confusing the whole issue.

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA: I want to know whether it is not a fact that the bulk of the jute has been bought by the mills, which I think the minister admits now, and the price paid by the mills is much lower than Rs. 40 announced as the ex-Calcutta price and it is so uneconomic for the growers that it is apprehended that next year, they will switch over from jute to something else, which will again lead to a crisis and shortage?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The very purpose of the scheme is that the growers should get a really remunerative price for their jute. That is why STC has come into the field. We want that the growers should not sell at less than Rs. 40. They are welcome to offer any quantity and the STC will buy it at that price.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : गवर्नमेंट ने जूट को सपांट प्र. 40 रुपये तक की है लेकिन सभी प्रांशुसंग में इसे 25 रुपये से लेकर 30-32 रुपये तक देखा खरोद रहे हैं।

इसका कारण वह यह बताता रहे हैं कि गवर्नमेंट की जूट के इस्पोट की पालिसी ही और बहुत से फौरेन कंट्रीज से जूट इस्पोट की है इसलिए माकें में उस की प्राइस नीचे गिर गयी है। जब कि लास्ट इचर इस की प्राइस दाको ज्यादा थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जूट कल्टिवेशन हो सके और हर प्राविस कम से कम गवर्नमेंट प्राइस पर जूट खरीद सके, इस के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की जायेगी। जो क्वालिटी बिहार में 25 से 32 रुपये बिक रही है उस को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। न तो स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन खरीद रहा है और न कोई और गवर्नमेंट एजेन्सी हो खरीद रही है। और क्या इस का इस्पोट बन्द किया जायेगा?

श्री मुहम्मद फ़खरी कुरेशी : जहाँ तक जूट का ताल्लुक है, दाटम ग्रेड की कीमत गवर्नमेंट ने 40 रुपये की हुई है, लेकिन बिहार और डिलीसा में उस की एक और क्वालिटी भी है जिस को मेरठा कहते हैं। वह 40 रुपये से कम कीमत पर बिकता है। जहाँ तक एस० टी० सी० ना० ताल्लुक है वह 40 रुपये मन जूट खरीदता है। सारी स्टेट्स में यह स्कीम लागू की गई है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : ऐसा नहीं है।

सरकारी खेत में इसपात कारबाने

+

*2. **श्री रा० स्व० बिद्धार्थी :**

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त :

श्री राम गोपाल शालकाले :

श्री ना० स्व० जर्मा :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुल :

श्री रघुबीर लिह शास्त्री :

श्री नन्द कुमार सोमानी :

क्या इस्पात, साल तक बातु मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि सरकारी

वाटा होने को संभावना है ;

(ब) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक कारखाने को कितना वाटा होने की संभावना है तथा उनके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) प्रत्येक कारखाने को कितनी क्षमता है तथा इस समय प्रत्येक कारखाने में इस्पात का कितना कितना उत्पादन होता है ; और

(घ) इन घटों को न होने देने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्रवाहो कर रहो है ?

इस्पात, स्थान तथा वातु मंत्रालय में उत्पादन कर्तव्यी (धी राम सेवक) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रुदिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) और (घ) : यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि अप्रैल-दिसम्बर 1967 की अवधि में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के अधीन राउरकेला, भिलाई और दुर्गापुर के इस्पात कारखानों को कमशः 50.5, 46.5 और 126.4 मिलियन रुपये की हानि होगी । इस घटे के मुख्य कारणों में सामान्य मन्दी है जिस से इस्पात की मांग में उल्लेखनीय कमी हुई है, पूँजी सम्बन्धी घटों जैसे मूल्य ह्रास, सरकारी ऋणों पर ब्याज में बढ़ि आदि, श्रमिक असान्ति के कारण उत्पादन में कमी । विशेषतया दुर्गापुर और राउरकेला में, दुर्गापुर में कोक भट्टियों की भारी क्षति के कारण परिचालन बठिनाइयां आदि हैं ।

(ग) निम्नलिखित सारणी में अप्रैल-दिसम्बर 1967 की अवधि में कारखानों की उत्पादन-क्षमता और उनका वास्तविक उत्पादन दिखाया गया है :—

(मीटरों टनों में)

उत्पादन क्षमता	वास्तविक उत्पादन
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(9 मात्र के लिए) (अप्रैल-दिसम्बर 1967)	
विकेप इस्पात	5,31,000
विकेप इस्पात	14,73,750
विकेप इस्पात	6,10,500
	4,46,136
	9,57,070
	3,96,818

राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना विकेप इस्पात
भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना विकेप इस्पात
दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना विकेप इस्पात

का सिरुरियों को क्रियान्वित बरने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न किये गये हैं ।

(3) तीनों इस्पात कारखानों में विशेष प्रकार के इस्पात का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा रहा है जिसकी पर्याप्त मांग है ।

(4) उत्पादन में विविधता साने जिसमें नये माल का उत्पादन भी शामिल है की संभावनाओं वा पता लगाया जा रहा है । इस संदर्भ में उपभोक्ताओं की अधिकार्यता वा पता लगाने के लिए बाजार वा

(घ) अन्य बातों के साथ साथ घटे को रोकने और उसे कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

(1) आन्तरिक मांग में शिथिलता का मुहावला करने के लिए नियर्त बढ़ाने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न किये गये हैं जिसका परिणाम उत्पादवर्षक है ।

(2) अनियन्त्रित कंक-भट्टियों को पूँजी वातु करने और पहियों और धूरों के कारखाने की कार्यकुशलता को बढ़ाने के बारे में विशेष समिति

सर्वेक्षण करने का काम हाथ में निया गया है।

- (5) राउर-कना और दुर्गापुर में विशेष प्रकार के इस्पात का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए इन कारखानों का अन्तरिक्ष पूँजीगत सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं।
- (6) नानिक-मजदूर सम्बन्धों में मुधार लाने के प्रश्न पर सम्बन्धित केंद्रीय मजदूर संघों के बाय बातचीत की जा रही है।
- (7) खंब को कम करने के लिए ओवर टाइप, विवरण-मूलों के अनुसार संवर्तन, नानग्राम के प्रयोग आदि पर निन्द्रण को छड़ा कर दिया गया है।
- (8) उत्पादन की क्वालिटी की ओर विनेय ध्यान दिया जा रहा है जिससे घटिया माल के उत्पादन के कारण हाने वाली हानि को कम से कम किया जा सके।
- (9) अन्तरिक्ष मांग का बढ़ाने के लिए जहाँ कहीं अवंश्यक होता है, उधार की मुद्रितायें दी जा रही हैं।

Public Sector Steel Plants

*3. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:
SSHRI DEIVEEKAN:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:
SHRI S. KUNDU:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:

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

- (a) whether Government are considering any proposal to set up a statutory organisation for Public Sector Steel Plants; and

(b) if so, the composition and functions of the proposed organisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The whole question of re-organisation of the Steel Industry in the Public Sector including the suggestion to set up a Statutory Corporation is still under the consideration of Government.

श्री २०० स्व० विद्वान् : क्या यह सच है कि इन कारखानों में लो येड प्रोडक्शन की अधिकांश पैदावार होती है, और अगर ऐसा है तो क्या यह हकीकत नहीं कि इन कारखानों में ऐसे उच्च अधिकारी हैं जिन को न तो मार्केट ट्रेड का पता है और न इस चीज का पता है कि मार्केट में कौन सी चीज की खपत है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में जिन अधिकारियों के कारण प्रोडक्शन कम होता है उन को हटाने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाना चाहती है और क्या ऐसे आदमियों को हटा कर जिन लोगों को मार्केट का पूरा ज्ञान हो ऐसे आदमियों को वहां तायनात करना चाहती है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा घातु मंत्री (डॉ बल्ला रेड्डी) : लो येड वेराइटी के प्रोडक्शन का फैक्टर इस कदर ज्यादा नहीं है कि सिफ़ उसकी वजह से सारे नुक इन आये हों। हालांकि मैं मानता हूँ कि वह भी एक फैक्टर है। मार्केट कॉर्डिनेस की जांच पढ़ताल करने के बाद प्राडक्शन करने का काम बराबर जारी है। उस में कुछ फिफेस्ट हैं, उसके लिहाज से जितनी चीजों में हम तब्दीली कर सकते हैं, वह की जा रही है। मगर इसके अलावा मशीनरी के इविप्पेट का भी एक पहलु रहता है और उसके अन्दर ही हम रद्दोबदल कर सकते हैं।

श्री २०० स्व० विद्वान् : क्या यह दृस्त है कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटेंट रखा है उस में जो बाटा दिक्काया गया है

इन कारखानों में उस से अधिक बाटा होता है और जो आंकड़े उन्होंने रखे हैं वह गलत हैं?

डा० चन्ना रेडी : मैं ने सही आंकड़े ही हाउस में रखे हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : माननीय महोदय ने बतलाया कि करीब 22 करोड़ 40 का बाटा दिसम्बर तक हुआ है, और उन्होंने उसके कुछ कारण भी बतलाये हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से दो बातें पूछना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि क्या यह बात सही है कि हमारे स्टील की प्रति टन कास्ट और स्टील के मुकाबले में ज्यादा आती है, जैसे कि टाटा के और और दूसरी कंट्रीज के मुकाबले में, हालांकि वह वास्तव में कम आनी चाहिये। वह यह बतलायें कि हमारी कितनी कास्ट आती है और कितनी आनी चाहिये, और दूसरे कंट्रीज की कितनी आती है। दूसरी बात यह कि अभी तक जो हमारी फूल कैप्सिटी है वह 26,15,250 टन है जब कि ऐपिटल प्रोडक्शन 17 लाख 80 हजार टन है, यानी करीब 8 लाख, 35 हजार, 226 टन हमारे प्लान्ट्स कम पैदा करते हैं, तो यह कैप्सिटी वह कब तक प्रोड्यूस करेंगे और उस से बाटा कितना कम हो जायेगा ?

डा० चन्ना रेडी : हमारी स्टील फैक्ट्रीज के सामने जो कैपिटल कास्ट है वह 2500 रु प्रति टन है और उस की बजह से हमारे कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन पर बढ़ा अत्यर फड़ता है। हम लोग इतने टन पर ही काम करने के लिये बजबूर हैं अपने स्टील प्लान्ट्स में और इस लिहाज से हम को ग्लोबल टेन्डर का कायदा उठाने का अवसर नहीं मिलता। दूसरी बात यह है कि दुनिया के जो और कारखाने हैं वह 70 प्रतिशत रेटेड प्रोडक्शन करने पर ईवन हो सकते हैं, यानी उन को कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन मिल जाता है। मगर यहां हम 90 से 94 प्रतिशत तक प्रोडक्शन करें तब ईवन हो सकते हैं। इसलियं कि हमारी कैपिटल

कास्ट ज्यादा है। हमारा अनुमान है कि हम दो या ढाई साल के अन्दर 3-4 हजार तक ला सकेंगे। अभी तक डिवेलपमेंट की बजह से भी यह हमारे लिये सम्भव नहीं हुआ। अभी हमारा रेट आफ प्रोडक्शन

...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What is the cost of production in our steel plants and other steel plants in other countries? That is my question. Give me the statistics.

डा० चन्ना रेडी : हमारे ऐक्चुअल कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन दूसरी कंट्रीज बैसा नहीं है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप दुनिया का बतला दीजिये।

डा० चन्ना रेडी : हमारे यहां 2500 ह० पर टन कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन है। यह कैपिटल इंजेशन की बजह से अधिक है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want the actual cost of production in our steel plants. He is giving the reasons. I do not want that. I want the actual cost of production.

DR. CHANNA REDDY: I shall provide the figures later.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The Minister should know the cost of production. It is strange that he does not know it.

डा० चन्ना रेडी : हमारे यहां अभी टोटल कैपिटल के लिहाज से प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो रहा है, इस की बजह यह है कि हमारे यहां पिछले दो सालों के अन्दर मांग बहुत कम हो गई है। मैं आप को बतला रहा हूँ कि हमारे यहां आडस के कसेलेशन कितने हुए हैं। भिलाई में 95, 542 टन के आडस कसेल हुए, इसी तरह दुर्गापुर में 1, 28, 983 टन कसेल हुए और रुक्केला में 77, 873 टन कसेल हुए।

SHRI RANGA: We make neither head nor tail of it. What is the actual cost of production as it is found to be? It is a simple question. If he does not know it, let him say so.

DR. CHANNA REDDY: I said that I shall supply the figures later.

श्री रांगा रेडी : वे ने दूसरा सवाल पूछा था कि हमारे यहां फुल कपेसिटी कब तक हो जायेगी और फुल कपेसिटी हो जाने के बाद हमारा घाटा कितना कम हो जायेगा।

डा० चन्ना रेडी : हमारी इंटर्नल डिमान्ड बढ़ने पर ही फुल कपेसिटी तक पहुँचने की गुणावत्ता है। और जो भी हम अनुमान लगा सके हैं उस के मुताबिक या या तीन साल तक हमारी इंटर्नल डिमान्ड बढ़ जायेगी। इस बीच हम खद एवं एस एल और दूसरी जगह से 32 करोड़ करोड़ ६० तक का एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं दो तीन साल में मुकाबले 21 करोड़ ६० के।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैं मंत्री भाषोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह ठीक है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड में ओवर कैपिटलाइजेशन की वजह से बिक्री का 23 परसेंट सिर्फ़ डिप्रिसिएशन और इंटरेस्ट में बला जाता है जब इस के मुकाबले टाटा आयरन, ऐंड स्टील कम्पनी जो है उस के अन्दर केवल ५ परसेंट जाता है। हमारे और टाटा आयरन ऐंड स्टील कम्पनी के डिप्रिसिएशन और इंटरेस्ट में प्रपोर्टन का इतना बड़ा फर्क क्यों है और कैसे इस को बराबर किया जा सकता है?

डा० चन्ना रेडी : हमारे पास कैपिटलाइजेशन कास्ट बहुत ज्यादा है और टाटा और इंडियन आयरन स्टील कम्पनी की फैस्ट्री ज 1920 और उस के पहले की हैं और उन की कैपिटल कास्ट कम होने की वजह से उन का डिप्रिसिएशन और इंटरेस्ट हमारे परिस्कृत सेक्टर के स्टील प्लाट्टम से बहुत कम है।

जैसा आनंदेबल मैम्बर ने बताया है यह सही है कि हम को इसमें ज्यादा रकम देनी पड़ रही है।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : ओवर-कैपिटलाइजेशन क्यों ज्यादा है? क्यों टाटा के इतना ज्यादा है?

डा० चन्ना रेडी : अभी रॉन्टन्स किया है और उनकी कीनत बहुत ज्यादा है। फिर कैपिटलाइजेशन कास्ट, इंटरेस्ट और डिप्रिसिएशन चालू किया जाता है।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Hindustan Steel is not an antiquated cottage industry but is one of the world's largest and the most modern amalgam of steel producing unit. If the demand has gone down as a result of Government's policies, may I know what special efforts are being made to export the products of Hindustan Steel and how do our prices compare with the prices in the international world markets?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: As I said, it is not really a cottage industry or an outdated thing, but the point is that it is in the initial stage with a large in-built capacity which has not yet been utilised, it becomes a little uneconomical. Regarding indigenous utilisation and the exports, I have already given the facts stating how we are making efforts. From Rs. 2 to 4 crores of exports during the last two or three years, the H.S.L. itself has registered exports of the order of Rs. 32 crores during this year. So, we are making efforts in this direction.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: I also asked how our prices compare with the international prices....

MR. SPEAKER: He has already stated that he would give. Mr. Nayana-nar. Question 3 is also clubbed with this. He may ask his supplementary. The answer has already been read out.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: There are reports that the Hindustan Steel Plants

are now running at a loss of Rs. 88 crores comparing 1965-66 and 1966-67 production. There are reports that, even by exporting to South Vietnam, Bhilai is not fully utilising its capacity for production. In view of this and the other factors, may I know whether the Government are of the view that the present loss, mismanagement, anti-labour policy and corruption in the steel industry are due only to the absence of a statutory organisation and if so, what is the basis for drawing this conclusion? I also want to know whether the Government is bringing the private steel plants also under the State sector.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already answered.

DR. CHANNA REDDY: Regarding figures of losses, I have already given them. To say that all this is entirely due to absence of a statutory organisation may not be correct, though that fact is also under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: About the loss, are the statistics correct?

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that he has already answered about the question of loss. About the other question regarding statutory organisation, the difficulties are not only because of that, but there are various other things also.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Is the figure about loss correct or not?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: I have given just now. It is about 270 million.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chengalraya Naidu.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: In view of the fact that the members do not know as to what is going on in the steel plants—from time to time there are directives from the Government and we do not know about them—Will the Government consider bringing out a consolidated Bill so that the House may pass the Bill and we may know what is happening in the

steel plants and secondly, will the Minister consider setting up a statutory organisation at least for the steel plants in view of the heavy losses incurred by the steel plants?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: As I said, the matter of making it a statutory organisation is under consideration. It has certainly certain advantages and also the other side.

SHRI UMANATH: The hon. Minister has stated that they are considering the proposal to have a statutory organisation. I would like to know as to what is the state of affairs in the public sector undertakings so far as steel is concerned, what is the specific state of affairs that led to the Government considering this particular proposal. Secondly, while considering, what is the specific reason for the Government not including the private sector steel plants also to be brought under such a Corporation?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: The Administrative Reforms Commission has given its report on public sector undertakings. One of its recommendations is on the lines suggested namely that the public sector unit should generally be under a statutory organisation. In addition they have made the point that there will be opportunity for public debate on the details of the functioning of these units and also the actual demarcation of the zones or areas of functioning and the rights as between Government, Parliament and the public sector corporations. These are all the things which can be clearly defined once and for all when these things come before Parliament and we shall then have a clear idea about the whole thing, and later on, the usual freedom for a corporation to act successfully will be ensured. These are the considerations that are there before us.

SHRI UMANATH: Part (b) of my question has not been answered. I wanted to know why the question of including the private sector steel

plants was not being considered by Government.

DR. CHANNA REDDY: They are private units.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्नाइल : स्टेचटी गोन्नाइजेशन जो आप बनाना चाहते हैं यह क तक न जाएगी ? क्या इसकी कोई हद भी आपने मुकरंर की है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसी तरह की और भी पब्लिक सेक्टर कम्पनियाँ हैं जहाँ इन तरह नुकसान है त है उनके लिए भी क्या अपने नोंच रहे हैं कि इस तरह की आगेनाइजेशन होनी चाहिये ?

डा० चला रेडी : यह चीज इस बहुत गवर्नेंमेंट के सामने है और बहुत जल्द इनके मुतालिक फैसला हो जायगा । जहाँ तक दूसरे पब्लिक सेक्टर यूनिट्स का तर्लुक है वह चीज भी गवर्नेंमेंट के सामने है लेकिन मैं उनके मुतालिक कोई ज्यादा तक्षीक नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: The hon. Minister has stated that Government are considering the question of setting up a statutory organisation for the steel plants. May I know the broad features of the proposed statutory organisation and the lines on which it is going to be set up?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: We intend to bring forward before Parliament a Bill so that there could be an Act for the public sector units under the Hindustan Steel Corporation or the Hindustan Steel Ltd., and under the provisions of that Act the functioning will be regulated. That is the basis.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: I wanted to know the principles for the proposed composition of the statutory body.

DR. CHANNA REDDY: The basis or the principles will be just the same as we have at the moment under the H.S.L., but it will be regulated by the provision of the Act which would be passed by Parliament.

श्री सत्य नारायण स्थिर : इस पालियामेंट ने साईंट्रिक लेवों के बारे में एक कमेटी बनाई है, उनमें जो कमजोरियाँ हैं, जो भ्रष्टाचार है और जो हानि हो रही है उसे दूर करने के लिये कमेटी बनाई है और कमेटी ने कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं । लेकिन उन सिफारिशों पर अमल नहीं किया गया है । ऐसी भूरत में अगर कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर अमल नहीं किया जाता है तो क्या कमेटी से कुछ सिद्ध होने की कोई सम्भावना है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसी कमेटी में भजदूरों के समर्थकों, कमजोरियों के समर्थकों को भी लेने की कृपा की जाएगी ?

डा० चला रेडी : मुझे नहीं मालूम कौन सी कमेटी की तरफ माननीय सदस्य द्यान दिला रहे हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : भ्रष्टाचार की ।

SHRI UMANATH: The recommendations of the Pande Committee are not being implemented.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The hon. Minister has stated that a large number of import orders had to be cancelled by the H.S.L. May I know whether it is due to lack of quality in production and also due to the fact that the items could not be supplied to them in time ?

Recently, the Administrative Reforms Commission has given a report on the working of the public sector units, wherein they have stated that one of the reasons for the bad working of the public undertakings is the inbuilt security granted to the officials. Pending the passing of the Bill by Parliament, may I know whether the hon. Minister is going to do away with completely this in-built security and see that promotion takes place only on the basis of efficiency and merit?

Thirdly, in H.S.L. and other public sector undertakings, the Financial Advisers are appointed by the Managing Directors,

which is a very dangerous procedure. Is the Minister contemplating appointment of the Financial Advisers directly by the parliament or by the Government?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: Regarding orders that have been cancelled, it is not due to either of the reasons mentioned by the hon. Member, but it is because there has been recession and the original plan provisions of the Central and State Governments in regard to various projects have been cut down considerably. This has affected the total supplies that have to be cut down.

As regards the point that there is built-in security for the officers, this is not entirely correct. Action is taken wherever it has to be taken. In fact, the House is aware that three senior officers in Durgapur were dismissed because of the findings of the Pande Committee fixing responsibility on those officers.

On the question of the appointment of the Financial Adviser, that can be one view taken. He is not being appointed by the Managing Director of the company. In fact, there are certain people who believe, and strongly plead, that the appointment of the Financial Adviser should be left to the corporation itself so that his loyalty shall be to the corporation, instead of the present system of appointment by Government. That matter is also under consideration of Government.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know how far the recommendations in regard to steel production made by the Mahtab Committee have been implemented by Government? As regards the setting up of a statutory organisation, has it anything to do with the previous decentralisation proposal made by Shri C. Subramaniam when he was Steel Minister?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: Most of the recommendations of the Mahtab Committee have been accepted and implemented. Regarding the statutory organisation, even the decentral-

lisation proposal of 1963 referred to by the hon. Member when Shri C. Subramaniam was there, will not really have a direct bearing on it. But even in the case of the statutory corporation, that decentralisation can be done. I can inform the hon. Member that even that aspect is under consideration of Government.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार: वर्जिंर म हब ने फरमाया है कि इस साल 25 करोड़ रुपये का ज्यादा स्टील बाहर भेजा गया है। क्या वह यह दायेंगे कि इस 32 करोड़ रुपये में उन्होंने जो फा रन एक्सचेज कम या है क्या वह परसेटेज के लिहाज से 7 करोड़ रुपये के मुकाबले में ज्यादा है या कम; यद्यपि कम है, तो उस में सरकार को कितना नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है?

[شروع مددالغنى ڈاون: وزیر صاحب۔]
تے فرمایا ہے کہ اس سال ۲۵ کروڑ دینے
۳۲ کروڑ استھیل باہر بھیجنے کیا ہے۔
وہ یہ بتایا گئے ہے اس ۲۱ کروڑ دینے
میں انہوں نے جو فارین ایکسچیچل
نیایا ہے۔ کیا، پر سہی تھے جس کے لحاظ
سے ۷ کروڑ دینے کے مقابلے میں زیادہ
ہے یا کم ہے۔ تو اس میں سرکار کو کتنا
نہ صان اٹھانا یوا ہے؟]

डा० चन्ना रेडी : फारेन एक्सचेज हासिल करने के लिये हमारी तरफ से जो कीमत दी जा रही है, वह इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में कार्पीटीटिव है और इस बजह हमें अपने कास्ट ब्राफ प्राइवेशन में एक्चुअली नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है। उसके आंकड़े इस बजह मेरे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन निस्वत्तन उसी प्रोपोर्शन में हमें नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : क्या वे आंकड़े इस हाउस को दिये जायेंगे, ताकि यह मानूम हो सके कि सरकार की तरफ से यह किसावा किया जाता है कि हम इतना एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उसमें देश का नुकसान होता है?

[شی عبد الغنی قادر - کہا وہ آنکھے اس ہیں کو دئے جائیں گے - تاکہ یہ معلوم ہو سکے کہ سرکار کی طرف سے یہ دکھاوا کیا جاتا ہے کہ ہم اتنا ایکسپریوٹ کر دیں ہوں - لیکن اس میں دیش کا نقصان ہوتا ہے -]

डा० चंद्रा रेहोः एक्सपोर्ट का काम दिखावे से ताल्लुक नहीं रखता है। फ्रेशव्य्रल पोर्जीशन यह है कि एक्सपोर्ट करने से हमें फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलता है। यह शीक है कि फारेन एंक्सचेंज कमाते बक्त इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में काम्पीटीटिव प्राइविज़ देने की वजह से कास्ट आफ प्राइवेशन में नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। उसके आंकड़े में जल्दी आनरेबल भेस्टर को भेज दिंगा।

धीं भवु लिये : पिछले बजट सत्र में मैंने पांडे कमीशन की सिफारिशों पर बहस उठाई थी। उन बहत मैंने मंत्री की धीं कि उन सिफारिशों पर कैसे अमल किया जा रहा है, मंत्री महोदय उसके बारे में समय समय पर रपट दें। उन्होंने आश्वासन भी दिया था कि वह समय समय पर रपट देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय की ओर से इस सप्ताह के दौरान इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रपट सदन के सामने आयेगी। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के चेयरमैन के तौर पर किसी पराजित मंत्री को नियुक्त करने का उनका विचार है। उनको देखना चाहिये कि उत्पादन पर इसका क्या असर होगा। जो पराजित मंत्री हैं, वह उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा सकेगा। मैं यह प्रश्न इसलिए पूछ रहा हूं, क्योंकि हैंडी इंजीनियरिंग का चेयरमैन भी एक पराजित मंत्री को बना दिया गया है।

आ० बन्ना रेहौ : हम पांडे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में परियाडिकल रिपोर्ट सम्बंध कर उनको आंचले का काम कर रहे हैं जैसे कि आनंदेबल मेम्बर चाहते हैं, ऐसे

एक हृते में तो नहीं, लेकिन जल्द के जल्द लेट्स्ट पोर्जिशन हाउस के सामने रखूँगा जहां तक चैयरमैन का ताल्लुक है, इस किस्म की कोई बात हमारे सामने नहीं आई है ।

श्री मधु सिंहये : : प्राणप्रसाद को भी नियुक्त न कीजिये, क्योंकि वर्ड एन्ड कम्पनी का मामला है।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: One factor that has not found a place in the reply of the hon. Minister is the cut-back in the orders for wagons by the railways. When there is a recession, it is the public exchequer that comes forward to aid. So, may I know what steps they are taking to persuade the railways to help the industry in this regard?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: The hon. member is aware, even the railways had to cut down considerably their plan programmes, and quite a large number of orders had to be cancelled.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: In view of the admission of the Minister that the public sector plants are over-capitalised, that they cannot sell at competitive prices internationally, that there is idle capacity etc., may I ask him a simple question? Why are you going to add more to our steel production? Why do you want Bokaro? Are not four white elephants enough?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a matter of policy.

ओ लिख बन्दूकः मैं मह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जो अधिक सेक्टर के इस्पात कारखानों के लिये एक स्टैचूटरी प्रार्थना इ-जेनर बनाने का बात मोंच रहो है, क्यों उसके अन्तर्भूत बाबजूँ पार्टिसिपेशन इन मन रेस्ट के लिए भी काहूँ प्राप्तन बन रहा जा रहो है? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों, नहीं, यदि हाँ, तो उस करुण क्या होगा?

डा. चन्ना रेड्डी : इस का ताल्लुक तकरीबात से ह। इसलिए मैं आभी इन बारे में कोई विवर नहीं दिया चाहता हूँ।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: I have read the statement, and from the statement I find that there is hardly any ill from which public undertakings can suffer which is not there so far as the steel plants are concerned. Internally, the demand is slack. The Pande Committee Report with regard to coke-oven and furnace is yet to be implemented. The production of special steel is yet in the air. Diversification of production is wishful thinking. Additional capital facilities are yet to be found. Labour-management relations require improvement. Expenses are mounting and control is not effective. The quality of steel produced is not as high as it should be. So, may I know from the hon. Minister how all these organic ills from which these steel plants are suffering will be cured by bringing into being a public steel corporation which he is thinking of?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: All these ills which the hon. Member referred to are being attended to and we have been able to cure a number of them.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: We have taken about forty minutes over this question. I do not know whether we should pursue this any further. When I allow more time, even people who did not stand up originally stand up. What am I to do? Next question.

Loss to Railways during Language Agitation

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- *4. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
- SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
- SHRI D. N. DEB:
- SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
- SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
- SHRI HEM BARUA:
- SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
- SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
- SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
- SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:

SHRI N. S. SHARMA:

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV:

SHRI MOHSIN:

SHRI G. C. DIXIT:

SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:

SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss suffered by the Railways during the recent language agitation in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the approximate cost of replacement for damaged property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) and

(b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Name of the State	Amount of loss	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	1,00,068.00	
Bihar	23.00	
Delhi	20.00	
Kerala	15,693.00	
Madhya Pradesh	1,400.00	
Mysore	3,000.00	
Madras	19,63,626.00	
Uttar Pradesh	4,14,231.00	
	Total	24,98,061.00

(b) Cost of replacement of damaged property. The replacement cost would approximate to the value of loss given in (a).

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: It is the Parliament which passes these Bills which affect the majority of the people or sizeable sections of the people in the country. When Parliament Members fail to bring to the notice of the Government the evil effects of such legislation and get them rectified people think that the only way to bring their feelings to the notice of the Central Government is to burn the Railway property or break it. I do not agree with this view but this seems to be the only way left to the people to appraise the Government of the discrimination resulting from the language law. In view of this, will the Government consider collecting the entire losses from Members of Parliament who are responsible for passing such legislation? (Interruptions.) I am prepared to pay (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He may pay his share; he says he is prepared.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: In view of such happenings; will the hon. Minister at least advise the Government to rectify the defect in the Language Bill . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Why not? If Parliament Members are not able to face the truth, if the defect is not remedied, I think more damage will be done.

SHRI BEDBRATA BARUA: Is the Railway Board proposing any special enactments to deal with such disturbances?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): We have been very much concerned with the latest happenings all over the country. I refer particularly to certain agitations which affected the functioning of the railways and resulted in extensive damage to railway property. The Railway Board has been considering this matter seriously and we have had certain inter-ministerial discussions. The Home Ministry has already

addressed letters to the Chief Ministers drawing their attention to the responsibility of the State Governments to protect Central Government property in their respective areas and their constitutional responsibility in this matter has also been brought to their notice. I hope that the State Governments would have taken appropriate measures to prevent attempts at destroying the railway property.

Incidentally, if I could refer to the hon. Member's question, I should say that the railways are neither the cause nor the cure for any of these agitations.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Is it a fact that two recommendations were made recently to the railway authorities: firstly, to shoot at sight the agitators engaged in the destruction of railway property; And secondly, to hold the State Governments responsible for the destruction of railway property, in which the railway establishment exists. If so, may I know whether the Government have given any serious consideration or any thought to this particular suggestion, and if they have given, what is the conclusion they have arrived at?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: Under the existing provisions of the RPF Act and the other enactments the Railway Protection Force has not the power to resort to the use of fire-arms on such occasions. It is entirely a State subject, law and order being the State Government's responsibility. As regards the question of asking the State Governments to make good such losses, it is a matter which is under consideration.

SHRI HEM BARUA: We have been always told that it is the responsibility of the State Governments to protect the railway installations in those States, but nothing has been done so far and the Government has not moved in that direction and this is the most calamitous of things. Therefore, I just wanted to know whether you are holding the State Governments

responsible for the destruction of property.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that he is considering it. He has not given it up.

SHRI HEM BARUA: What is he considering? We are tired of these old women's tales; we are tired of all these things. He has always said, "he is considering, considering and considering." (Interruption) I am asked whether I am tired of the old women's tales or tired of the consideration. I am tired of these considerations.

AN HON: MEMBER: He is tired of both.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: The Railway Protection Force is a very large establishment in this country and still, it is not able to help in anyway to check the destruction of railway property. May I know if any attempt to get the help of the State police and the State Government was made by the authorities of the Railway Protection Force to check the vandalism in the different States of India?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: Every time, the Railway Protection Force and the railway authorities have brought these facts to the notice of the State Governments and sought their assistance. As a matter of fact, hon. Members would be knowing already that each State Government has a separate Government Railway Police which is responsible for law and order so far as the railway area in the State is concerned and also the protection of railway property in that area. Closest liaison is being maintained whenever occasions arise, their assistance is sought.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: With what result in this last instance?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: In some areas, we have had very good results; comparatively, it varies from State to State.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: in view of the extensive damage to railway property and the loss of life, would the Government contemplate, first, the revitalising the civil defence organisation for mobilising public opinion; second, for reconstituting the mohalla committees in order to make the people alert in the case of violence and third, imposing heavy punitive fines so that the people of certain localities may become jointly responsible in the matter of such actions?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: The suggestions are very useful; it requires public co-operation, the State Governments' assistance and, above all, the hon. Member's active interest in these matters.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Is it the desire to get the Members of Parliament of that locality involved in these actions? The Members should not be penalised.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. That is a separate question.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि प्रापर्टी का कुल लौस 25 लाख रुपये का हुआ है, इसमें से करीब 21 लाख रुपये का गैर-हिन्दी इलाके में हुआ है और चार लाख रुपये का हिन्दी इलाके में हुआ है तथा दिल्ली में 20 रु. का हुआ है, वह भी शायद गलती से जोड़ दिया गया होगा।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिस सर्कलर का उन्होंने जिक्र किया है वह आज से ढाई-तीन महीने पहले भेजा गया था, क्या यह लौस उसके बाद हुआ है तथा कौन-कौन सी स्टेट-गवर्नरेट्स ऐसी हैं, जिन्होंने पूरी तरह से आपको सहयोग नहीं दिया? मैं उन स्टेट्स के नाम जानना चाहता हूं? अगर वे सहयोग नहीं देती हैं, तो सरकार ऐसी कौन सी पावर्स लेना चाहती है कि जिनके जरिये ये चीजें बन्द हो सके। कोई नया कानून बनवाना चाहती

है या रेलवे पुलिस को और ज्यादा अस्तियारात देना चाहती है ?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: To put the record straight, I want to point out that it is not Rs. 25 lakhs but Rs. 25 crores.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रोफेसर साहब को क्या कहूं, उनसे जोड़ में गलती हो गई है ।

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: In the statement furnished, information is provided as to in which State the heaviest loss has occurred. The circular from Home Ministry was sent to all the State Governments a couple of months ago and we have drawn their attention to the constitutional responsibilities of each State authority. The damages that occur depend upon the spontaneous nature of the agitation that starts. In certain States it has been wide-spread and the losses have been heavy. We are taking up the matter with the State Governments in this regard.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मैंने पूछा है कि कौनसी स्टेट गवर्नरेट ने कोआपरेट नहीं किया ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: I have furnished the list of all the States.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि कितना नुकसान हुआ है, मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि क्यों हुआ, या कैसे हुआ इसके कई रीजन हो सकते हैं । मैं तो यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस सर्कुलर के मुताबिक जहां पर अमल नहीं हुआ, जहां आप की तसल्ली नहीं है, आप उन राज्यों के नाम बताइये ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: That circular was of a general nature. Here the question is about language agitation only. In this regard, the heaviest damage has occurred in Madras.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am not interested in damages.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know which State has not taken action on the circular. If every State has taken action, you may say so.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Please don't suggest the answer. Sir. Let him reply.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये जानवूक कर जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं ।

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: In this regard, I am sorry to mention that in Madras and Kerala, no arrests have taken place while in other States arrests have taken place and police investigations are going on.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I have not finished the list of names. For the first two or three days, there are bound to be many names. Let me finish the list first.

श्री फिल्डनार्थ शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले भाषा आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में कई स्टेशन जलाये गये, कई बोगियां जलाई गईं, इन अपराधों के सिलसिले में कहां कहां कितने अपराधी गिरफ्तर हुये हैं क्या कहीं से क्षति पूर्ति के रूप में कोई जुर्माना भी बमूल किया गया है ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: The police have arrested 201 persons in U.P. and Bihar out of whom 11 persons were let off after warning. 60 persons were arrested in Andhra Pradesh, 20 of whom have since been released on bail and cases are proceeding.

श्री विद्यवान वांडेय : भाषा के सम्बन्ध में जो आन्दोलन हुये और उसके द्वारा रेलवे की सम्पत्ति को क्षति पहुंचाई गई है, क्या उसके पहुंचाने में देश के कुछ राजनीतिक दलों का भी हाथ है ? यदि है, तो किस दल का है और उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: This answer could be known after the police investigations are completed and we are duly informed of it.

SHRI J. K. MONDAL: I want to know whether the Government will start a publicity campaign to educate the people that the destruction of railway property is a loss to the nation?

SHRI C. M. PONACHA: Yes, Sir, this has been now planned out and we are drawing up concrete proposals to do certain public relation work with the public, with the school children and the student population.

श्री हुड्डे : अन्वय लक्ष्मण : जो राज्य सरकारें रेलवे सम्पत्ति के बचाने में सहयोग नहीं देती, क्या केन्व सरकार वहां रेलवे पुनिस को अधिक अधिकार देने की व्यवस्था कर रही है, या कोई कानून बना रही है? यदि किसी राज्य में हानि होती है तो क्या सरकार उस राज्य सरकार से मूलाधार लेने को तैयार है?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: Sir, this would be a matter which this august House will have to decide sooner or later.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: In reply to a question whether any State Government is not co-operating with the Government of India in protecting the railway property the hon. Minister said that no arrests have been made in Madras and Kerala. This is a very dangerous, serious and dismal insinuation against a State Government, and it is irresponsible also. When the Minister makes such a reply that automatically means that the Governments of Madras and Kerala have not co-operated with the Central Government in the protection of Railway property. I would like the Minister to give me a pointed reply whether the governments of Madras and Kerala have not co-operated with the Central Government in keeping law and order and also protecting the railway property; if so, what are the details and how he has arrived

at this dubious and quixotic conclusion?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: It is certainly not dubious and quixotic as my hon. friend tries to put it. The point is, a specific question was asked as to what action was taken and I have just given the information. My information is that no arrests have taken place. It does not mean that the State Governments have not taken other actions. They might have taken and that is well within their knowledge. That information can be sought only from the respective State Governments. As far as I am concerned, my information is that no arrest in this regard has taken place in those States.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: We want one more question....

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nath Pai.

SHRI NATH PAI: Sir, it is quarter of a century since the Railways were nationalised. Does not this wanton attack, on every single pretext, by angry crowds of people on the Railways show that the people do not regard the Railway property as their own property and that the Railways have remained totally isolated and what is really the peoples property, because of the colossal failure of the Government, has come to be, in the people's mind, as the Government property? May I know who has got more hand in the destruction of national property, the pro-Hindi or the pro-English element? To whom does this honour go.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: So far as the Railways are concerned, it is like a candle being burnt at both the ends. It is being burnt; the burning is taking place on slightest pretext and the nation's asset, is being damaged now.

So far as the image of the Indian Railways is concerned, I am going to come before the House very soon with the Railway Budget and there

would be an occasion for me to explain fully in greater details, what the Railways have done, how they have served the people etc.

SHRI SEZHTIYAN: The Minister has said that no arrests have been made in Madras and Kerala. I want to know from the Minister as to what is the amount of protection given in a particular State by the Government. Is the Minister aware of the fact that when there was a serious disturbance in Madras, when the message was sent, Mr. Karumanidhi, a Minister of that State and another went, personally, to the station and protected the property? Is the Minister aware of this fact?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: It is a fact that the Ministers did go to the place of scene. But before that, the destruction had taken place.

MR. SPEAKER: The question Hour is over now. Shri Patodia.

—

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राज्य व्यापार नियम के पात्र गन्धक

*5. श्री अंबुचेश्वर बाबूपेती : क्या कालिकाय मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टि करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य व्यापार नियम ने नियर्ति करने के लिये अब तक कितना गन्धक प्राप्त किया परन्तु जिनका वास्तव में नियर्ति नहीं किया गया;

(ख) इसका प्रति टन कितना शुल्क दिया जाता है;

(ग) यह किस स्थान पर गोदाम में रखा गया है; और इसमें से अब तक कितना गन्धक बेकार हो चुका है; और

(घ) ये गन्धक को सरकार का विभार किस प्रैंहार बेबने का है?

कालिकाय मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) राज्य व्यापार नियम गन्धक का धारात करता है। गन्धक की नियर्ति के लिये प्राप्त करके गोदाम में नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Prices of Cloth

*7. **SHRI MAYAVAN:**

SHRI ANBUCHEZHLAN:
SHRI DEIVEEKAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Cotton Mills Federation have demanded a 16 per cent increase in the prices of controlled varieties of cloth;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). The Indian Cotton Mills Federation have claimed an increase of 13 per cent in the prices of controlled cloth, about 10 per cent on account of rise in the price of cotton and 3 per cent on account of the rise in dearness allowance.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Model Woollen Mills, Bombay

*8. **SHRI K. RAMANI:**
SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3587 on the 8th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the investigation into the allegation in regard to the allocation of 50,000 lbs. of 2/15 and 1/10, worsted yarn to the Model Woollen

Mills, Bombay has since been completed; and

(b) If so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The C.B.I. investigation has been completed.

(b) It is being examined by Government in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission.

Misuse of Import Licences by M/s. Sarabhai Merck of Baroda

*9. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints or allegations about the misuse of import licences by M/s Sarabhai Merck of Baroda;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) whether investigations have been made into them; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) It has been alleged that the equipment which was licensed for replacement of their plant has been misused by M/s. Sarabhai Merck of Baroda for expansion purposes. The raw material imported by the party as an actual user for the manufacture of goods in the factory, is also alleged to have been sold in contravention of Import Trade Control Regulations.

(c) and (d). The allegations are being investigated.

Manufacture of Small Car

*10. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AF-

FAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2740 on the 1st December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether talks have since been finalised with M/s. Ransault and Citon of France and other tenderers for the manufacture of low cost cars;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether in the fields of design engineering, consultancy services and other aspects, the talks with the French firms have made any headway?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Detailed discussions have not yet been held with any party interested in the manufacture of a low cost car in the country.

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

Public Sector Coal Industry

*11. **SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:**
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE;
SHRI K. RAMANI;
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:

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

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to set up a statutory organisation for the public sector coal industry; and

(b) if so, the composition and functions of the proposed statutory organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Public Sector Undertakings, has recommended, among other things, that the form of Statutory Corporation should in general, be adopted for public projects in the industrial manufacturing fields instead of the present Company form and that a single integrated Cor-

poration in each major sector of industry should be set up. For the coal industry (including lignite), the setting up of a "Coal and Lignite Corporation", covering National Coal Development Corporation and Neyveli Lignite Corporation has been recommended. The Report is under the consideration of the Government.

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम

* 12. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री रघुदीप सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री मृत्पूजय प्रसाद :

श्री नव शुभार सोमानी :

श्री अनिलदास :

श्री अ० क० गोपालन :

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह :

श्री नम्बियार :

क्या इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा ज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम को वर्ष 1966-67 में 1 करोड़ पचास लाख रुपये का बाटा हुआ था जब कि वर्ष 1965-66 में उसे 65 लाख रुपये का लाभ हुआ था;

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

(ग) इस हानि को रोकने तथा इस निगम को एक लाभदायक निगम बनाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा ज्ञान मंत्रालय में राज्य बंडी (श्री प्रकाश चंद्र सेठी) : (क) 1966-67 में राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम को लगभग 1.58 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई जब कि 1965-66 में उसने

लगभग 62 लाख रुपये का लाभ कमाया था।

(ख) हानि के मुख्य कारण हैं :—

(1) तीसरी योजना काल की कुछ परियोजनाएं, जो कि कोयले की मांग की कमी के कारण बन्द की जानी थी, उनके संचारण परिव्यय के उत्पादन मूल्क के लेखों में कुछ नियोजन; तथा

(2) कोयले की मांग में कमी होने के कारण बनाई हुई समता का कम प्रयोग करना पड़ा।

(ग) जहाँ सम्भव है वहाँ विक्रय तथा उत्पादन को बढ़ाने और लागत को कम करने के उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के कार्यकलापों को पुनरोक्ता करने के लिये श्री जी० आर० कामतु की अध्यक्षता में एक परोक्षा समिति बनाई गई है। यह समिति राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के कार्यकलापों के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की कमियों तथा उसके कारणों का पता लगायेगी और उनका अनुमान करेगी। समिति की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत होने पर ही यथावश्यक कदम आगे उठायेंगे।

Trade Unions in Steel Plants

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

(a) whether the multiplicity of trade Unions in the steel plants and other projects under his Ministry is one of the main causes for industrial unrest;

(b) if so, whether the policy of having one Union is proposed to be adopted; and

(c) if so, whether orders have been issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) to (c). It is generally believed that multiplicity of trade unions and inter-union or intra-union rivalries are among the main causes for industrial unrest. Under the existing labour legislation it is not possible to adopt the policy of having only one union in a unit except perhaps by a mutually agreed arrangement by which a truly representative union of workers could be recognised as the sole bargaining agent empowered to negotiate collective and general issues with the Management. A proposal to this effect has been mooted and some exploratory and preliminary discussions have been held recently with representatives of some of the concerned trade unions.

Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd

*14. **SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:**
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the State-owned Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. hit by economic recession, has deferred all its expansion programmes during the current plan period;

(b) if so, the steps taken to fight recession; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) According to the original programme for the Fourth Plan, Hindustan Machine Tools Limited were to expand their existing units at Pinjore, Kalamassery and Hyderabad and also to set up two new units. Due to fall in demand consequent upon economic recession, the Company have deferred all these schemes.

(b) The Company are diversifying production by taking up manufacture of more sophisticated machine tools. They all propose to take up manufacture of various types of presses and printing machinery with foreign collaboration. They are also making efforts to expand their exports.

(c) It is too early to assess the effects of these measures.

**Utilisation of Capacity in H.E.C.
Ranchi**

*15. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 253 on the 24th November, 1967 and state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to make a more effective use of the capacity in the three units of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;

(b) the alternative lines of production which have been developed or are being developed; and

(c) the attempts made to develop export market for the products of the Heavy Engineering Corporation?

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

(i) The performance of the plants are kept under constant review and efforts are being made to load the plants with orders and also to diversify the production to the extent feasible.

(ii) A central Commercial Division has been organised which is in continuous touch with major customers in the country. (iii) Details of surplus capacity of heavy sophisticated machine tools have been circulated to various public sector undertakings and the Directorate General of Technical Development.

(iv) A proposal is under consideration of Department of Defence Production for setting up of a unit for the manufacture of Marine Diesel Engines in the area of H.E.C. Complex so that the additional load from this unit could be taken in the HEC (v) A team of Soviet experts is arriving shortly to advise on the possibilities of diversification and manufacture of equipment to cater to outside markets.

(b) (i) Manufacture of well Drilling rigs and Continuous Casting machines are now included in the manufacturing programme of Heavy Machine Building Plant. (ii) A proposal for the manufacture of Gas Cylinders and Axle Tubes in the plant is under consideration. (iii) Additional lines of production in the Foundry Forge Plant are being taken up to utilise surplus capacity in future years, such as production of crankshafts, for diesel locomotive works, components for marine diesel engines, spun pipe moulds, fraction gear and some items of defence equipments. Steps have been taken to develop prototype of Roll Furnace lathes and deep hole boring machines with a view to diversify production in Heavy Machine Tools Plant.

(c) Efforts of exports are being made through the assistance of our Commercial Counsellors abroad. Officers of the Company had been to Middle East Countries, Australia, Newzealand, South Vietnam, Singapore and Malasia for export promotion.

Import of Jute from Thailand

*16. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1466 on the 28th July, 1967 regarding import of Jute from Thailand and state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has since investigated into the complaints regarding the import of Jute from Thailand;

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

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) The C.B.I. was investigating one specific case and the investigation has been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The final decision on the report is expected within a short time.

Amalgamation of Small Coal Mines

*17. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM: SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for compulsory amalgamation of small coal mines; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHR P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). In order to exploit the available resources in the best possible manner and with a view to having a scientific and rational production pattern, the question whether there should be compulsory amalgamation of small and uneconomic coal mines is under examination of the Government.

Recession in Industries

*18. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO: SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2629 on the 1st December, 1967 and state:

(a) the further steps which have been taken to fight recession in industries;

(b) whether as a result of these steps, there has been any improvement in the situation; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The steps to combat recession listed in reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2629 on 1st December, 1967 are comprehensive and beyond intensifying these efforts no further steps have been initiated in the matter.

(b) and (c). As a result of the steps taken, it can generally be stated that the production in the industries more affected by recession has started looking up; it is, however, a little too early to state in more precise term the extent of improvement in the situation.

Shortfall in Railway Earnings

*19. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a record shortfall in the earnings of the Railways during the first eight months of the current financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the earnings of the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The earnings of the first 8 months of the current year are about 2.4 per cent less than the budget proportion for that period.

(b) The main reason for the shortfall in earnings in the prevailing recession in economic activity.

(c) Efforts are being made to secure more traffic for the Railways, by improving the quality of service offered, like adequate and timely supply of wagons, speeding up transit and ensuring safe transit. Rate ad-

justments are also made where justified.

Second UNCTAD Conference

*20. SHRI DEIVEEKAN:
SHRI HEM BARUA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA
ROHATGI:
SHRI SRADHAKAR
SUPAKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries which participated in the Second UNCTAD Conference; and

(b) the subjects being discussed in the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). A list of countries which are participating in the Second UNCTAD and the Agenda adopted for discussion in the Conference are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-18/68.]

British Steel Corporation Experts

*21. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:
SHDI MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of British Steel Corporation experts visited India in 1968;

(b) if so, the purpose of their visit;

(c) whether they have submitted any report; and

(d) if so, the main findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. A team of experts sponsored by the British Steel Corporation arrived in India on 29th January, 1968.

(b) The Team will appraise the requirements of the Durgapur Steelworks needed for fully effective op-

ration and will indicate the equipment and technical assistance to be provided from Britain.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Trade with U.S.S.R.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.S.R. have asked the Government of India to allow her to trade with private firms in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) No special facilities have been asked for by USSR. They have the same trading opportunities in India as trading companies of other countries.

(b) Does not arise.

Tyre and Tube Industry

*23. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:

SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI:

SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:

DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the automobile tyre and tube industry has been removed from the banned list for licensing purposes;

(b) if so, the results to be achieved by this liberalisation of licensing and whether export of some percentage of production has been made as a condition;

(c) whether this is going to result in further price increase of tyres and tubes for domestic consumption; and

(d) the methods, if any, adopted to make available automobile tyres and tubes to the genuine consumers at control rates in Delhi and elsewhere?

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

(b) The industry has been removed from the banned list with a view to establishing further capacity for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes. The establishment of further capacity is presently subject to export of 10 per cent of annual production.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no statutory control on the distribution of automobile tyre and tubes. Government have impressed upon the automobile tyre manufacturers to step up the production of tyres. They have also been advised to ensure the availability of these tyres at reasonable prices. Scooter tyres have recently been declared as an "essential commodity" under the Essential Commodities Act. The Industry has also agreed to distribute 10 of scooter tyres and tubes for replacement market through co-operative Societies, like Super Bazar.

Hindustan Steel Ltd.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Ltd. is presently facing a managerial crisis and the working of Steel Plants has been considerably affected;

(b) the steps taken by Government to find out suitable Managers; and

(c) the decision taken to create Managerial calibre to look after the work of this public Sector Undertaking in future?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the appointments to be made to the posts of Chairman, Hindustan Steel Limited and General Manager, Rourkela

Steel Plant and the appointment of a Chief Executive at Durgapur Steel Plant. If so, these appointments are likely to be made shortly. Although these appointments are necessary, the efficient running of the Steel Plants does not entirely rest with the top management. The day-to-day affairs of the Plant are presently being looked after satisfactorily by Committees of senior Officers at the Plants and by the Deputy Chairman at the Headquarters of the Company.

Future top Managers have to grow from within the organisation and towards this end systems of management development are being strengthened.

Delicensing of Tractor Industry

*25. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADOURIA:

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI RANDHIR SINGH:
SHRI K. HALDAR:

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

(a) whether Government have allowed delicensing of tractor industry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have received any complaint from the Tractor manufacturers in this connection?

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

(b) The delicensing is primarily intended to provide encouragement for the speedy setting up of additional capacities in this industry to assist the programmes of accelerated agricultural production.

(c) No, Sir.

Railway Expansion Schemes

*26. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to

(a) whether it is a fact that in future Railways propose to adopt a

commercial orientation in their expansion schemes instead of automatically following suggestions of the Planning Commission as in the past;

(b) whether the Railways have become sceptical of the Planning Commission's ability to assess the necessity and profitability of new lines; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Railways have discovered that traffic on certain new routes did not come upto expectation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) All new line constructions are undertaken by the Ministry of Railways after detailed study and with the concurrence of the Planning Commission. As construction of new Railway lines has to be part of an integrated Plan this procedure is being followed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) On some new routes traffic has not come up to expectation so far, whereas on other routes it has. In considering Railway lines required for heavy industrial, mineral, and other projects included in the Plans, a long-term view is taken in reckoning financial returns.

Industrial Complex at Talcher

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

(a) whether the question of developing the Industrial Complex at Talcher in Orissa has finally been approved;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the State Government have already asked all the technical personnel engaged in this project to seek services elsewhere and they have all left by now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) No final decision has yet been taken in the matter.

(c) No, Sir.

Loss of Iron Ore at Madras Port

*28. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 842 on the 22nd December, 1967 regarding loss of Iron Ore at Madras Port and state:

(a) whether the disciplinary action initiated by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation against the officials responsible for the shortage of 1,16,724 tonnes of iron ores at Madras, has since been concluded;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether the suppliers of iron ore, who had agreed to make good the loss at Madras port due to this shortage have made good the same;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to recover that loss from the suppliers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). As a result of enquiry into the matter, the Commissioner for Departmental Enquiries came to the conclusion that the charges against the officers concerned were not proved. On the advice of the Central Vigilance Commissioner, the findings of the Commissioner for Departmental Enquiries were accepted by the Disciplinary Authorities concerned and the officers have been exonerated.

(c) to (e). About Rs. 10 lakhs have been recovered upto 31-1-68 from the concerned suppliers and further recovery is continuing.

Chinese Bid to Oust Indians from Trade in South East Asia and East Asia

*29. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trade and business run by the Indians in South East Asia and East Asia are being increasingly ousted by the Chinese competitors

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to maintain Indian trade and business in these areas; and -

(c) whether Government propose to start trade and business in collaboration with the countries in the South East and Asian regions through their respective Governments?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (e). It will not be correct to say that trade and business run by Indians in South East Asia and East Asia is being ousted by Chinese competition. However, the Government of India continue to take steps to maintain the level and to try to increase India's trade in these areas. Such steps include conclusion of trade agreements/arrangements, grant of commercial credits and deferred payment facilities for purchase of Indian goods, organisation of exhibitions, setting up commercial Sections in our Missions abroad, market surveys for the Indian products, introduction of quality control, and preshipment inspections, etc. Encouragement is also given to Indian industrialists to establish joint ventures in these countries in collaboration with local industrialists.

Asian Common Market

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

(a) whether the desirability of having an Asian Common Market has been considered afresh;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (c). Government are not considering any proposals for an Asian Common Market at this stage. However, closer economic ties between Asian countries is always kept in mind.

Institute of Company Secretaries

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

(a) the present position in regard to the proposed formation of a Statutory Institute of Company Secretaries;

(b) the qualifications which are being laid down for the membership; and

(c) whether Government propose to allow only professionally qualified Company Secretaries to fill the vacuum in view of the declared policy of Government to do away with the Managing Agency system and the treasurers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) It is not proposed at present to set up a statutory Institute of Company Secretaries. Government has decided to set up an Institute as non-profit making organisation under the Companies Act. Action is being taken to complete the formalities for the incorporation of the proposed organisation.

(b) Persons possessing the following qualifications will be eligible for the membership of the Institute:—

(1) All existing holders of Government Diploma in Company Secretaryship;

(2) Any person who at the time of incorporation of the Institute is engaged in the service of the Secretarial Department of an established organi-

nisation even though he does not possess the normal requisite qualifications to be registered as a member of the Institute and fulfills such conditions as the Council of the Institute may specify with the approval of the Central Government;

(3) Any person who has passed such examination and completed such training as may be prescribed by the Institute;

(4) Any person who has passed such other examinations and completed such other training without India as is recognised by the Government of India as equivalent to the examination and training prescribed for the members of the Institute:

Provided that in the case of any person who is not permanent resident of India, the Government of India may impose such other conditions as it may deem fit.

(c) No, Sir. Company Secretaries are not required to perform all the functions which are discharged by managing agents and secretaries and treasurers appointed under the Companies Act. Hence the question of filling up the vacuum only by professionally qualified Company Secretaries does not arise. The Department of Company Affairs has however taken up with Companies in Public Sector as well as Chambers of Commerce the desirability of appointing qualified Secretaries in the Secretarial Departments of the companies.

Reservation of Vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Railways

2. **SHRI SIDDAYYA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many vacancies of Class I, II, III and IV were advertised to be filled in on each of the Railways

and the Railway Board during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 upto January, 1968;

(b) how many were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each category during the above period;

(c) the number of applications received from them to fill in those vacancies in each category during the above period; and

(d) the number of vacancies actually filled in?

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

Manufacture of Liquor

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

(a) the number, names and places of foreign and Indian owned breweries manufacturing beer and liquor in India with capital investments, names of directors, details of foreign collaboration, if any, of each unit;

(b) the names and particulars of products with their quantity and value produced by each unit annually during the last 3 years;

(c) the value of products exported annually with the names of countries during the last 3 years by each unit;

(d) the amount of foreign exchange allowed annually during the last 3 years to each manufacturing unit and particulars of items imported with their specific purpose;

(e) the amount of profits remitted to foreign countries annually during the last five years by foreign-owned companies;

(f) the number of employees and annual wage bill company-wise;

(g) the number of foreigners employed, their salaries and their an-

nual remittances overseas, company-wise; and

(h) the amount of annual profit by the manufacturers during the last 3 years, company-wise?

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

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

Manufacture of Railway Wagons

4. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons and the value thereof ordered for manufacturing by various firms in India in 1966-67 and January, 1968; and

(b) the names of firms where bulk orders have been placed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-19/68.]

Sale of Foreign-made Cars by State Trading Corporation

5. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure adopted by the State Trading Corporation in the sale and disposal of C.D. and other foreign-made cars;

(b) how often the sale of such cars takes place in a year and the details of particular dates and months of such sale;

(c) the full particulars of the cars, prices, mode of disposal of various foreign made cars sold by the State Trading Corporation during 1967; and

(d) the present number of foreign made cars available for sale by the State Trading Corporation and the probable dates of disposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) (i) Vehicles are purchased by S.T.C. from diplomats and other privileged persons at c.i.f. value declared at the time of imports irrespective of age and the date of purchase. No deductions are made on these cars on account of depreciation resulting from normal wear and tear.

(ii) Foreign vehicles of the non-privileged persons are purchased by the S.T.C. at a depreciated price; depreciation being calculated at 20 per cent per year on diminishing basis.

(iii) S.T.C. sells their cars to the following categories of users:—

- (1) Tourist Promotion
- (2) Rashtrapati Bhavan
- (3) Raj Bhawan
- (4) Central Government/State Government.
- (5) Public Undertakings.
- (6) Sale to the public through tenders.

(b) The sale through tender is normally held 3 to 4 times a year. No fixed interval is, however, provided for such sales.

(c) Two statements showing particulars of the cars sold to the various priority users and through tenders to the public respectively during 1967 are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-20/68.]

(d) A lot of about 210 cars is expected to be released for sale through tenders by the first week of March, 1968.

Industrial Production

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a high power steering committee has been set up to consider the various bottle-

necks in industrial production and to suggest measures to remedy them; and

(b) members of the said Committee and when the report is likely to be finalised?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Steering Committee is presided over by Secretary Department of Industrial Development and includes senior representatives from the Departments of Petroleum & Chemicals, Iron & Steel, Mines & Metals, Commerce, Economic Affairs, Labour & Employment, Planning Commission and the DGTD as members.

The work of the Steering Committee consists of examining on a continuing basis the difficulties reported from time to time and in evolving necessary measures to resolve them. The Committee is, therefore, not expected to make any formal report.

Stopping of Circar Express at Undi Railway Station

7. SHRI D. B. RAJU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passengers are experiencing great hardship and inconvenience due to the absence of the stoppage of the Circar Express at Undi Railway Station, which is a big business centre on the Bhimavaram-Gudiwada Section on the South Central Railway; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No representation has been received by the Railway Administration about inconvenience to the travelling public at Undi station owing to non-stoppage of 43/44 Circar Express there.

(b) Does not arise.

Hematite Ores in M.P.

3. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES and METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in Madhya Pradesh where hematite ores have been located; and

(b) the quantity of the ore in each District?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) and (b). Hematite iron ore occur in the following districts of Madhya Pradesh:

Name of district	Estimated quantity (million tonnes)
1. Bastar	2,275
2. Durg	115
3. Jabalpur	100

Indian Property seized by Pakistan

9. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount, nature, particulars and the value of Pakistani property seized by India during and after the Indo-Pakistan conflict in 1965; and

(b) whether it has been adjusted against the Indian property seized by Pakistan during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The following Pakistani properties in India worth about Rs. 2,715 lakhs were taken over by the Custodian.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Vested firms . . .	115
Buildings	300
Estates	200
Shares	300 (face value)
Securities	1,500 (face value)
Cash	300
	2,715

(b) As the Government of India are still pursuing their efforts with the Government of Pakistan for the mutual restoration of the properties seized by either country, the question of adjusting the above mentioned Pakistani properties against Indian properties seized by Pakistan does not arise.

Import of Textile Machinery by S.T.C.

10. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 694 on the 15th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the textile Machinery imported by the State Trading Corporation for Rayex in 1966 could not be manufactured in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the machinery imported and the machinery being manufactured in the country?

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

ताम्बरम् रेलवे स्टेशन पर तूतीकोरिन् एक्सप्रेस

11. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह दताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15 जनवरी, 1968 के 'बीर अर्जुन' में प्रवाहित समाचार के अनुसार मद्रास के ताम्बरम् रेलवे स्टेशन पर तूतीकोरिन् एक्सप्रेस के सभी यात्रियों को रेलगाड़ी छोड़ने पर बाध्य किया गया था;

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

(ग) सरकार का क्या कार्यकाली करने का विचार है कि इस प्रकार की घटनाएं दौबारा न हों?

रेस्टरेंट्री (श्री से० मू० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां, 13-1-1968 को।

(ख) ताम्बरम् स्टेशन पा० टेलीफोन से एक गुमनाम सूचना मिली कि 103 मद्रा०-सूतीकोरिन एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में एक टाइम-बम रखा गया है। यात्रियों को सुरक्षा के हित में ताम्बरम् स्टेशन पर गाड़ी को खाली कराया यथा ताकि पूरी तरह खोज की जा सके।

(ग) इस प्रकार के गुमनाम टेलीफोन करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विषय में समय पर सूचना देने के लिए पुलिस जासूस रखे हैं। इसके लिये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के कर्मचारियों से भी कहा गया है कि वे पुलिस को समय पर सूचना दे दिया करें।

Direct Trains from Rourkela to Cuttack, Bhubaneshwar and Puri

12. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no direct passenger or express train from Rourkela to places like Cuttack, Bhubaneshwar and Puri in Orissa;

(b) whether it is a fact that several representations have been made by the local people in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not providing such a train?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The existing level of through traffic offering between Rourkela on the one hand and Cuttack, Bhubaneshwar and Puri on the other, is not such as to warrant introduction of a direct train between these points. Besides, non-availability of requisite line capacity on the East Coast section and the paucity of rolling stock also preclude introduction of the proposed train.

Running of Trains like Taj Express in States

13. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have been supplied with express trains similar to Taj Express;

(b) whether they have put them to use; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes. The Deccan Queen on Bombay-Poona Section.

(c) Does not arise.

Representation to S.C. & S.T. on Railway Service Commissions

14. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representation has been given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Railway Service Commissions; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). The Recruitment Rules for the posts of Chairman[Member, Railway Service Commissions, do not provide for any reservation, of posts for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Tribe Communities. However, persons belonging to these Communities are considered alongwith other when posts are filled in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

Talchar-Bimalagarh Railway Line

15. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a fresh survey for a Railway line linking Talchar with Bimalagarh

(b) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Ltd. has emphasised the urgent need of this railway line

in order that export through the Port of Paradeep is facilitated;

(c) whether the State Government and others have also made representations for making provisions for this railway line; and

(d) whether Government have considered all these demands and if so, what is their decision in this regard?

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

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) The proposal was considered by the Railway Board in the context of export of iron ore via Paradeep Port and they are of the view that there is no justification at present for the construction of this line.

आयातित कारों की विक्री

16. श्री भृत्युज्य प्रसाद : क्या वाचिक्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में किन-किन देशों से, कितने-कितनी और किन-किन माडलों की हल्की यात्रा मोटरकारों का आयात किया गया तथा प्रत्येक का मूल्य कितना था और उन पर क्या-क्या आयात शुल्क तथा अन्य कर वसूल किये गये;

(ख) इन मोटर कारों के वितरण अथवा विक्री की कस्टीटी क्या है और इस काम के लिये कौन सी एजेन्सी उत्तरदायी है;

(ग) क्या इन मोटरकारों की विक्री केवल राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से की गई थी अथवा किसी अन्य एजेन्सी के माध्यम से भी की गई थी; और

(घ) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्हें ये मोटरकारें दी गईं, प्रत्येक मोटरकार का कितना मूल्य लिया गया तथा ये मोटरकारें किस प्रयोजन के लिये दी गईं?

वाचिक्य मंत्रालय में उपलंब्धी (श्री भृत्युज्य शक्ति कूरेशी) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Rourkela Steel Plant

17. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1200 workers are being retrenched in Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) whether any alternative employment is being provided to them; and

(c) whether it is a fact that while arranging for their absorption in other establishments, seniority of service is not taken into consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). There is no immediate proposal to retrench 1200 workers in the Rourkela Steel Plant. However, with the coming to a close of the construction/expansion work, construction personnel will be rendered surplus in the near future. Efforts are being made to absorb as many of them as possible in the regular establishment of the Company and to find alternative employment in other public sector undertakings and through State Govt. Agencies. Normally their absorption in other establishments is done on the basis of suitability, aptitude, etc. and in the absorption of persons found suitable, seniority is generally taken into consideration.

Hindustan Steel Ltd.

18. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Chairman has so far been appointed for the Hindustan Steel Ltd. after the retirement of Shri M. S. Rao; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) and (b). The appointment of a suitable person as Chairman, Hindustan Steel Ltd., is likely to be made shortly. This is an extremely important assignment and for securing the services of a capable and experienced person a search had to be made from a larger area. Meanwhile a post of the Deputy Chairman has been created and an experienced person has been posted. He is looking after the work of the Chairman.

भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड,
रामचन्द्रपुरम्

19. श्री यशवन्त तिह कुमाराह :
दा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री रामगोपाल रामगोपाल :

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

(क) क्या मई 1967 में इलैक्ट्रिकल इन्डस्ट्रीज में कैनिकल इन्जीनियरों को उत्पादन के लिए भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स. रामचन्द्रपुरम में काम पर लगाया गया था;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा यह व्यवस्था कितनी अवधि तक जारी रहेगी;

(ग) कितने सैनिक कर्मचारी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर भेजे गये तथा क्या उन्हें भेजने से पहले संबंधित प्रतिरक्षा अधिकारियों से अनुमति ली गई थी; और

(घ) क्या कारखाना अधिनियम के अनुसार यह काम उचित और वैध है?

श्रीकोणिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलदीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). प्रस्तु ही नहीं उठते।

UNCTAD

20. श्री R. S. VIDYARTHİ:
श्री KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
श्री N. S. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that curtains worth about Rs. 2 lakhs, crockery worth about Rs. 2 lakhs and chairs at the rate of Rs. 200 per piece were purchased for the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Conference without tenders;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into it; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

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

इस्पात के मूल्य

21. श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी :
श्री कंवर लाल मुप्त :
श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्राले :
श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :
श्री म० सा० सोंधी :

क्या इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ महीनों के पश्चात् इस्पात के मूल्य बढ़ने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इस्पात के मूल्यों को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या इस्पात के मूल्यों में बढ़ने से बहुत सी अन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्य भी बढ़ जायेंगे?

इस्पात, खान तथा घातु मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) 31-1-68 से सभी प्रकार के इस्पात के मूल्यों में 3 रुपये प्रति टन की वृद्धि की गई है जिससे पुनर्वलोकनों को विलेट की सप्लाई नियांत की वस्तुओं के निमाण के लिये की जा सके। ऐसा पता चला है कि संयुक्त संयंव समिति भाड़े में और वृद्धि करने के बारे में भी विचार कर रही है क्योंकि मूल्य में शामिल भाड़े की तुलना में वास्तविक भाड़ा अधिक होता है और भाड़ा समकरण नियंत्रित की बड़ी रकम बकाया हो गई है। भाड़े में सामंजस्य के अतिरिक्त दूसरे कारणों की वजह से इस्पात के भावी मूल्यों के रख के बारे में भविष्यवाणी करना कठिन है।

(ख) आजकल मूल्यों पर कोई सरकारी नियंत्रण नहीं है फिर भी सरकार मूल्यों का सतत पुनरावलोकन करती है और उचित मूल्यों पर माल की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिये उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देती है।

(ग) यह कहना कठिन है कि दूसरी वस्तुओं के मूल्यों पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा क्योंकि यह बाजार की दूसरी बातों पर भी नियंत्रण करता है।

Indian Railways Drawing Staff Association

22. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

SHRI NAMBIAR:

SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3649 on the 8th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the memorandum sent by the Indian Railways Drawing Staff Association regarding the revision of pay scales of Drawing Staff and redressal of other grievances;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). Various demands made in the memorandum have been considered. These related inter alia to increase in pay scales and in the higher grade posts, improvement in the channel of promotion etc. Government see no justification for any further liberalisation.

Enquiry into Missing Cables from Surakachar Colliery

23. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3522 on the 8th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Police have since completed investigations into the missing Russian cables from the stores of the surakachar Colliery;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) when the investigations are likely to be completed?

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

(a) to (d). Madhya Pradesh Police who are investigating in the case, have not completed their investigation. Government of Madhya Pradesh have been requested to have the investigation expedited.

Trade Relations with Pakistan

24. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
 SHRI D. N. DEB:
 SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have offered to discuss the outstanding differences with Pakistan for the restoration of Trade relations between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the response from the Government of Pakistan in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The Government of India, on a number of occasions, have taken with the Government of Pakistan, the question of resumption of trade between the two countries but so far Government of Pakistan has not resumed trade with India.

Trade Agreement with Turkey

25. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
 SHRI D. N. DEB:
 SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached between India and Turkey for the expansion of Trade; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The opportunity provided by the visit of the Turkish Foreign Minister to India in early January was utilised for exchange of views on Indo-Turkish Trade relations with a view to improve mutual trade. No formal trade agreement was, however, signed.

India's Foreign Trade

26. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
 SHRI D. N. DEB:
 SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign trade of India has shown improvements during the last six months;

(b) whether the prospects for the year 1968-69 have been worked out; and

(c) if so, the likely estimates thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir. India's exports including re-exports during April-November, 1967 amounted to Rs. 796.71 crores compared to Rs. 744.99 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year, thereby showing a rise of nearly 7 per cent.

(b) and (c). The prospects of exports during 1968-69 have not yet been worked out in detail, but a series of discussions have been held with trade and industry with a view to fixing industry-wise targets. It is likely that the uptrend in exports witnessed during the later months of the current financial year will continue into 1968-69. The improved prospects in agricultural production and the efforts being made to augment non-traditional exports will help in providing marked stimulus to exports in 1968-69.

UN Help in Export Promotion

27. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
 SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sought assistance from

the United Nations Development Programme to train representatives from public sector industries in specialised techniques of international marketing; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard and the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred with the resultant benefits thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Assistance has been sought from United Nations Development Programme for arranging a 4-month course of training for a total of 120 sales people in specialised techniques of international marketing with emphasis on sales promotion. The sales people to be trained will be selected from public as well as private sector companies manufacturing products have an export potential.

(b) The UN authorities concerned have not so far conveyed approval to the above request. The foreign exchange expenditure estimated around \$3600 (Rs. 27,000) per trainee for a 4-month's period plus 50 per cent of the cost of international travel will be borne by U.N. the balance 50 per cent of the cost of international travel is to be borne by the organisation or industrial unit concerned sponsoring the candidates. The training envisaged will enable Indian export sales executives to know the sophisticated marketing techniques employed by the developed countries and facilitate a better understanding of the markets of the developed countries for Indian products.

Export of Tasar Silk

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

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in the exports of Tasar Silk;

(b) whether it is a fact that an official delegation was sent to find out the causes for decline;

(c) whether the delegation has submitted its reports; and

(d) if so, the main findings thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The report is under compilation.

उन का आयात

29. श्री अश्विनीभूषण बाबरेडी : क्या बांग्लादेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रति वर्ष बूल टाप्स और सादी बूल का कितनी मात्रा में नियांत किया जा रहा है;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में इसका किस आधार पर वितरण किया जाता है;

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सादी बूल से बूल टाप्स बनाने के लिये कितने नये कारखानों को कोटा दिया गया था;

(घ) क्या ऐसे नये कारखाने मध्य प्रदेश हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू और काश्मीर में स्थापित किये गये हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ तो उनमें से प्रत्येक कारखाने को कितना कौटा दिया गया है?

बांग्लादेश मंत्रालय में उर्मिला (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेडी): (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में वास्तविक उपयोक्ता साइंसेसों के बदले में कच्ची उन/टाप्स तथा सादी उन का आयात निम्न प्रकार किया गया :

लाइसेंस देने का वर्ष	कच्ची ऊन/टाप्स आयात मूल्य मूल्य लाख ह० में	सादी आयात मूल्य मूल्य लाख ह० में
अक्टूबर 62/सित० 63	735.838	135.549
अक्टूबर 63/सित० 64	279.651	43.884
अक्टूबर 64/सित० 65	420.523	75.298
अक्टूबर 65/सित० 66	45.000†	2.841†
अक्टूबर 66/सित० 67	722.235*	176.527

प्रैर-सैनिक उपयोग के लिये

(ख) कच्ची ऊन/शाढ़ी ऊन राज्यवार आधार पर वितरित नहीं की जाती। इसका आवंटन अखिल भारतीय आधार पर विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थिति कारखानों की संस्थापित क्षमता और अवधा गत व्यपत के आधार पर किया जाता है। जम्मू तथा काश्मीर को तदर्थं आधार पर आवंटन किया जाता है।

(ग) ऊनी टाप्स शाढ़ी ऊन से नहीं बनाये जाते।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रम्म नहीं उठता।

स्टैनलैस स्टील के बर्तनों का निर्वाचन

30. श्री शशि भूषण बाबरेही : क्या ओखोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलशहीन अली अहमद) :

(क) भारत में स्टैनलैस स्टील के बरेलू बर्तनों का कुल कितने मूल्य का उत्पादन होता है;

(ख) देश में स्टैनलैस स्टील की विलास की अन्य वस्तुओं का कितना उत्पादन हुआ है और उसका अनुमानित मूल्य क्या है;

(ग) कितने कारखानों में स्टैनलैस स्टील के बर्तन बनाए जाते हैं और वे कहाँ कहाँ पर हैं; और

(घ) गत दस वर्षों में स्टैनलैस स्टील की जादरों की कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया गया और उसका मूल्य क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) तथ्य इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं और जानकारी सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विदेशी प्रबन्धक अधिकारी

31. श्री शशि भूषण बाबरेही : क्या ओखोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितनी भारतीय कम्पनियों में विदेशी प्रबन्ध अधिकारी हैं तथा उन भारतीय कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) जिन भारत स्थित विदेशी कम्पनियों में भारतीय प्रबन्ध अधिकारी हैं उनकी संख्या कितनी है; तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं?

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

(क) उ: विदेशी कम्पनियों, तेरह भारतीय कम्पनियों के प्रबन्ध अधिकारी के रूप में, नीचे दिये गये औरे के अनुसार कार्य कर रही हैं।

प्रबन्ध अधिकारी का नाम	प्रबंधित कम्पनियों के नाम
1 ई० आई० डी० सारी लिमिटेड	हरडिलिया फैमीकल्स लिमिटेड
2 जेम्स फिले एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड	1 चम्दानी जूट कम्पनी लिमिटेड
	2 इवान मिल्स लिमिटेड
	3 गोल्ड मोहर मिल्स लिमिटेड
	4 फिले मिल्स लिमिटेड
3 जेम्स वारन एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड	घोलाखात टी कम्पनी लिमिटेड
4 पायर्स लिसले एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड	1 कासासा टी एण्ड प्रोड्यूस कम्पनी लिमिटेड
	2 चम्बरा पीक एस्टेंट्स लिमिटेड
	3 लीस्ला कर्पटीलाई एण्ड प्रोड्यूसर्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड
	4 कोचीन बालावार स्टेट्स लिमिटेड
5 स्टील ब्राइस कम्पनी लिमिटेड	5 कोल कोटागिरी टी एण्ड काफी एस्टेंट्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड
6 स्ट्रीडिश बैच कम्पनी	इण्डो-ब्रार्स पैट्रोलियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड बैस्टन इंडिया बन कम्पनी लिमिटेड

(ब) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के पर्यान्तगत, कोई नहीं।

Recovery of Bombs at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

32. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

SHRI M. L. SONDHI:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:

SHRI N. S. SHARMA:

SHRI MRITYUNJAL PRASAD:

SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conspiracy by a Communist-dominated Union to disrupt the working of and to indulge in acts of violence at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works was detected on the 14th January, 1968;

(b) whether 29 live bombs and a sizeable quantity of materials for manufacturing many more had been seized from one of the workers belonging to the Chittaranjan Locomotive Workers' Labour Union; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) On 1-1-1968 one bomb exploded at 10.00 hour in one of the Railway quarters occupied by a Mistry of the Heavy Machine Shop of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.

(b) Besides 29 live bombs, remnants of exploded bombs inside the kitchen of the quarter, some books and leaflets of the Communist Party of India, some receipts of the Struggle Fund one bottle containing petrol,

packets of chilly powder mixed with sand, packets containing chemical powder, one flag of Communist Party of India and one blood-stained sheet were recovered and seized by the police from the quarter.

(c) Chittaranjan Police registered a case on Crime No. 1 dated 1-1-1968 under Section 6(3) of the Indian Explosives Act. Ten Railway workers and family members of the Mistry have been arrested so far. Explosive Expert has also inspected the spot. Report of the Explosive Expert is awaited and the case is still under investigation by the police.

Pandey Committee on Car Quality

33. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
 SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
 SHRI ANBUCHEZIAN:
 SHRI DEVIKAN:
 SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
 SHRI K. HALDAR:
 SHRI HEM RAJ:
 SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA:
 SHRI G. VISHWANTHAN:
 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
 SHRI M. N. REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 709 on the 15th December, 1967 and state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Pandey Committee on the quality of cars manufactured in the country and whether these have been considered; and

(b) the recommendations accepted and the steps taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The report of the Committee together with Government's decision on the recommendations made in it will be placed on the Table of the House shortly

Controls on Price and Distribution of Cement

34. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
 SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE:
 SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
 SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD:
 SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA:
 SHRI MOHSIN:

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

(a) whether the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has described the decision of Government to reimpose controls on the price and distribution of cement as a retrograde step;

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

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir. But some of the organisations representing Commerce and Industry have represented against the decision of the Government to control and regulate the sale and distribution of cement during 1968.

(b) and (c) The existing arrangements for regulating the distribution of cement through the Cement Corporation of India instead of C.A.C.O. does not amount to a total control and is to continue during 1968. In view of the various organisations would however be kept in view while considering the policy for distribution of cement to be followed in 1969 and onwards.

Export of Tea

35. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
 SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tea exports crossed an all time record of 205 million Kg. in 1967 after a gap of two years;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to keep up the position; and

(c) the efforts made to explore more markets for Indian tea?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The exports of tea during the year 1967 are reported to have exceeded the exports in 1965 and in 1966. Final figures are however awaited.

(b) and (c) The possibility of increasing exports of tea whether to traditional or to new markets, is continuously engaging the attention of Government. The recent downward readjustments of export duties is one such step. The talks which took place between the Governments of India and Ceylon had the same objective in mind. How to increase the export earnings of the developing countries through higher exports at better prices of primary commodities like tea is also engaging the attention of various international organisations including the UNCTAD II which is currently in session.

Capital Punishment for Sabotage on Railways

36. SHRI MAYAVAN:

SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:

SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:

SHRI DEIVEEKAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to introduce legislation during the current session for the capital punishment for sabotage on Railways in the country;

(b) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken;

(c) whether the views of the States have been ascertained in this regard; and

(d) if so, their reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) (b). Yes, but it is not likely to be introduced in the current session.

(c) As the matter falls in the concurrent list of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the Union Government is competent to enact the legislation on the subject.

(d) Does not arise.

Closed and Mismanaged Tea Plantations

37. SHRI MAYAVAN:

SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to take over closed and mismanaged tea plantations in the country;

(b) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken;

(c) the total number of such plantations and the reasons for their closure; and

(d) whether any compensation is proposed to be given to them?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Aerial Mineral Survey

38. SHRIMATI SUSHELA GOPALAN:

SHRI UMANATH:

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

SHRI P. GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an American Company has been given charge for carrying out the said survey;

(b) if so, the name of the American firm; and

(c) the reasons for not giving charge for carrying out the said survey to the Geological Survey of India?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. M/s. Parsons corporation have been engaged as the main contractors. M/s. Aero-Service Corporation, another American company, have been hired by them for the aerial operations work.

(c) The Geological Survey of India do not, at present, have the complete complement of the sophisticated equipment and expertise required for effectively undertaking such airborne geo-physical work.

Railways Guards

39. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4582 on the 15th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the demands of the Railways Guards for the revision of pay scales, Allowances and for improved channel of promotions;

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

(c) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). There is no proposal for revision of pay scales. The position regarding Running Allowances is, however, being enquired into by a Committee.

Optical Instrument Factory, Lucknow

40. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:

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

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3531 on the 8th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether collaboration agreement with M/s. Carl Zeiss Jena, G.D.A for the manufacture of certain scientific instruments including optical instruments has since been finalised;

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

(c) when the agreement is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The Collaboration Agreement between Government Precision Instruments Factory, Lucknow and Messrs. Carl Zeiss Jena, G.D.P. has not yet been finalised. The State Government are pursuing the matter.

Computers in Railways Offices

41. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Railwaymen against the installation of computers in the Railway Offices;

(b) whether he has held talks with officials of the Railwaymen's organisations in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to modify their policy as a result of these talks; and

(d) the cost of purchase, installation and operation of computers so far installed on the Railways?

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

(b) The subject has been discussed in the meetings of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery between the Railway Board and the Organised Labour.

(c) No.

(d) Cost of purchase:

'Nil' as the computers have been taken on hire payable in Indian rupees.

One time installation etc. charges.

About Rs. 12-50 lakhs.

Cost of operation

(covering monthly hire charges and pay and allowances of the staff-Data Processing Managers, System Analysts, Programmers and Console Operators-working computers). About Rs. 4:11 lakhs per mensum.

Loss to Railways due to Riots

42. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the damage suffered by the Railways during the last one year as a result of riots and other similar causes;

(b) the steps taken to prevent such losses, especially those due to riots;

(c) whether the help of the State Governments was sought and obtained during these riots; and

(d) whether such help was useful in preventing the riots?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Rs. 30,22,150 approximately.

(b) The following steps were taken in this regard:-

(i) Railways Protection Force maintained close liaison and cooperation with the State Police.

(ii) Surprise patrolling and pickets at vulnerable points were intensified.

(iii) Government Railways Police, District Police, Reserve Police of the States and Railway Protection Force were detailed to prevent such losses.

(iv) Contingents of Railway Protection Special Force were deployed to guard vital installations and escort some of the important passenger trains

in coordination with Government Railway Police.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

Tata Iron and Steel Company

43. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tata Iron and Steel Company had sought Government's permission to extend their plant capacity by four million tonnes;

(b) if so, when and whether the permission was granted;

(c) whether Government are aware that the expansion programme has since been shelved; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) and (b). In 1965 the Government had generally approved the proposals of Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. for expansion from 2 million to 4 million tonnes of ingots per annum.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. had reported that the principal reason for the abandonment of their proposed expansion was the extremely heavy cost of the expansion project and the financial burden which it would impose on the company and their shareholders.

Import of Deniers

44. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of finer deniers of man-made fibers imported by the State Trading Corporation during 1967;

(b) the quantity and the price at which it was sold;

(c) whether such finer deniers of yarn are also manufactured locally and if so, the quantity produced, the price at which the indigenous goods are sold and the companies that produce the stuff indigenously; and

(d) whether Government propose to stop the import of finer denier of yarn?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-21/68].

Indo-German Trade

45 SHRI CHENGALARAYA NAIDU:
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement made by Dr. J. M. Hanck, Editor of West Germany's largest financial daily *Handelsblatt* suggesting certain measures to boost the Indo-German trade;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered his suggestions;

(c) how far they have been accepted by Government; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to improve the trade between the two countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). Dr. J. M. Hunck published an article in the Indian Press on the occasion of the visit of the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany in November, 1967. In this article he drew attention to some of the factors that impeded the growth of our exports and reduced the scope for collaboration with West Germany. His analysis have been noted and will be given due consideration in relevant context. Steps have been taken from time to time to remove existing han-

dicaps and make our goods more competitive both price-wise and quality-wise. Some of these steps are quality control and pre-shipment inspection, export promotion through organisation of India fortnights and participation in exhibitions, market research, exchange of delegations etc. In the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, a special scheme is already in the process of implementation for identifying those engineering items which have possibilities of growth in the German market and orienting production to exports.

Trade Agreement with U.S.S.R.

46. SHRI CHENGALARAYA

NAIDU:

SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:
SHRI PILOO MODY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement on the pattern of commodity exchange between India and U.S.S.R. for 1968 has been signed;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement; and

(c) the total increase in trade between the two countries during 1968?

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

(b) The lists of commodities to be exchanged between India and USSR during 1968 have been finalised. Principal items to be exported from India to USSR during 1968 are traditional goods like tea, coffee, spices, mica, de-oiled cakes etc., in addition to many kinds of manufactured goods including leather shoes, ready-made garments, bed-linen, woollen knitwear, spectacle frames, enamel for wire, rolled steel products, accumulators, automobile tyres and tubes etc. USSR will supply Fertilisers, sulphur, rolled steel products, tin plates, chemicals, dye-intermediates, raw asbestos, wood-pulp, newsprint, machinery and equipment, spares and components for Soviet

Assisted Projects, tractors, machine tools, ball, roller and taper bearings etc.

(c) Trade between India and U.S.S.R. during 1968 is expected to be of the order of Rs. 300 crores as compared to our expectation of Rs. 280 crores in 1967. This, however, is a large increase as compared to the actual turn-over of Rs. 198 crores during 1966.

Ticketless Travel on South Central Railway

47. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the South-Central Railway Staff made massive checks on ticketless travellers during July-September, 1967;

(b) if so, the total amount collected by way of penalty and fine;

(c) the number of persons prosecuted and convicted; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to check ticketless travel?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Normal check were conducted on ticketless travel during July to September 1967 on S. C. Railway.

(b) Amounts realised during the above mentioned checks were as under:

Penalty	— Rs. 1,36,791.67
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Fine	— Rs. 1,396.05
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(c) Number of persons prosecuted and convicted was as under:

Prosecuted	— 3,234
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Convicted	— 1,758
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(d) Frequent checks including magisterial checks are being conducted to minimise ticketless travel. Educative propaganda is also being undertaken in this connection.

Reversion of Travelling Ticket Examiners

48. SHRI NAMBIAR:

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Travelling Ticket Examiners have been reverted as Ticket Collectors after 5 years of service in the Olavakkot Division;

(b) if so, the number of reverted Travelling Ticket Examiners; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

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

Purchase of Jute by S.T.C.

49. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2626 on the 1st December, 1967 and state:

(a) the total quantity of jute purchased by the State Trading Corporation until now and the rates at which purchased;

(b) the prevalent prices of raw jute since October, 1967; and

(c) whether the present low price of jute is adversely affecting acreage of jute cultivation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) So far, the State Trading Corporation has purchased a total quantity of 340,300 maunds of jute from different States. The purchase price is the derivative price for the secondary markets based on the minimum support price of Rs. 40 per maund for Bottom Grade of Assam Variety of Jute delivered at Calcutta.

(b) Quotations for Bottom Grade of Assam variety of jute at Calcutta were as follows:

	(In Rs per Maund)	
	Maximum	Minimum
October, 1967	40.00	39.00
November, 1967	39.50	36.00
December, 1967	40.00	38.00
January, 1968	41.00	39.50
As on 7th Feb., 1968	41.00	

(c) No, Sir.

Blocking of Wagons in Howrah Railway Yard

50. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 868 on the 22nd December, 1967 and state:

(a) who was responsible for not removing the consignments and thereby blocking the release of wagons: and

(b) the action taken against the consignee and the officers concerned for the same?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The consignees were responsible for not removing the consignments, except in respect of certain maize consignments delivery of which was withheld by the Railway officials at Howrah as the consignments were booked in contravention of the Northern Inter-Zonal Maize (Movement Control) Order, 1967.

(b) wherever possible, notices under Section 56 of the Indian Railways Act were served on the parties appearing entitled to the goods. Demurrage and wharfage were also levied. In respect of maize consignments, no action was taken against the consignees or the Railway officials at Howrah as neither of them could be blamed for non-removal of the consignments.

Electrification of Sabarmati-Bombay Railway Line

51. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount estimated to be spent on the electrification of Sabarmati-Bombay line on the Western Railway;

(b) the time schedule fixed, stage-wise, to complete the scheme;

(c) the progress achieved so far;

(d) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of funds during the current year, the progress is lowered down for the last six months; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to provide sufficient fund to complete the scheme as per time schedule fixed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Rs. 27 crores approximately.

(b) No target date has so far been fixed for the completion of the scheme. However, the electrification work is expected to be completed in 1972.

(c) The Abstract Estimate for the electrification of the section has been sanctioned. The detailed survey of the route has made good progress. Tenders for the supply and erection of overhead equipment on the section have also been invited recently.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Powerlooms in Gujarat

52. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2783 on the 1st December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to reserve some quota of powerlooms for the Scheduled Castes engaged in the Handloom and tanning industries

in Gujarat State, who have become jobless as a result of mechanisation;

(b) whether Government propose to extend monetary help to such persons to enable them to purchase and to run powerloom industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof; and whether any alternative proposals to provide jobs to these people is under consideration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). A quota of 3,200 powerlooms has been allotted to the State of Gujarat for installation during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Allotment of the powerlooms has been left to the discretion of State Government Financial assistance by Government for setting up powerlooms is confined to the Co-operative sector. Individuals can obtain financial assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act and from financial institutions in the State.

As regards proposals for providing alternative occupation, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

पूर्णे रेलवे के दानापुर डिवीजन के लोको विभाग में रिक्त पद

53. श्री रामाबद्दार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्णे रेलवे के दानापुर डिवीजन में इंजन ड्राइवर, लाप्टर, कायरमैन, सेकण्ड फायरमैन तथा क्लीनरों के कितने पद रिक्त हैं।

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इन पदों पर कितने कर्मचारी अस्थायी रूप में कितने समय से कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन पदों पर अस्थायी रूप से कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को उच्च श्रेणी के पदों पर विदोन्नत करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु० पुनादा) :

(क) से (ङ). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और समाप्ति पर रख दी जाएगी ।

जमालपुर सोको शैड

54. श्री रामाबद्दार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वे रेलवे के जमालपुर लंको शैड के कर्मचारियों ने 2 दिसंबर, 1967 को भूख हड्डताल की थी ;

(ख) क्या डिविजनल सुपरिंटेंडेंट के अधिकारियों पर कर्मचारियों ने अपनी भूख हड्डताल तथा प्रत्यक्ष अंदोलन त्याज दिये थे ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु० पुनादा) :

(क) जो हाँ, उनमें से कुछ ने ।

(ख) प्रदर्शनकारियों ने बिना शतं के 15-12-67 को भूख हड्डताल और अन्दोलन समाप्त कर दिया ।

(ग) सचाल नहीं उठता ।

गवा का सोको शैड

55. श्री रामाबद्दार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वे रेलवे में गया स्थित लोको शैड के कर्मचारियों ने 13 जनवरी, 1968 को हड्डताल की थी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस हड्डताल के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई जांच की है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ज्ञारा क्या है ;

(घ) इस हड्डताल के सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और इनमें लोकों के कितने कर्मचारी हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार लोकों कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध दायर किये गये मुकदमे को वापस लेने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मू. पुनार्जा) :

(क) से (घ). ऐसी कोई हड्डताल नहीं हुई थी ऐंकिन यह रिपोर्ट मिली है कि गया लोको शैड के कर्मचारियों ने इस आरोप पर कि कर्मचारियों के एक सदस्य को अपमानित किया गया है एक यात्री गाड़ी के चलने में बाधा डाली। पुलिस ने 26 लोको कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार किया है जिन पर भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 143/342 अथवा भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 121 के अधीन मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है।

(ङ) रेलवे ने लोको शैड के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कोई मुकदमा दायर नहीं किया है।

Thacker, Committee's Report

56. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI K. N. PANDEY:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

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

(a) whether the Thacker Committee, which was asked to conduct an enquiry into the licences issued to the Birla Group of firms has submitted its report; and

(b) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted?

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

The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Thacker has not so far submitted its report.

(b) The report is expected to be submitted in the next few months.

Sick Textile Mills

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

(a) whether the sick Textile Mills have since been taken over by Government;

(b) if so, the number and names of such mills;

(c) the number of those which have not been taken over; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). Presumably the Hon'ble Member by "Sick textile mills" means cotton textile mills in difficulties on account of financial stringency or inefficient management. On the basis of the reports of the Investigation Committees appointed under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act Government have from time to time been taking over such mills and at present there are 12 mills under the Authorised Controllers/Authorised Managing Agents. A statement of such mills is attached. The future of these and any other mills to be taken over hereafter under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act will be determined in terms of the provisions of the Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Act, 1967, which enables Government to acquire or control such undertakings.

Statement

(1) Model Mills Ltd., Nagpur.

(2) R. S. R. G. Mohta Spg. Wvg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Akola.

(3) Pratap Spg. Wvg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Amalner.

(4) Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills Ltd., Rajnandgaon.

(5) India United Mills Ltd., Bombay.

(6) Muir Mills Ltd., Kanpur.

(7) The new Bhopal Textile Mills Ltd., Bhopal.

(8) Hira Mills Ltd., Ujjain.

(9) The Aurangabad Mills Ltd., Aurangabad.

(10) The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd., Indore.

(11) Sri Bharathi Mills Ltd., Pondicherry.

(12) Mahalaxmi Mills Ltd., Beawar.

Strike Notice by Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Railwaymen's Union

58. SHRI UMANATH:

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Railwaymen's Union had given notice for one day token strike on the 16th January, 1968;

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

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

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Subsidy to Exporters

59. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO: SHRI P. K. DEO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and

Industry has urged Government to provide compensation to the Indian exporters for the difference in the ocean freight in exports;

(b) whether the Chamber has also brought to the notice of Government the delay in the lifting of the cargo at port towns; and

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

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

(c) The matter is receiving attention.

Name Plates at Stations in Tamilnad

60. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the name plates of almost all the Railway stations in Tamilnad put in Hindi have been defaced;

(b) whether Government are also aware that thousands of pilgrims are put to inconvenience due to that; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to restore Hindi name boards?

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

(b) Complaints of inconvenience caused to passengers by obliteration of station names in Devnagari script have not yet been received.

(c) Due to the prevailing abnormal situation, it is not considered advisable to rewrite station names in Devnagari script in Tamilnad, at present.

Mineral Wealth in Haryana and Goa

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal to survey the mineral wealth in Haryana and Goa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A general geological survey and preliminary mineral assessment of Haryana State has been completed. As a result of work carried out, some minerals, of which iron ores and limestones are of economic importance, have been recorded. The Geological Survey of India proposes to carry out mineral investigation in Mohindergarh district.

Detailed geological mapping and preliminary mineral survey of Goa was taken up in 1962 by Geological Survey of India with particular attention to the iron and manganese ores. The preliminary survey is completed. The iron ores are distributed in a general NW-SE belt, over a length of about 95 km., extending from Raibagha in the northwest to Salginim in the SE. The manganese deposits of Goa belong to the lateritoid type and almost all the deposits contain some iron in them. Limestone rich in magnesia extends from North of Vangunim to Ivrem Curdo in the north eastern part of Goa. The limestone is not, however, suitable for use in blast furnace or cement manufacture.

The Geological Survey of India also proposes to carry out investigation in detail by large scale mapping, pitting and trenching for bauxite and pyrite near Betul in Goa during the field season 1967-68.

लम्बे रेशे की रुई का उत्पादन

62. श्री मधु लिम्बे : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लम्बे रेशे की रुई का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से किये गये प्रयत्नों के परिणाम-स्वरूप राज्यवार कितने एकल भूमि पर इन किस्म की रुई की खेतों की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या आयातित रुई पर शुल्क लगाने तथा निर्यात संबंधित की बजाय लम्बे रेशे को रुई का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये इसका प्रयोग करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाही कुरैशी) : (क) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और इस पटल पर रख दो जायेगी।

(ख) और (ग). रुई का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए पक्के कार्य-क्रम पहिले ही प्रारम्भ किया जा चुका है, और इनके अतिरिक्त ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां जल की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित हो वहां लम्बे रेशे की रुई का उत्पादन अधिकतम करने के लिये विशेष कार्यक्रम तयार किये गये हैं। भारतीय सूती पकड़ा गिल संघ द्वारा स्वेच्छिक आवधार पर एकत्र किया जाने वाला प्रीमियम निर्यात संबंधित के आवश्यक प्रयोजन को पूरा करता है और उन्हें अतिरिक्त इस सन्दर्भ में आयातित रुई पर शुल्क लगाना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता।

मुंगेर से दानापुर तक रेलगाड़ी

63. श्री मधु लिम्बे : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह न्तर है कि मुंगेर (पूर्व रेलवे) से जमालपुर तक जाने वाली रेलगाड़ी, जो जमालपुर रात को 10 बजकर 52 मिनट पर पहुंचती है, के यात्रियों को पटना, दानापुर के लिये गाड़ी रात को 2 बजकर 47 मिनट पर मिलती है और उन्हें इससे काफी असुविधा होती है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार 10 बजकर 52 मिनट पर पहुंचने वाली मुंगेर से दानापुर वाली गाड़ी में एक तीनरे दर्जे का डिब्बा लगाने का है जो मुंगेर-जमालपुर गाड़ी से जमालपुर में अलग कर दिया जायेगा

और हावड़ा-दानापुर यात्री गाड़ी में जोड़ दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेस्टवे मंत्री (श्री बी. मु. मुनाबा) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1967 किये गये विश्लेषण से पता चला है कि मुनोर से पटना क्षेत्र के लिए इस गाड़ी से यात्रा करने वाले तभी दर्जों के सीधे जाने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या का दैनिक ग्रोथ एक से कम है । इतः एक सीधा त्वारी डिब्बा चलाने का ग्रोथित्य नहीं है ।

Import of Raw Materials or Small Scale Industries

64. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the needs of the imported raw materials in the small-scale sector of industries have been met since the announcement of the Import Trade Control Order;

(b) the percentage of capacity of this sector still lying idle for want of imported or scarce raw materials; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to bring about an improvement in the situation?

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

Tea Board Warehouses at Calcutta

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

(a) whether the Tea Board's recommendation to run the new ware-

house at Calcutta has since been received by Government;

- (b) if so, the nature thereof; and
- (c) the decision taken in the matter?

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

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

Export of Iron Ore

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal under consideration to promote the export of iron ore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have set targets for achieving an export capacity of 25 million tonnes per annum by the end of the Fourth Plan. The schemes for expanding mining and railway capacity for achieving this target have been taken in hand. Mechanical ore loading facilities have been provided at some of the major ports. Where such facilities are not in existence, schemes have been taken up to speed for loading through mechanical process.

Licences for Manufacture of Tyres

67. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

SHRI BABURAO PATEL:

SHRI RAM CHARAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of scooter and motor-cycle tyres in the country driving all available stocks into the black-market;

(b) whether to supply the ever-increasing demand for these tyres,

Government propose to permit expansion of the present manufacturing units or encourage the establishment of new manufacturing units exclusively for these tyres;

(c) the number of tyres and value of scooter and motor cycle tyres required during the last 3 years and the demand likely in the next 3 years; and

(d) whether Government have any policy in regard to these tyres and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Government are aware of the short-

age of scooter and motor cycle tyres in the country. Steps are being taken to augment the production of these tyres with a view to making them available to consumers at reasonable prices.

(b) The Automobile Tyre and Tube Industry has been removed recently from the banned list for the purpose of establishing further capacity for the manufacture of these tyres.

(c) The production of scooter and motor cycle tyres and their ex-factory value during the last three years is as under:

Year	Production of tyres for		Combined ex-factory value
	Scooters	Motor cycles	
1965	146,114	81,006	1,06,85,068
1966	150,858	72,747	1,20,98,653
1967	144,609	68,801	1,13,40,350

The demand for scooter and motor cycle tyres during 1968 is estimated to be 250,000 nos., and 85,000 nos., respectively. The demand is estimated to go up to 450,000 nos. and 150,000 nos., for the scooter and motor cycle tyres respectively.

(d) Automobile Tyre Industry is a priority industry and all encouragement is given to step up the production of these tyres.

Small Car

68. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:
SHRI TULSIDAS JADHAV:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI MOHSIN:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI M. N. REDDY:
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:

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

(a) whether Government have finalised the proposal to manufacture small car in the public sector in the country;

(b) if so, the estimated value fixed for the same;

(c) the site proposed for the same; and

(d) the funds allotted for the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

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

Passenger Amenities

69. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to provide editorial amenities to the third class passengers during the current years;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to avoid over-crowding on

the Northern Railway during the current year and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken to improve sanitation in railway trains and platform during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-22/67.]

(b) Yes, 34 trains have been introduced/extended and the loads of 45 trains augmented during the period from 1st April to 31st December, 1967.

(c) Arrangements are provided at all train starting stations for all passenger trains rakes to be thoroughly cleaned and properly disinfected. The cleanliness of coaches in trains is also attended to at all important stations through which trains pass.

Safaiwalas are posted at all stations to ensure cleanliness of station premises including platforms. Their work is supervised by Station Masters. At important stations Sanitary Inspectors have been posted for this purpose. Necessary instructions have been issued to Inspectors and Station Masters to ensure that proper sanitation is maintained in the railway trains as well as in station premises.

Inspections on the sanitation aspect were intensified during the current year.

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Railway Stores Purchased from U.S.A.

70. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of railway stores purchased from U.S.A. and other countries during the current year;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of these stores could be produced in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to make the country self-sufficient in the matter of railway stores?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Rs. 16.95 crores' worth of orders have been placed during the period from 1.4.1967 to 31.12.1967.

(b) No. All proposals for import from any country are examined from indigenous angle and import is permitted only when no suitable indigenous substitutes are available except in special cases e.g., where import may be part of an overall package scheme etc.

(c) The steps taken are outlined in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-23/68.]

India's Trade Agreement

71. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the major trade agreements concluded between India and other foreign countries during the current year; and

(b) their likely effects on the Indian economy and trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Major trade agreements/arrangements were concluded between India and the following countries during the current year:—

(i) Iran

(ii) Afghanistan

(iii) Republic of Brazil (This is still to be ratified).

(b) The agreements are likely to increase. India's trade with these countries but it is too early to assess the exact effects on India's economy.

Committee on Passenger Amenities

74. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government to go into the question of amenities to the passengers has submitted its report;

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

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Not yet. The Report is expected within a few days.

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

रेलवे वर्कसं यूनियन, वाराणसी

75. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गाड़ी, टिकट क्लैबरों, ड्राइवरों आदि ने, जो रेलवे वर्कसं यूनियन, वाराणसी, उत्तर रेलवे के सदस्य हैं, सरकार को अपनी मांगों का एक ज्ञापन-पत्र भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उनकी मांगों को कहां तक पूरा किया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० श० पुनाचा) : (क) वाराणसी स्थित विसा यूनियन में गाड़ी, टिकट क्लैबरों, ड्राइवरों आदि की मांगों का कोई ज्ञापन नहीं मिला है। सच बात तो यह है कि उत्तर रेलवे में "रेलवे वर्कसं यूनियन, वाराणसी" नाम से कोई यूनियन नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). उबाल नहीं उठता।

कपड़ा बिले

76. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में कितनी कितनी तथा कौन कौन सी कपड़ा मिलें हैं तथा वे कहां-बहां पर हैं ;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में सरकार ने इन मिलों को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की और इस से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई ; और

(ग) ऐसी प्रत्येक मिल में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शही करेशी) : (क) में (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पठन तर रख दी जायेगी।

काली मिर्च, मेवों आदि के नियांत के लिये लाइसेंस

77. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में कितने व्यापारियों को काली मिर्च और मेवों आदि के नियांत के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये थे और उनके लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई थी ;

(ख) इस अवधि में जिन व्यापारियों को नियमित रूप से लाइसेंस जारी किये गये थे उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में कितने व्यापारियों ने लाइसेंस के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिये थे और उनमें से कितने व्यापारियों को वास्तव में लाइसेंस जारी किये गये थे ; और

(घ) कितने व्यापारियों ने उनको फलों तथा मेवों आदि के नियांत के लाइसेंस न मिलने के बारे में, शिकायतें की हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शही करेशी) : मेवों तथा काली मिर्च के नियांत पर नियंत्रण

नहीं है और निर्यात के लिये लाइसेंस देने प्रीर विदेशी मुद्रा के नियन्त्रन करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Woollen Industry in Ludhiana

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the possibility of complete ruin of Ludhiana's small-scale woollen manufacturers as a result of the setting up of large scale hosiery plants; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to protect Ludhiana's small-scale woollen industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Government are not aware of any proposal to set up new large hosiery plants. The hosiery industry in Ludhiana has all along consisted of small, medium and big units, and size has not affected its efficiency. The quota which was given to these units on the basis of consumption is, however, being progressively reduced in the case of the bigger units with a view to narrow the existing gap between the minimum and maximum quotas.

(b) Does not arise.

दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे के तिलाटी स्टेशन पर मालगाड़ी को दुर्घटना

79. श्री श्रोकार लाल बेरवा: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 2 जनवरी, 1968 को दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे में तिलाटी स्टेशन पर एक मालगाड़ी दुर्घटनाप्रस्त हो गई थी जिसमें इंजन के ड्राइवर और उसके साथी की घटना स्थल पर ही मर्त्यु हो गई थी, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मू. मुनाबा): (क) जी हां इस दुर्घटना में ड्राइवर और सहायक ड्राइवर की मृत्यु हो गयी थी। अन्य किसी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु नहीं हुई।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच की जा रही है। लेकिन जाहिरा तौर पर ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि दुर्घटना रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण हुई थी।

हाथरस स्टेशन का लूटा जाना

80. श्री श्रोकार लाल बेरवा: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 जनवरी, 1968 को डाकुओं ने हाथरस स्टेशन को लूटा, स्टेशन मास्टर और असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर को घायल किया तथा नकदी तथा टिकट लेकर भाग गये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मू. मुनाबा): (क) श्रीर (ख). 28-12-67 की रात को पूरा स्टेशन पर जो हाथरस से ग्रामला स्टेशन है, डकैती की एक घटना हुई। जिस समय सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर और उनके साथ एक भारिक ड्रेप्टी पर थे तो देशी पिस्तौल, एक नली वाली बन्दूक और लाठियों से लैस चार व्यक्ति 00.40 बजे के लगभग सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्यालय में छूट आये और तिजोरी की चाबियां मांगने लगे। डर के मारे स्टेशन मास्टर ने टिकट-ट्यूब की चाबि य हवाले कर दी। टिकट-ट्यूब में 27 रुपये 70 पैसे थे। उसके बाद डकैतों ने पिल्ली तारीख में इकट्ठा हुई नकदी की मांग की, जिसे भेजा नहीं गया था। जब सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर ने कहा कि उसके पास भीर कोई चाबी नहीं है तो उस पर लाठी का बार किया गया और उसकी बर्दी उत्तरवा ली गयी। उसके बाद,

तीन अपराधी उसे स्टेशन मास्टर के क्वार्टर पर ले गये । सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर के पुकारने पर स्टेशन मास्टर बाहर आ गये और पिस्तौल के जांघ पर उन्हें अपराधियों के साथ चल पड़ने और मुहरबन्द बंडल में रखी हुई 707 रुपये की नकदी उनके हवाले करने को विवश होना पड़ा । उसके बाद, लूटी हुई नकदी, पुरा से मैनपुरी के 15 टिकट अन्य स्टेशन अभिलेख और सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर की वर्दी की चीजों को लेकर डकैत स्टेशन से चले गये ।

अलीगढ़ की सरकारी रेलवे स्पुलिस ने 30-12-1967 को भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 394 के अधीन अपराध सं० 183 का मामला दर्ज किया था । अभी तक एक आदमी गिरफ्तार हुआ है और पुलिस अभी मामले की जांच-पढ़ताल कर रही है । अभी कोई सम्पत्ति बरामद नहीं हुई है ।

राजस्वान के कोटा और अन्य स्टेशनों से कर्ज की टाइलों का निर्यात

81. श्री औंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बता की कृपाने करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह नस्त है कि राजस्वान के कोटा तथा अन्य नगरों से पानिश क; हुए तथा बिना पालिश कुछ टाइलें निर्यात की जा रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दोनों किस्म की टाइलें बाजार में तृष्णक-पृष्ठक बंची जाती हैं ;

(ग) क्या दोनों किस्म की टाइलों की आड़े को दरें जिन जिन हैं और यदि हां, तो उनमें कितना अन्तर है ; और

(घ) 1966-67 में रायगंज और अवानी केन्द्रों से पानिश की हुई और बिना पालिश कर्ज की टाइलों से कितनी राजि बमूल हुई ?

लवे नंदी (श्री च० श० पुरावा) :

(क) राजस्वान के कोटा या अन्य स्टेशनों

से बिना पालिश क; हुई या पालिश को हुई कर्ज का टाइलें दुरु नहीं को जातीं । लेहिन कोटा डिवीजन के रायगंज मंडी स्टेशन से कर्ज पर बिठाने के लिए इस्तेमाल होने वाली विभिन्न आकारों में कटी हुई पत्थर की नित्यियां बुँड़ों को जाती हैं । पत्थर की इन सिल्लियों में से कुछ पालिश की हुई होती है ।

(ख) पालिश की हुई या बिना पालिश को हुजाई पत्थर की सिल्लियां भिसेज्जे रूप में ४५ तात्त्व बुँड़ों को जाती हैं । यह कहना कठिन है कि वे बाजार में अलग-अलग बेचों जाती हैं या नहीं ।

(ग) पत्थर की नित्यियों के लिए माल भाड़ा वही है, जाहे वे पालिश की हुई हों या बिना पालिश की हुई । प्रभार्य दर फुटकर में ५०-सी और मालदिव्या भार में ३५-ए है ।

(घ) कर्ज के लिए इस्तेमाल होने वाली पत्थर की नित्यियों के अलग-अलग आकड़े नज़रबद्ध नहीं हैं । 1966-67 में रायगंज मंडी से पत्थर का कुल यातायात जिसमें इन प्रकार की नित्यियां भी जामिल हैं, 1,43,961 मोटरिक टन या और उनसे कुल 37,07,196 रुपये राजस्व प्राप्त हुए ।

भवानी मंडो में इन प्रकार का कोई यातायात नहीं हुआ ।

कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन

82. श्री औंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह नस्त है कि कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन पर तोःदो श्रेणी का कोई प्रतीक्षा एवं विश्राम कक्ष नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां पर प्रथम श्रेणी के और प्रतीक्षा कक्षों तथा विकास कक्षों की आवश्यकता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रतीक्षा कक्ष तथा विश्राम कक्ष बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्य हो करने का विचार है और इस कार्य में कितना तम्य लबने की सम्भावना है ?

रेतवं भवते (अ) ब० म० शु० शुनाका) :

(क) जो नहीं। कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन पर तीसरे दर्जे का एक प्रतीक्षालय पहले से है।

(ख) जो नहीं। अभी नहीं, क्योंकि वर्तमान मुविवाएं पर्याप्त जमानी जाता है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं पूछता।

Import Licences for Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers

83. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI VISAWANATHA MENN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Indian Sea-food Exporters Association, Cochin asking for the grant of import licences for deep sea fishing trawlers; and

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

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

(b) The representation is still under consideration of the Government.

Export of Tyre Cord

84. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to promote export of tyre cord, an agreement has been concluded with Poland;

(b) if so, the names of Polish and Indian firms representing the two countries and other details of the agreement;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to the world glut in tyre cord, the Indian exports could only be affected at a substantial loss and whether Government propose to grant any export subsidy;

(d) whether the export of tyre cord is likely to affect domestic prices of tyres; and

(e) whether the possibilities of utilising the cord in some other industries have been considered and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No agreement for the export of rayon tyre cord has been concluded at Government to Government level. This item has, however, been included in the list of commodities exportable from India to Poland during 1968.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir. One unit in collaboration with a Canadian firm is registered for the production of cord strappings.

Operation of Steel Plants

85. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a symposium on the economics of installation and operation of Steel Plants in developing countries was recently held in Delhi;

(b) if so, the countries which participated and the suggestions made in the symposium; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHENNA REDDY): (a) to (c). A Symposium on the "Economics of Installation and Operation of Steel Plants in the Developing Countries" was held in Jamshedpur between January 30, 1968 and February 3, 1968. Apart from India, delegates from the Iron and Steel Institute of Latin America par-

ticipated in the Symposium at the invitation of the Indian Institute of Metals. The Indian Institute of Metals is a private Association of Metallurgist registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913. The proceedings of the Symposium have not yet been received by Government.

Cooper Allen Co., Kanpur

86. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British India Corporation is going to close down their unit named the Cooper Allen Co., Kanpur which is the biggest leather factory in India and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government were approached by the management of the company with a proposal to take it over and if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to keep the factory running in view of its importance and to save thousands of workers being thrown out of job?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED)
 (a) The Cooper Allen Unit of the British India Corporation Limited suffered considerable losses over a period of years on account of several factors including absence of, or diminution in, orders for supplying defence requirements, old and obsolete machinery etc. The management of the Company has, therefore, been considering the necessity of disposing of or closing down this unit for some time past but it has been advised to defer the matter.

(b) and (c). Various proposals have been made with regard to future running of this concern. The entire matter is under consideration.

Indian Property Seized by Pakistan

87. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 570 on the 8th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made to recover the ships and properties seized by Pakistan during the last conflict;

(b) if so, the particulars of the claims realised; and

(c) if not, the manner in which Government propose to deal with the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The Government of India is still pursuing their efforts with the Government of Pakistan for the mutual restoration of the properties seized by either country.

Abolition of Export Duty on Jute Goods

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during last decade, while Pakistan's share in the export of jute goods has increased from 7 per cent to nearly 30 per cent, India's share during the same period has fallen from 83 per cent to 6 per cent;

(b) whether the industry has requested a phased abolition of export duty on jute goods so as to make them more competitive in the world market; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) It is true that relatively speaking, Pakistan's share as a percentage of world trade in jute goods has increased over the decade ending 1967. Quantitatively, the total exports of these goods from India

had increased from 847,300 tonnes in 1957-58 to 950,200 tonnes in 1964-65 and was only 734,200 tonnes in 1966-67 when the industry was facing difficulties.

(b) and (c). In line with Government's general policy to keep performance of exports under constant review and in the light of various representations, including from the industry, for duty concession export duties have been reduced with effect from 7-2-68 on hessian saoking and specialities by Rs. 250, Rs. 200 and Rs. 600 per tonne respectively.

Joint Plant Committee

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee has been appointed to go into the question of reorganisation of the functions and set up of the Joint Plant Committee;

(b) why the constitution of the committee was found necessary even after a high power committee headed by Shri Khadilkar had submitted a report on this subject;

(c) what new grounds will be covered by the new committee; and

(d) how many of the recommendations of the Khadilkar Committee have been accepted for implementation?

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

(b) and (c). The Study Team headed by Shri R. K. Khadilkar, which was appointed to go into the working of the Iron and Steel Controller's Organisation, submitted the first part of their report on the production, price and distribution of indigenous steel in May, 1968. Since then, there have been complaints about the working of the Joint Plant Committee and the effectiveness of its regulation over the producers.

The Standing Committee of the Iron and Steel Advisory Council accordingly set up a Committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Iron and Steel to go into the question.

(d) In part I, there were 59 recommendations, of which only one was not accepted and the others have been accepted for implementation, some with minor modifications. Similarly, in part II there were 66 recommendations, of which only 2 were not accepted and the others were accepted for implementation, some with minor modifications.

Chairman of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an ex-Minister has been appointed as Chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi; and

(b) if so, the reasons for appointing a non-technical person in this undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The appointment of Chairman has not yet been finalised;

(b) Does not arise.

Bokaro Steel Project

97. SHRI ONKAR SINGH:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 855 on the 22nd December, 1967 and state:

(a) the details of the order given to different parties for construction materials and equipment required by the Bokaro Steel Project; and

(b) whether government have received any complaints regarding these orders?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) Details of orders placed for steel structurals required for Bokaro Steel Plant are given below:

Name of the firm on whom orders placed by Hindustan Steel works Construction Limited	Quantity for which orders placed	(in tonnes)
1. Messrs. Consolidated Engineering Co., New Delhi . . .	5,600	
2. " Siesta Industrial & Trading Corporation, Bombay . .	3,000	
3. " Hindustan Developmen Corporation, Calcutta . .	1,000	
4. " Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur. .	2,200	
5. " Kaveri Structurals, Madras . .	7,236	
6. " Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. Tungabhadra . .	2,530	
7. " Arthur Butler & Co., Calcutta . .	6,650	
8. " Bharat Industrial Works, Bhilai . .	6,650	
9. " Central India Machinery Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bharatpur . .	8,400	
10. " Modern Indian Construction Co. Ltd., Calcutta . .	10,000	
11. " Andhra Foundry & Machine Co. Limited, Secunderabad. .	4,070	
12. " Hindustan Motors Ltd. Calcutta . .	6,404	
13. " Hindustan Develop- ment Corporation, Calcutta . .	8,573	
14. " Prem Engineering Works, Meerut . .	9,900	
15. " Triveni Structurals, Naini, Allahabad . .	4,894	
16. " New Standard En- gineering Co. Ltd, Bombay . .	10,085	

In addition, Bokaro Steel Limited have also placed the following orders for steel structurals:

1. Messrs. Tjazhpromexport, Moscow, USSR .	17,700
2. " Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi .	32,000
3. " Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur .	4,920

(b) Yes, Sir. Complaints were received from some fabricators who were not awarded any work. The prices quoted by them were, however, found to be much higher as compared to the quotations from others to whom work had been awarded.

Fifth Steel Plant

92. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for the establishment of the fifth steel plant in South India; and

(b) if so, what will be its outlay?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) No, Sir. The question of setting up of the Fifth Steel Plant is still under consideration. It has to be examined along with other projects, in the light of the overall demand for steel and the resources available for the implementation of the development programmes in the country as a whole.

(b) Does not arise.

रेल दुर्घटनायें

93. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भद्रौरिया : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967 में कितनी रेल दुर्घटनायें हुई और उनमें से ऐसी कितनी दुर्घटनायें हुई जिनमें एक या अधिक अवक्षिप्तयों की मृत्यु हुई अथवा उन्हें चोट आई; और

(ख) क्या इन बात का कोई निश्चित सुराग मिला है कि इन रेल दुर्घटनाओं में राजनीति शरारतियों तथा विदेशी एजेंटों का हाथ था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इनका व्यापार क्या है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री देव मुमुक्षु) :

(क) 1967 में भारत की राजकारी रेलों पर गाड़ियों के टकराने, गाड़ियों के पटरी से उत्तर जाने, समपारों पर गाड़ियों का सड़क यातायात से टकरा जाने और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की 1,128 गाड़ी दुर्घटनाएं हुईं। इनमें से 129 दुर्घटनाओं में लोग हताहत हुए।

(ख) दृष्टिपूर्वक दुर्घटनाएं नोड-फोड को कार्रवाई के कारण हुईं, लेकن ऐसे कोई निश्चित संकेत नहीं मिले जिनसे यह पता चले कि इनमें से 1128 दुर्घटनाएं में राजनीतिक शरारतियों और/या विदेशी एजेंटों का हाथ था।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

कोयला ढोने वाली माल-गाड़ियाँ

95. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवीरिया : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की उम्पा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयला तथा अन्य खनिज पदार्थ ढोने के लिये रेलवे इ.रा उपलब्ध को गई माल-गाड़ियों को कुछ क्षमता का इस समय उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गाड़ियों को क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग करने के लिये क्या कायंवाही को गई है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री देव मुमुक्षु) :

(क) जो हाँ। कोरले और कुछ खनिजों के परिवहन के लिए (विशेष रूप से इस्पात कारखानों तक और निर्यात के लिए) जिस

क्षमता का विद्यास किया गया था, वह इस समय अंतर्वेदन विना उपयोग के रह जाती है।

(ख) इस प्रकार मुख्यतः जो क्षमता विना उपयोग के रह जाती है वह है—

(i) कोदला-इस्पात और बैलाडिला-कंटबलासा जैसी नवनिर्मित लाइनों की सेवनन्वाक्षमता और

(ii) इस्पात कारखानों को, खासकर कोदला, नियाति अयस्क, कच्चा माल पहुंचाने तथा इस्पात कारखानों से बने सामानों को ढोने के लिए वीं और आईं के प्रा., वीं और एक्स, वीं एक आर बिस्म के माल डिव्हे।

अपने विशेष स्वरूप के कारण इस कालतू क्षमता का दूसरे क्षेत्रों में अन्य यातायात के लिए न तो उपयोग किया जा सकता और न स्थानान्तरण। फिर भी, तिरपाल लगावर अथवा कुछ अन्य प्रस्थायी रूपान्तरण आदि करके कालतू मालडिब्बों को उन यातायात में उपयोग के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं जिनके लिए वे मूलतः नहीं बने थे। लेकिन ऐसे उपयोग का लेव सामित है।

Cess on Cloth

96. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some staff from the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Commerce, Steel & Mines, Bombay was placed at the disposal of the Textiles Committee of the Ministry to organise collection of cess on cloth, etc;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no appreciable progress has been achieved and arrears of cess have accumulated; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to stream-line the machinery for speedy collection of the cess?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the levy of fee by the Textiles Committee under the Textiles Committee under the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. Fee is being collected since 1st March, 1964, and for this work some staff of the Deputy Accountant General, Commerce, Works, and Miscellaneous, Bombay has been obtained by the Committee on deputation. Against Rs. 122 lakhs leviable upto the end of January, 1968, actual collection of fees is of the order of Rs. 90 lakhs. Out of Rs. 32 lakhs of the outstanding dues, Rs. 22 lakhs are in respect of the parties which have raised legal objections to this fee. Necessary action is being taken to meet these objections.

Railway Employees in Khurda Division of S. E. Railway

97. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-RAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an abnormal delay in the payment of overtime allowance, travelling allowance, house rent allowance, increments, acting allowances and wages to the employees in the Khurda Division of the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the amount which has remained unpaid against each of these claims; and

(c) the period for which these claims have remained unpaid?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Deccontrol of Cement

98. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-RAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the extra amount which was made available to the Cement Allocation and Coordination Organisation by decontrolling cement;

(b) the companies which have not expanded capacities as promised by them to Government; and

(c) the capacities agreed to be expanded by them and the capacities actually expanded?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation was set up by the Cement Industry to regulate distribution of cement on 'no profit no loss' basis on decontrol of cement in 1966. No amount other than an element of Rs. 0.25 per tonne was included in the f.o.r. price as remuneration of that organisation.

(b) M/s. K. C. P. Ltd., Andhra Cements, Madras Cements, Bagalkot Cements, Mysore Iron & Steel and Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd have as yet no scheme for expansion.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-24/67.]

Loans by M.M.T.C.

99. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans advanced by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 to various suppliers of iron and manganese ores for the development of mines;

(b) whether it is a fact that in case of certain parties the established criteria viz. credit-worthiness, ability to supply ore and the past performance, were not observed while granting loans to them; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI KURESHI): (a) Information on the total amount of loan granted by the M.M.T.C. during the

years 1966-67 and 1967-68 is given below:

Year	Manganese ore Rs.	Iron ore Rs.
1966-67 .	18,20,250	4,79,920
1967-68 .	13,81,378	1,75,682

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Blackmarketing in Motor Vehicles

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to prevent blackmarketing in motor vehicles specially Fiat Car; and

(b) whether the capacity of the applicant to maintain a motor car is considered before an allotment is made to the party?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) In order to secure the equitable distribution and availability at fair prices of Motor Cars, Scooters and Motor Cycles, Government had, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 18(G) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, promulgated the following Control Orders:—

- (1) The Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959—effective from 1st May, 1959.
- (2) The Scooters (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1960—effective from the 2nd September, 1960.

According to these Control Orders, every dealer is required to register

the orders of the customers, and deliver vehicles to them, strictly in the chronological order. No one is permitted to purchase more than one vehicle in any calendar year, except with the prior permission of the concerned authority. These Control Orders also prohibit the resale of vehicles before two years in the case of a Motor Car and before one year in the case of a Scooter/Motorcycle, etc., except with the prior permission of the concerned authority.

Government also exercises an informal Control over the prices of these vehicles.

(b) For allotment of cars out of Central Government quota, the capacity of an applicant to maintain a car is considered before his application for allotment of a car is entertained.

Accommodation for S.T.C. and M.M.T. C. Office N. Delhi.

101. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total yearly rent being paid to private individuals by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and State Trading Corporation; for their office accommodation in Delhi;

(b) the total floor area of each building in possession of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and State Trading Corporation in Delhi and the rental value of each;

(c) the total rent paid since January 1960; and

(d) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and State Trading Corporation propose to have their own buildings for office accommodation; and if so, when?

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

Relevant information is given below:

		Name of the Building	Floor Area (Sq. ft.)	Rent per annum
(i) State Trading Corporation	Express Building, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.	43601	Rs. 523,212	
	Herald House, B. S. Z. Marg, New Delhi.	5625	126,900	
	Link House, B.S.Z. Marg, New Delhi.	2244	50,820	
	58, Ring Road, New Delhi.	4000	31,200	
	57, Ring Road, New Delhi.	1800	18,000	
	2E/7, Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi.	6052	24,000	
		TOTAL .		774,132
(ii) Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation	Express Building	30299	Rs. 363,588	
	Indian Standards Institute's Building (Manakalaya)	14858	312,018	
		TOTAL .		675,606

(c) The State Trading Corporation has paid a total rent of Rs. 49,73,128 since January, 1960 to January, 1968. The Mineral's and Metals Trading Corporation has paid a total rent of Rs.19,43,696.69 from 1-10-1963 (the date of its inception) to 31-3-1967.

(d) Yes, Sir. A site has been allotted for housing the offices of S.T.C. M.M.T.C. by the Delhi Administration, and as soon as its possession is given to the Corporations further action will be taken for the construction of the office buildings.

Railway Catering Committee

102. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee, which was set up to inquire into the working of departmental and contract catering of railways, has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Not yet. It is, however, expected to submit its report within a few days.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Super Steel and Steel Alloys

103. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the types of super steel and steel alloys that are imported from foreign countries at present;

(b) whether all possibilities for production of such steel and alloys have been explored in India; and

(c) the reasons why India could not be made self-sufficient in the production of such steel and alloys?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) High speed steel, high carbon chromium steel, alloy forging quality steel, sulphur bearing free cutting steel, hollow drill steel, high tensile steel wire tape for cable industry, stainless steel sheets including heat resisting type (18 gauge and thicker) and hacksaw blade strips in coils, etc. are imported at present.

(b) and (c). All efforts are being continuously made to develop indigenous production and achieve maximum possible self sufficiency in these steels but the specifications are so

varied and the quantities so limited that it is not feasible to produce the whole range of these steels at home at present.

Circular Railway in Calcutta

104. SHRI SAMAR GAUHA:
SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether planning for the proposed circular railway in Calcutta area has been completed;

(b) if so, the time schedule for starting construction of such a Railway; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A survey has been undertaken for two lines, viz. one from Dum Dum to Princep Ghat and another from Dum Dum to Ballygunge through the Salt Lake Area. These surveys are yet to be completed.

Guna-Maksi Railway Line

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the earth-piling done for the track of the proposed Guna-Maksi Railway line has been washed away and destroyed by rains and floods because of the failure to stabilize the track by suitable stone embankments;

(b) when this project is likely to be completed; and

(c) the difficulties which prevent early completion of this line?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) There was no damage by rains or floods to the earthwork on the Guna-Maksi line.

(b) and (c). The final date for completion of this line has not yet been

decided upon. The main difficulties in the early completion of this line are the paucity of funds and the failure of some of the contractors of earthwork and bridges. Efforts will be made to complete this line as early as possible subject to availability of funds and keeping in view the overall pattern of traffic.

Export of Footwears

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

(a) the details of the contracts with Dunbar Boot Co. and Acme Boot Co. for the supply of footwears worth Rs. 31 millions and supply of navy shoes worth Rs. 1.87 millions to Oval Industries as claimed in the 11th Annual Report of State Trading Corporation;

(b) the quantity, particulars and the value of goods delivered against the above contracts till the 31st December, 1967 and amount of payment actually received; and

(c) the amount of commission paid so far in the Indian and foreign currencies to selling agents in India and overseas on the above contracts with their names and addresses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) The STC has concluded 9 contracts for the export of foot-wear and components, details about these contracts are given below:—

M/s Acme Boot Co. contract No. 1

Item	Quantity	CIF
	lakhs pairs	value
Cowboy Leather Up- pers of nine differ- ent varieties . . .	8.5	13.77
Finished Cowboy Boo's . . .	3.0	13.24
Cutsoles . . .	27.0	10.80
Insoles . . .	12.0	1.32
Heels . . .	6.0	0.96
		140.01

M/s Acme Boot Co contract No. 2

Item	Quantity	CIF value
Chrome Side Upper Leather	3	\$87,000
Chrome Retanned splits	1	\$14,000
Shrunken Grain Buffalo Leather	1	\$30,000
		\$1,31,000

M/s. Oval Industries: contract No. 3

Item	Quantity	CIF value
Service Oxford shoes	1 lakh pairs	\$2.55 lakhs

The salient features of the above contracts are:—

- Pre-shipment inspection of the goods by authorised surveyors of the foreign buyers in India.
- Payments are made by the buyers through revolving irrevocable letters of credit for 10% value of the goods shipped.

(b) Information about the quantities delivered and money realised is given below:—

Qty. delivered upto 31-12-67	Value
(i) Contract for export 1.23 lakhs of cowboy boots, cut components	Rs. 7.46 lakh
(ii) Contract for export 3.78 lakh of finished leather.	Rs. 7.71 sq. ft. lakh

Payment of Rs. 14.48 lakh has been received against the above shipments. The balance of Rs. 69,000/- is being negotiated through STC's bankers against relevant letters of credit.

As regards service exford (Navy) shoes, 2,400 pairs valued at about Rs. 46,000 were accepted against the

contract with M/s. Oval Industries before 31st December, 1967 and the shipments have been made in January, 1968. The documents are being negotiated by the S.T.C. for payment against their letter of credit.

(c) The agency agreement with M/s. M. R. Dutt of S-79, Greater Kailash, New Delhi provides for the payment of commission in India rupees @1% of the CIF value of the goods on actual shipments and realisation of payment to the Indian Agent. Actual commission so far paid by the STC is Rs. 13,000/- No commission is payable by the STC to the foreign agents. In view of the substantial expenditure already incurred by the Indian agent for the initial promotional work in the introduction and development of these items to the American buyers he has also been paid an advance commission of Rs. 30,000/- to be adjusted together with interest against the future commission payable, under the contract.

Khetri Copper Project

107. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of copper required for consumption in the country in 1966-67;

(b) how much of it was produced in the mines in India and how much was imported from foreign countries and the names of the Indian mines along with the quantity produced;

(c) the progress made at the Khetri Copper project and when the Project will go into full production;

(d) the estimated quantity of copper to be produced annually at Khetri along with the bye-products; and

(e) the other places where the search for copper is being carried on?

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

REDDY): (a) The estimated requirement of copper during 1966-67 was 1,20,500 tonnes.

(b) During 1966-67, 9,173 tonnes of copper was produced from Musabani, Surda and Patharghora mines in Bihar all belonging to Indian Copper Corporation Limited, the only unit in the country producing copper at present. 34,579 tonnes of copper was imported during 1966-67.

(c) A statement giving the progress made is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-25/66]. The Khetri Copper Project is expected to be commissioned in 1970-71 and, to go into full production in 1972-73.

(d) The anticipated production per annum when fully commissioned would be 31,000 tonnes of electrolytic copper metal (21,000 tonnes from the ore from Khetri Mine and 10,000 tonnes from the ore from the nearby mine at Kolihan). 600 tonnes of sulphuric acid per day will be produced as by-product which will be utilised for production of 2,14,500 tonnes of triple super phosphate per year.

(e) Detailed search for copper is in progress in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Orissa, Mysore and Jammu & Kashmir.

Loss Sustained by M. and M.T.C. on Account of Devaluation of Pound Sterling

108. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

SHRI UMANATH:

SHRI P. GOPALAN:

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has incurred heavy loss due to the devaluation of pound sterling;

(b) if so, total amount of loss incurred upto January, 1966; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to wipe out the loss?

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

(c). The prices of iron ore and ferruginous manganese ore were expressed in terms of Pound Sterling in the contracts for supply of the same to the Steel Mills of Japan. Due to the devaluation of the Pound Sterling, the Sale realisations against those contracts have been affected in terms of rupees and the buyers have, therefore, been asked for corresponding mark-up of the contract prices. This is one of the matters currently under discussion between the MMTC Delegation and the Japanese buyers at Tokyo and the results of the discussion are awaited by Government.

UNCTAD Conference

109. SHRI BENI SHANKER

SHARMA:

SHRI TULSIDAS JADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure to be incurred on the visitors who are expectd in Delhi during the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and

(b) the broad details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No expenditure is to be incurred by the Government of India on the participants of the Second United Conference of Trade and Development as they are expected to meet their own expenses. Some expenditure will, however, be made in connection with the holding of the Conference in India.

(b) Does not arise.

Iron Ore Deposits in Malabar Area

110. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:

SHRI VISWANATHA ME-

NON:

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

(a) whether iron ore deposits have been found in the Malabar area in Kerala;

(b) if so, the quality and potential of the deposits found there; and

(c) the steps which have been taken for commercial exploration of the iron ore deposits found in the area?

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

(b) Preliminary indications are that there will be about 330 million tonnes with about 30 to 35 per cent iron.

(c) Detailed investigation by drilling is proposed to be carried out by the Geological Survey of India during 1967-68 to assess the reserves and grade of the iron ore in Kozhikode district. The question of commercial exploration will be considered after the investigation is completed in all respects.

Export to U.A.R.

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

(a) whether India exports to U.A.R. had declined considerably during the last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to step up exports to U.A.R.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir. There was a decline in 1966-67.

(b) and (c). This was due to the adjustments necessitated by the change in the par value of the rupee in June 1966. Exports to the UAR are now moving normally.

Exploration Programme for Phosphate

113. SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI P. K. DEO:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether India has signed an agreement with U.S.A. for technical assistance to speed up the exploration programme for phosphate; and

(b) if so, the terms thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) and (b). An agreement was signed between the Government of India and the U.S.I.D. on 5th January, 1968 for exploration of rock phosphate deposits in the country. The agreement provides for Reconnaissance Geology of the Potential Phosphate Bearing Areas, Detailed Stratigraphic and Structural Mapping, Trenching, Drilling and sampling of the Phosphate Horizons, Chemical Analysis and Beneficiation Tests, Training of Indian Personnel on Job by the American exports in the latest phosphate rock reconnaissance methods, chemical analysis and beneficiation techniques. The Government of India will appoint the counter-part Indian officials on the project and their assistants.

The agreement will terminate at the expiry of about twenty months.

The United State Government will provide one short-term Consultant for four months, two geologists, one physical Stratigrapher, one Extractive Metallurgist for twenty months each and one Chemist for 2-1/2 months.

The dollar cost to the extent of \$250,000 will be financed under the Agency for International Development Consultancy Services Loan No. 386-H-115. The rupee cost of the project of not more than Rs. 10,23,000 will be financed by India.

रामेश्वरम रोड-घनुषकोडी रेलवे लाइन

114. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का दक्षिण रेलवे की पांच रेलवे लाइनों को स्थायी रूप से बन्द करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रामेश्वरम तथा घनुषकोडी के बीच रेलवे लाइन को

जो कुछ वर्ष पहले समझौते तृफ़न में बह गई थी, अब तक दोबारा नहीं बनाया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे भवी (भी च० म० पुनावा) :

(क) अभी इस तरह का कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) रामेश्वरम रोड और घनुष्कोडि स्टेशनों के बीच लाइन का फिर से नहीं बिछाया गया है क्योंकि सम्भावना है कि यह एक वित्तीय दायिता होगी और ज्वार वाले इस क्षेत्र में लाइन का अनुरक्षण करना कठिन होगा। ज्वार का लहरों से घनुष्कोडि बस्ती लगातार कटता जा रही थी जिससे इसमें रहने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों को भी ख़तरा था। इस लाइन का फिर से बिछने और पम्बन और रामेश्वरम रोड के बीच रेल-पथ को मजबूत करने के लिए सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी भारी काम करने पड़े जिन पर लगभग 75 लाख की लागत का घनुमान है। इस भारी पूँजी व्यय के अलावा अनुरक्षण पर आने वाला आवर्ती व्यय भी बहुत अधिक होगा और कुल मिलाकर लाइन का फिर से बिछने से सरकार को काफ़ी हानि होगी। इसलिए यह निश्चय किया गया है कि इस लाइन को छोड़ दिया जाये और रेल के पुण्डे को सड़क का निर्माण करने के लिए दे दिया जाये।

Printing Industry

115. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Minister of Industrial Development has publicly refused to include printing industry in the priority industries for import;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Deputy Minister said that 80 per cent of foreign exchange allocated in the past years for import of printing machinery was either not utilised or was misused.

(c) if so, how many cases of misuse were detected during 1966-67, the names of parties who misused the foreign exchange together with the respective amounts;

(d) the action taken against the parties who misused the allocations; and

(e) the number of cases together with respective values in which the allocation was not used?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). In view of (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

Import of Paper by S.T.C.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has been importing paper from Yugoslavia, Czchoslovakia and Finland on rupee account during the last five years;

(b) if so, the quantities and varieties so imported together with the value of each item;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the same agent who places orders for import on behalf of the State Trading Corporation also distributes imported paper to the consumers and traders;

(d) if so, the reasons for not undertaking direct import from manufacturers and arrange distribution; and

(e) the names of firm|firms who handle the work of importing and distribution together with the volume and value of business handled each year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) S.T.C. has during the last 5 years arranged imports of paper under Rupee Account from Yugoslavia valued at Rs. 0.98 lakhs and Czechoslovakia

valued at Rs. 1.64 lakhs. The imports from Finland valued at Rs. 9.37 lakhs were under barter|link arrangements. The operation of the barter and link arrangements is different from that of imports under the rupee account. In the former case the actual business is done by the bartering party and his business associates. The position of the S.T.C. is that of an agency for registering the contract and supervising the implementation in terms of the arrangements approved by the Government.

(b) Relevant information is given below:—

S. No.	Variety	Quantity	Value
1. White Woodfree Board		Kg. 60,624	Rs. 98,053
2. Vegetable Parchment Paper		57,538	1,22,104
3. Grease Proof Paper		26,943	42,324
4. Sulphite Paper		67,376	1,05,292*
5. Art Paper		3,39,368	6,73,004*
6. Grease Proof Paper		98,743	1,58,470*
TOTAL			11,99,244

*From Finland.

(c) In respect of imports from Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia STC arranged the imports and distribution through the recognised regional paper corporations till June, 1966. After June, 1966 STC has been importing paper directly and distribution is arranged through these corporations. Imports from Finland being under barter-link arrangements were not effected on behalf of STC. As envisaged under the arrangements the imports were made by the agents of the foreign suppliers who also distributed paper against the release orders and at prices approved by the STC in con-

sultation with the technical authorities.

(d) Does not arise in respect of imports from Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. In case of Finland the imports were in terms of Barter' Link agreements and the agent being the representative appointed by the foreign supplier undertook the imports and distribution under agreements approved by Government.

(e) The names of the firms|companies which handled the work of importing and distribution together with

the value of business handled is given below:—

S. No.	Country	Name of the Firm	Value of business handled (1966-67)
1.	Czechoslovakia & Yugoslavia	M/s. Paper & Newsprints Distribution Corp., Delhi	Rs. 38,623
2.	„	M/s. Paper Merchants Trading Corp., Bombay	1,01,785
3.	„	M/s. South Zone Paper Distributors Ltd., Madras	62,195
4.		M/s. Corporated Paper Traders Ltd., Calcutta	59,865
5.	Finland	M/s. Siddho Mal & Sons, Delhi	9,36,776
		TOTAL	11,99,244

Contract for purchase of Manganese Ore

(b) No, Sir. The procurement prices were favourable compared with the then prevalent market rates.

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a loss of about rupees ten lakhs was incurred by the Minerals and Mandals Trading Corporation in a single contract for the purchase of manganese ore in 1967;

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

(b) whether it is also a fact that the contract was signed at a high rate even though it was known in advance that there was no demand in the international market for the Indian product and the prices were sure to fall;

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a fall in the prices of tea in the international market and consequent fall in the exports of tea from India;

(c) if so, the reasons for signing the contract; and

(b) if so, the value and the quantum of exports during the last one year, as compared to the previous year; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter?

(c) the reasons for the fall in prices and the steps taken to secure better prices and the success achieved in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAJI QURESHI): (a) A loss of approximately Rs. 8.54 lakhs was incurred in one contract in 1967.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAJI QURESHI): (a) Prices of tea, over the last five years, have been showing a downward trend; fall in the exports of tea from India in 1966 was, however, due to other factors.

(b) The information required is indicated in the statement below—

	Quantity in million Kg.	Value in Rs. Crores
1967	205.0*	178.97*
1966	179.2	137.52

*Provision.

(c) The decline in prices has been mainly brought about by the rate of growth of global consumption falling slightly behind the rate of growth in global production. For securing better prices it is proposed, among other things, to stimulate consumption of tea in the major tea consuming countries.

Unremunerative Railway Lines

119. SHRI SIDDAYYA:

SHRI DEORAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the railway lines that have become unremunerative; and

(b) the steps which Government have taken or propose to take to make them remunerative?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) A statement containing list of the lines which have been found unremunerative is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-26/68].

(b) The steps taken for the purpose of improving the financial position of these lines comprise of measures to attract more traffic and to improve operating performance. Where a road runs parallel to the branch line and that is in a significant measure responsible for the line not yielding a satisfactory return, the availability of spare transport capacity by rail is brought to the notice of the State Transport Authority/Regional Transport Authority when they are considering proposals for issue of additional permits for road vehicles.

Notwithstanding all these measures, however, the remunerativeness of a

branch line depends ultimately on the volume and the nature of produce available for marketing in the area served by it.

Railway Track between Nanjangur and Chamarajanagar

120. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special repairs have been made to improve the railway track between Nanjangud and Chamarajanagar on the Southern Railway since it was taken over from the Government of Mysore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The track is being maintained by renewal of rails and sleepers as necessary upto the standard required to deal with the existing traffic and does not require any special repairs.

(b) Does not arise.

पटसन का नियंत्रण

121. श्री सीताराम केसरी : वटा वाणिज्य भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वटा सरकार को पता है कि इस वर्ष देश में पटसन की 78,00,000 गांठों का उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इसके नियंत्रण से विदेशी मुद्रा अंजित करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाने का है?

वाणिज्य भंडालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरंजी) : (क) चालू मौसम में भारत में पटसन तथा मेस्टा की सम्मिलित कफल का इस समय का अनुमान 76 लाख गांठ है।

(ख) वर्तमान अनुमानों के आधार पर नियंत्रण के लिये फालतू पटसन मिलने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

Exports of Machine Tools

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

- (a) the value of exports of machine tools during the last two years;
- (b) whether any survey of the potential buyers among the Asian and African countries has been conducted;
- (c) if so, the findings thereof; and
- (d) the countries with whom India has to compete in this field and the steps taken to face the competition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The value of exports of machine tools during the last two years *viz.* 1966-67 and during 1967-68 (April-October, 1967) are as follows:—

Year	Value in Rs. lakhs
1965-66	34.21
1966-67	55.07
1967-68 (April-Oct. 67) .	35.29

(b) and (c). The Indian Embassy in Iran has conducted a market survey on machine-tools and it has been found that Iran imports machine tools from the East European countries who offer them at very competitive prices. Iran also imports from developed countries like USA, UK, West Germany, Italy, etc. costly sophisticated machines. While no specific surveys on machine tools in other Asian and African countries have been conducted either by the Indian Missions there or the Engineering Export Promotion Council, reports from various sources indicate that UAR, Iraq, Thailand, Singapore who have undertaken industrial development programmes, are other potential markets for machine tools.

(d) India has to compete with countries like West Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden, UK, USA, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and USSR in this field. The steps taken to face competition and boost exports of machine tools are:—

- (1) Supply of indigenous iron and steel at international prices for production of fabricated goods for export;
- (2) apart from the above, cash assistance at 20% of f.o.b. value and import replenishment at 20% are allowed to offset disabilities of high input and overhead costs;
- (3) facilities are available for participation in foreign exhibitions, conducting publicity abroad, sending delegations, sales or study teams through the Engineering Export Promotion Council.

Hindustan Steel Ltd

123. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Ltd. has worked out the expansion scheme of the steel units to export steel to the neighbouring countries;

(b) whether the existing units have been able to meet the full domestic requirement of steel; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the cost of production of steel in India is higher than that in most other countries and whether this factor affects the foreign market?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) No scheme for expansion of steel plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd. exclusively for export of steel has been worked out. However, possibilities of diversification of products and development of new sections for export market are under consideration.

(b) Except for certain categories of steel, like boiler quality plates, killed and semi-killed quality steel and

some flat products, the Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd. are in a position to meet the domestic demand for iron & steel to a large extent. In fact, the demand for certain products like merchant mill products of Bhilai and Durgapur Steel Plants, ball and structural mill in Bhilai and sectional mill in Durgapur is presently below production capacity.

(c) Figures of cost of production of steel in foreign countries which is treated as confidential are not available. The World market is, however, highly competitive at present.

Government Jute Mill, Katihar

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are allowing raw jute to be transported to mills located in other States while the Government run Jute Mill at Katihar is lying idle for want of raw jute causing unemployment to thousands of workers;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to ensure that the Jute Mill at Katihar resumes work; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the price of raw jute has gone up because of the cost of transportation to other States where the mills are located?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There has been no restriction on movement of jute from one State to another. The Katihar Jute mill under an Authorized Controller has been closed not for want of raw jute but following a fire which destroyed part of its machinery.

(b) The Mill can be reopened only after the machinery has been installed. The Bihar State Government is now examining the matter.

(c) No, Sir.

Paper Mills

125. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of paper mills in the country at present;

(b) how many of them have stopped working either for want of raw material or for other facilities;

(c) whether it is a fact that two paper mills in Bihar have closed down and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have taken any steps to ensure that all the Mills work to their full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) 57 Mills.

(b) 5 Mill.

(c) One Mill has closed down as they ran into financial and managerial difficulties. The other mill ran into financial difficulties even during the implementation of the Project.

(d) Reasonable measure of assistance is generally given to the Paper Mills as and when they approach the Government.

Pig Iron Units

126. SHRI K. HALDAR: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain firms in the private sector have returned to Government the licences and letters of intent issued to them for the setting up of pig iron units; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There has been one case in the recent past where the company had, among other reasons, indicated that the present atmosphere in the country was not encouraging.

Coal Price Agreement Between Coal Industry & Railway Board

127. SHRI K. HALDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price agreement between the coal industry and the Railway Board is due to expire towards the end of March, 1968;.

(b) whether Government are taking any steps to avoid the repetition of the coal price war which occurred in September last; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Coal tender for the requirement of coal during the period 1-4-68 to 31-3-69 has already been floated. It is expected that the Coal Industry will quote reasonable prices for the supply of coal thereby permitting the Railways to get the coal supplies against their requirement.

New Collieries

128. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new collieries were brought on revenue account in 1966-67;

(b) the profit and loss account of the National Coal Development Corporation during 1966-67 as compared to the previous year; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on stores, spares and foodgrains during 1966-67 and how it compares with that incurred during the 1965-66?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Three Collieries viz., Argada, Duman Hill and Jamuna were brought on the revenue account during 1966-67.

(b) The National Coal Development Corporation have suffered a loss of about Rs. 1.58 crores during the year

1965-67 against a profit of about Rs. 62 lakhs during 1965-66.

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

Cost of Production of Cars

129. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the cost of production of (i) Hindustan Ambassador Car, (ii) Fiat Car, (iii) Standard 10 H.P., (iv) Bajaj Tempo, (v) Tata Mercedes Benz Truck, (vi) Bedford Truck, (vii) Dodge Truck and (viii) Leyland as on the 1st July, 1967 and their ex-factory sale price?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Information regarding the cost of production of various makes of motor vehicles as on 1st July, 1967 is not available. The ex-factory retail selling prices of the various vehicles as on 1st July, 1967, were as shown below:

	Rs.
1. Hindustan Ambassador Car	14,895
2. Fiat Car	13,570
3. Standard 10 H.P.	13,257
4. Bajaj Tempo Chassis	7,704
5. Tata Mercedes Benz Truck (Chassis L 312/42—165")	35,164
6. Bedford Truck Chassis 167"	31,471
7. Dodge Truck Chassis 165"	34,018
8. Leyland Chassis 163"	44,488

The above prices are exclusive of excise duty and the surcharge thereon payable on complete vehicles.

Passenger Amenities on the Sealdah Dn. of the Eastern Railway

131. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for improvement of passenger amenities on the Sealdah Division of the South Section of the Eastern Railway, Station-wise, (excluding Sealdah South Station and

Ballygunge Station) during the current year and the amount likely to be spent; and

(b) the items on which this amount has been or is proposed to be spent?

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

Sand-Gathering Plants

132. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private colliery companies which have their own sand-gathering plants for sand stowing;

(b) the value of sand consumed for stowing in their own collieries during the last five years, Company-wise; and

(c) the method adopted by Government to check the actual quantities consumed by them in order to determine the value of subsidy to be given to them by the Coal Board?

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

(a) Fifteen, Sir.

(b) Value of sand admitted and paid for stowing underground for one year is as follows:—

1	Bhulanbararee Coal Co.	2,56,838.76
2	Katras J haria Colliery Co. Ltd.	6,18,721.21
3	Barakar Coal Co. Ltd.	19,82,333.53
4	Bengal Coal Co. Ltd.	39,10,176.48
5	Samla Govindapur Colliery Co. Ltd.	2,26,017.30
6	Western Bengal Coalfields	4,55,405.00
7	Bhowrah Kankanee Collieries	24,97,193.53
8	Indian Iron and Steel Co.	4,04,316.58
9	East India Coal Co. Ltd.	7,58,465.11
10	Tata Iron and Steel Co.	7,54,215.90
11	Associated Karanpura Collieries	1,43,261.80
12	Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd..	8,98,404.99
13	Ballarpur Collieries Co. Ltd.	4,26,062.00
14	Equitable Coal Co. Ltd.	19,68,446.00
15	New Manbhum Co. Ltd.	6,41,319.00

The information for the remaining years is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

(e) Survey measurements are taken by surveyors and checked by senior surveyors or survey Superintendent at regular intervals to check the quantity stowed.

उद्योगों का विकास

133. श्री भोलह प्रसाद: क्या श्री लिल विकास सचिव समविध कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को राज्यवार विभिन्न उद्योगों के विकास के लिए

क्रृत तथा वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में कितना तथा जिन उद्योगों को यह धन दिया गया उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा विभिन्न उद्योगों को क्रृत तथा वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में कितना धन दिया गया है तथा जिन उद्योगों को यह धन दिया गया था उनके नाम क्या हैं?

अखोगिक विकास तथा समर्थन कार्य-मंत्री (श्री कल्पनाली श्री अहमद):

(क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

उत्तर रेलवे तथा पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में अंग्रेजी में आरक्षण सूचियाँ तथा समय सारणी

134. श्री भोलहू प्रसादः क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सभी स्टेशनों पर आरक्षण सूचियाँ अंग्रेजी में तैयार की जाती हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हिन्दी भाषा भाषी राज्यों में अभी भी अंग्रेजी की समय सारणियों तथा अंग्रेजी में तैयार की गई सूचियों का प्रयोग होता है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन समय सारणियों तथा सूचियों को हिन्दी भाषा में तैयार कराने का है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो किस तारीख से और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनादा) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ । सार्वजनिक समय सारणियाँ और फर्द समय सारणियाँ हिन्दी में भी छापी जाती हैं ।

(ग). और (घ) हिन्दी समय सारणियाँ पहले से ही इस्तेमाल में लायी जा रही हैं । आरक्षण सूचियों को हिन्दी में प्रदर्शित करने की जांच की जा रही है । इसके लिए अभी तक कोई तारीख निश्चित नहीं की गयी है ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे द्वारा समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन

135. श्री भोलहू प्रसादः क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे द्वारा 1 अप्रैल, 1967 से दिसम्बर, 1967 तक की अवधि

में किन किन समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञापन दिये गए तथा प्रत्येक समाचारपत्र को कितनी-कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी के समाचारपत्रों को अंग्रेजी के समाचारपत्रों की तुलना में कम विज्ञापन मिलते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या इस प्रकार के भेदभाव को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का कोई योजना बनाने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनादा) :

(क) एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रखा है । [पूरस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT-27/68]

(ख) और (ग). पूर्वोत्तर रेल प्रभासन अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों की अपेक्षा हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों का अधिक उपयोग कर रहा है यद्यपि अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों को दिये जाने वाले विज्ञापनों की लागत हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों को दिये जाने वाले विज्ञापन की लागत की तुलना में अधिक है । इसका कारण यह है कि विस्तृत प्रसारण वाले अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों का दर ऊंचा है । टेंडर नोटिसों का देश भर में व्यापक प्रचार करने के लिए जो वर्गोंकृत विज्ञापन निकाले जाते हैं वे कलकत्ता, बम्बई, दिल्ली और मदरास जैसे व्यापारिक केन्द्रों से प्रकाशित अंग्रेजी के समाचार पत्रों को दिये जाते हैं ।

विज्ञापन के लिए जो नीति सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के विज्ञापन और चादूष प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा अपनायी गयी है वही नीति रेलों द्वारा भी बरती जाती है ।

चाषरा नदी पर एलिन पुल

136. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 24 नवम्बर 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1892 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हृषि करेंगे कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर चाषरा नदी के पानी को एलिन पुल तक जाने से रोकने के लिए और की गई प्रत्येतर कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे अंग्री (श्री दे० श० चुनावा) : 2-1-68 को सिचाई अनुसंधान संस्थान, इहकी के निदेशक और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के इंजीनियर द्वारा लखनऊ-गोरखपुर लाइन पर चाषरा नदी के एलिन पुल के लिए किये जाने वाले नदी-नियंत्रण कार्यों का संयुक्त कार्य भी निरीक्षण किया जा ।

गोरखपुर स्पर को 1967 में भारी झाति पहुंची थी जिसे सिक्कारिस के अनसार 17.40 साल की अनुमानित लागत पर भरम्भत करके घबराहूत बनाया जा रहा है ।

वाहं और के नियापक बांध के एप्रिल की भरम्भत और तार के बेटों में भराई के पत्तरों को आरक्षित रखने के लिए 7.5 माल लघ्ये के अनुमानित खर्च की स्पष्टस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में कारंवाई की जा रही है ।

सिचाई अनुसंधान संस्थान इहकी एक माडल बता कर देखने के बाद दीर्घ-कालिक उपाय के रूप में बहाव की स्थिति सुधारने के लिए प्रस्ताव का व्यौरा तैयार किया जायेगा ।

रेलवे के फाटकों पर दुर्बंधनार्थी

137. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या रेलवे अंग्री यह बताने की हृषि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे के फाटकों पर होने वाली बाली दुर्बंधनार्थी को रोकने और निर्बाध

यातायात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रेलवे प्रशासन राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से कोई योजना तैयार कर रहा है ; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और रेलवे फाटकों पर दुर्बंधनार्थी की संख्या में लयातार वृद्धि होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे अंग्री (श्री दे० श० चुनावा) :

(क) और (ब). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या एस० दो०—28/68]

Impact of Devaluation of Pound Sterling on India's Trade

138. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

SHRI R. BARUA:

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4592 on the 15th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the devaluation of the British pound sterling had any effect on India's trade;

(b) if so, the extent of gain or loss to India's trade on this account; and

(c) the steps taken to offset the adverse effects, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The Pound Sterling was devalued on 18th November, 1967 and it is too early to assess its full effect.

The impact is, however, under constant watch. Recently export duties on selected commodities have been reduced or abolished.

Manufacture of Tractors

139. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
SHRI RANDHIR SINGH:

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

(a) the number of tractor manufacturing companies in the country with the total annual production of tractors *vis-a-vis* the total annual demand in the country; and

(b) how far the demand is met by imports and from which countries and at what foreign exchange expenditure per year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The demand for agricultural tractors by 1970-71 has been estimated by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Company Affairs (Department of Agriculture) as 40,000 Nos. per annum. According to them, the build up of the demand year by year would be as under:—

1966-67	.	.	.	20,000 Nos.
1967-68	.	.	.	25,000 "
1968-69	.	.	.	30,000 "
1969-70	.	.	.	35,000 "
1970-71	.	.	.	40,000 "

There are five units in the private sector manufacturing agricultural tractors. The production of these units during the last two years has been as under:

1966	7613 Nos.
1967	10526 Nos.

(b) Though the indigenous production is steadily going up, it is not yet sufficient to meet the internal demand. Consequently some imports of built up tractors are simultaneously taking place. Such imports, in the past few years, have been mainly effected from rupee payment countries. The quantity

and value of tractors imported through the State Trading Corporation during 1966 and 1967 is as under:—

Year	Quantity Nos.	Total No. c.i.f./Price in Rupers
1966	1648	90,06,805
1967	4004	3,01,09,828

Halt Station between Ghogardiha and Nirmali Stations on the N.E. Rly.

140. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no halt station between Ghogardiha and Nirmali on the North-Eastern Railway although there is a long distance between these two and a great inconvenience is felt by the people of the area;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to have a halt station between these two stations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) There is no halt station between Ghogardiha and Nirmali stations. No complaint of inconvenience on this account has been received.

(b) and (c). No request has been received so far for opening a halt station between Ghogardiha and Nirmali stations.

UNCTAD Conference

141. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any paper on the topic 'developing countries and foreign aid' for discussion in the UNCTAD Conference being held in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main points of the paper?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir. Papers have, however, been prepared on the agenda items of UNCTAD II with a view to providing suitable briefs to the Indian Delegation.

(b) Does not arise.

Conversion of Rupsa-Bangriposi Light Railway Line

142. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway administration has conducted any investigations into the proposal to make the Rupsa-Bangriposi Light Railway line into a broad-gauge line and connect it to the Broad-gauge line from Tata-Badam Pahar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when Government propose to make it a broad-gauge line and connect it to Tata-Badam Pahar Railway line; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Conversion of the Rupsa-Baripada-Bangriposi N.G. line to B.G. was estimated to cost Rs. 3.85 crores and expected to yield a return of 2.51%. Conversion of this section and its further extension to Rairangpur (on the Tatanagar-Badampahar section) was estimated to cost about Rs. 15 crores and yield a return of only 0.41%.

(c) and (d). In view of the unremunerative nature of the proposal, it is not proposed to take up this conversion and its further extension to Tata-Badampahar.

Promotion in Traffic Accounts branch of Railways

143. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no employees in the Traffic Accounts Branch of the Indian Railways have been promoted to higher posts since the 23rd July, 1963;

(b) whether Government had given assurance to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation that simplification of procedure in the Accounts Department will not have adverse effect on the prospects of promotion; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not fulfilling the assurance?

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

(b) and (c). Though no such specific assurance was given, Government have decided that the promotional chances of staff as they existed on 20-8-66 should be protected.

Extension of Railway Line from Banspani to Josuri

144. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration has received any representation from the mine-owners of the Banspani area of the Keonjhar District in Orissa seeking to extend the broad-gauge line from Banspani to Josuri;

(b) if so, the steps taken to extend the railway line; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to extend this line in view of the mineral possibilities?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

Participation of portugal and South Africa in U.N.C.T.A.D.

145. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
 SHRI K. N. PANDEY:
 SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
 DHURY:
 SHRI RABI RAY:
 DR. RANEN SEN:
 SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had expressed his opposition to the participation by delegations from South Africa and Portugal in the current UNCTAD Conference in New Delhi;

(b) whether any other countries had expressed similar views; and

(c) whether India, as the host country, made any formal representation on the subject to the U.N. and if so, with what result?

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

(b) Many other countries have expressed similar views.

(c) Government of India had expressed their doubts about the usefulness of the participation of the delegations from South Africa and Portugal. However, the opinion of the U.N. Legal Counsel endorsed by the Secretary General left us with no option but to offer them necessary facilities.

Hindustan Steel Limited

146. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal is under consideration for the setting up of a bi-partite industrial relations machinery in the Hindustan Steel Ltd.;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been discussed with the representatives of any of the Central trade union organisations;

(c) the main features of the proposal;

(d) whether it is a fact that most of the labour organisations consulted are in favour of secret ballot of the workers to decide the representative character of the Unions in the Hindustan Steel Ltd. plants; and

(e) when the proposed machinery is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) to (e). Presumably, the Hon. Member is referring to the idea of having an arrangement by which a truly representative union of workers could be recognised in each of the steel plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd. as the sole agent empowered to negotiate collective and general issues with the Management and the establishment of a machinery of Joint Standing Committees for securing settlement of industrial disputes by negotiations, conciliation etc. If so, a proposal to this effect has been mooted and some exploratory and preliminary discussions were held in December, 1967, with some of the concerned Trade Unions. Further discussions will take place shortly.

Symposium on Jute Industry

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

(a) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association organised a Symposium in New Delhi recently to focus attention on the special features and difficulties of the jute industry;

(b) whether Government accept the I.J.M.A.s contention that special concessions should be given to the industry to enable it to retain its export markets; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this direction?

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

(b) and (c). In line with Government's general policy to keep performance of exports under constant review and in the light of various views/representations including those of I.J.M.A., export duties have been reduced with effect from February 7, 1968 on some varieties of jute goods in order to make them more competitive in foreign markets.

Manufacture of Tractors

148. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated demand for power-tillers per year by 1970-71; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to meet this demand?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) 60,000 Nos. per annum.

(b) Four parties have been granted industrial licences for the manufacture of Power-Tillers for total capacity of 26,000 Nos. per annum. The schemes of three more parties for a total capacity of 37,000 Nos. per annum have also been approved in principle.

In order to foster more rapid development of the Power Tiller industry, this industry has recently been exempted from the operation of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Retiring Room at Adoni Station on Southern Railway

150. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct Retiring Rooms at

Adoni Railway Station on the Southern Railway (Andhra Pradesh) in view of the commercial importance of the place; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). There is no finalized proposal on hand at present for the construction of Retiring Rooms at Adoni station but a suggestion made by the Divisional Railways Users' Consultative Committee of Guntakal Division for the construction of three retiring rooms at this station is under consideration of the Southern Railway Administration.

Suriguppa-Kurnool Railway Line

151. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal for a new railway line from Suriguppa in Mysore State to Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh through Yemmiganur and Kodumur;

(b) whether it is a fact that the proposed line was put in the list of railway lines to be surveyed in the Second Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the line was surveyed and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider the proposal in view of heavy traffic developed in the area?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In view of the limited funds and resources available for construction of new railway lines in the Fourth Plan, it will not be possible to consider this proposal in the near future.

**M/s. Rayalaseema Mills Limited,
Adoni**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in Rayala Seema Mills, Adoni the Directors are styling themselves as Managing Director, Purchase Director and Production Director and are drawing large amounts as salaries to bypass Government orders refusing to re-view Managing Agency;

(b) if so, the names of those Directors and the monthly salaries which they are drawing; and

(c) whether the total amount drawn is more or less equal to the Managing Agency remuneration drawn by the Managing Agents in the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) the Managing Agency in respect of this company came to an end on 21st September, 1967. The company has, submitted applications dated 12th October, 1967 under Sections 269, 198 and 309 of the Companies Act for the appointment of one Managing Director and two whole-time Directors for a period of 5 years with effect from 12th October, 1967. This proposal is presently under the consideration of the Company Law Board. A representation received from 5 of the shareholders against the proposals of the company is being looked into by the Company Law Board.

(b) The names proposed for appointment are Shri M. Somappa as Managing Director and Shri M. Narayanappa and Shri R. Narayana Reddy as whole-time Directors. In the absence of the approval of the Company Law Board under Sections 269, 198 and 309 of the Companies Act, it will not be competent for

these persons to draw any remuneration.

(c) Does not arise.

Closure of New Victoria Mills

153. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.P. Electricity Board has discontinued the supply of power to the New Victoria Mills, Kanpur and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether about 5,000 labourers have been unemployed due to the consequent closure of this Mill; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to keep this Mill open?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAJI QURESHI): (a) Due to non-payment of bills amounting to about Rs. 2.46 lakhs, the Kanpur Electricity Supply Administration has disconnected the electric supply to this Mill.

(b) Approximately 4500 workers are affected by the closure of the mill which is lying closed since September, 1967, due to labour dispute.

(c) A Committee set up under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act has made an investigation in respect of this mill. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration.

Titanium Complex

**154. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI P. K. DEO:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the UN team which visited India sometime last year had suggested the establishment of a Titanium complex in India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard and the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indo-Ceylon Policy on Tea

155. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI P. K. DEO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached with the Government of Ceylon to evolve common policies to govern production and distribution of tea in both the countries;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to be derived therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The officials of India and Ceylon met twice to determine the fields in which the two countries can co-operate in ensuring a realisation of better prices from the exports of their teas. A copy of the agreed note on discussions between the delegations of Ceylon and India held at Colombo between the 5th and 8th January, 1968 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-29/68].

(c) Implementation of the recommendations is likely to result in better price-realization.

Dieselisation

156. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI P. K. DEO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend dieselisation on some major routes during the current year;

(b) if so, the routes on which dieselisation is proposed to be extended; and

(c) the time likely to be taken for the extension of dieselisation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). Extension of diesel traction on routes working under steam traction is a continuous process. At the end of the Third Five Year Plan Diesel traction was in operation over 9500 route kilometres for haulage of through goods trains and a few important Mail and Express passenger trains. By 1970-71 an additional 13,000 route kilometres are expected to be put under diesel traction, provided the necessary foreign exchange is forthcoming for the components for diesel engine manufacture. It is expected to cover, wholly or in part, the heavy traffic density sections, which are not covered by electric traction. The actual sections to be dieselised will depend upon traffic materialisation.

Durgapur Steel Plant

157. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to place Durgapur Steel Plant under the charge of a high ranking military officer;

(b) if so, whether the military officer concerned has the requisite technical qualifications and experience to hold such a charge; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) to (c). Government have undertheir consideration the names of a few officers from various fields in connection with the appointment of the Chief Executive of Durgapur Steel Plant in whom the powers of General Manager could be vested.

Rayon Pulp Plant in Kashmir Valley

158. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE-

LOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Canada have offered to set up a rayon pulp plant in the Kashmir Valley;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the offer; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

रेलवे के विभाग के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को ऊनी वर्दियां दिया जाना

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे के बिजली विभाग के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को ऊनी वर्दियां और रेन कोट नहीं मिलते जब कि उच्च पदक्रम के वायरमैनों और कर्मचारियों को ऊनी वर्दियां और रेन कोट मिलते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठा ।

Sambhar Salt Ltd.

160. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sambhar Salt Ltd. has shown a profit and declared dividend for 1955-66 without providing for depreciation in full;

(b) the total amount of depreciation that has to be provided for in respect of the items omitted; and

(c) whether such depreciation will affect the profits shown?

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

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

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची

161. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रांची में हुए उपद्रवों का हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन रांची पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) क्या इसको वित्तीय हानि हुई है और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी हानि हुई है और इस हानि की पूर्ति किस प्रकार की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों में आतंक व्याप्त है और यदि हाँ, तो इसे दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ओद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलश्वरीन अती अहमद) :

(क) और (ख). 24 अगस्त 1967 से 25 अक्टूबर 1967 की अवधि में 83569 जन दिनों की हानि का अनुमान लगाया गया है । 25 अगस्त से 30 अगस्त 1967 की अवधि में गड़बड़ी के कारण फैक्टरियों के बन्द किए जाने, अक्टूबर में 3 दिन गैर मुस्लिमों द्वारा धीमी गति से काम करने तथा अनिश्चित स्थिति के फलस्वरूप काम के अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाने के कारण 20 लाख ८० की हानि का अनुमान लगाया गया है । प्रभावित कर्मचारियों तथा उनके परिवारों की सहायता तथा पुनर्वास पर नियम वे 2.62 लाख ८० का अतिरिक्त व्यय किया इसमें 31 अगस्त 1967 से 15 अक्टूबर

1967 में विशेष अस्कस्मिक सुनी का कम-चारियों का बेतन सम्मिलित नहीं है। कामनी यथासंभव उत्पादन बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

(ग) अब स्थिति सामान्य है।

मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलें

162. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भिन्न और दतिया में एक-एक कपड़ा मिल लगाने का निर्णय किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिये किन-किन पक्षों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं और लाइसेंसों की शर्तें क्या हैं;

(ग) उपरोक्त मिलों की अनुमानित क्षमता कितनी होगी और उन पर कितनी लागत आने का अनुमान है; और

(घ) इस दिशा में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री में (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में भिन्न और दतिया में एक-एक कताई मिल के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये।

(ख) मे० भारत कौमसं एण्ड इंडस्ट्रीज लि० भिन्न और मे० मध्य प्रदेश स्प्रिंगिंग मिल्स लि०, दतिया को।

(ग) और (घ). उपरोक्त लाइसेंस प्रत्येक मिल के लिए 12,000 तक और के लिए ये और अब वे रद्द कर दिये गये हैं।

मध्य रेलवे का दतिया स्टेशन

163. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में दतिया स्टेशन के शहर की ओर दूसरा प्लेट फार्म किस

तारीख तक बन कर तैयार हो जावेगा; और

(ख) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि दतिया स्टेशन पर बर्तमान प्लेट फार्म शहर के दूसरी ओर है, जहाँ कीई आवादी नहीं है और यात्रियों को शहर में जाने के लिये रेल की लाइन पार करनी पड़ती है, क्या दतिया स्टेशन पर एक ऊपरी पुल बनाने का सरकार का विचार है?

रेलवे 'बंतो हैं (श्री जे० म० पुनाना) :

(क) दतिया स्टेशन पर अप दिशा में दूसरे प्लेटफार्म का काम पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है।

(ख) जी नहीं। रेलवे लाइनों की एक ओर से दूसरी ओर यात्रियों के जाने के लिए ऊपरी पैदल पुल या ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने का कोई विचार नहीं है। लेकिन दोनों प्लेटफार्मों को जोड़ने के लिये एक ऊपरी पैदल पुल की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

इस्पात का उत्पादन

164. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967 में भारत में कितना इस्पात पैदा हुआ;

(ख) इसमें से कितने इस्पात की देश में खपत हुई तथा कितना इस्पात निर्यात किया गया; और

(ग) देश में खपाये जाने और विदेशों में निर्यात किये जाने के पश्चात् बचे इस्पात का कितना स्टाक था?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकल की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

स्वेज नहर में रोका गया माल

165. श्री वशवन्त सिंह कुशवाहः
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वेज नहर में रोका गया माल
किन-किन देशों से आयात किया गया था ;

(ख) इसमें कितनी भारतीय पूँजी लगी
हुई है ; और

(ग) स्वेज नहर के बन्द हो जाने के
कारण भारत को कितनी वित्तीय हानि
उठानी पड़ी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :
(क) और (ख). हमारे लिये मुख्य दिल-
चस्पी की वस्तु 27,400 टन माइलो है जो
संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका से भारत पा रही थी
और इस समय नहर में फंसी हुई है । इस
माइलो का जहाज तक निःशुल्क मूल्य
15 लाख अमरीकी डालर से कुछ अधिक
था । माइलो को निपटाने का प्रस्तुत विचारा-
धीन है और इस समय सम्भाव्य वित्तीय
हानि का आकलन करना कठिन है । निजी
पक्षों से हानियों के सम्बन्ध में, यदि उन्हें
कोई हुई हो, हमें कोई आवेदन पत्र नहीं
मिले हैं ।

(ग) स्वेज नहर के पश्चिम में स्थित
देशों से होने वाले आयातों पर भाड़ा बढ़
जाने के कारण भारत प्रति महीने 30 लाख
डालर का अतिरिक्त व्यय कर रहा है ।
इसके अतिरिक्त इन देशों को होने वाले
हमारे नियर्ति में भी बाधाएँ ही रही हैं हालांकि
इससे व्यापार में होने वाली हानि के परिमाण
का पता लगाना आसान नहीं है ।

समाजवादी देशों के साथ निर्यात-प्राप्तात
व्यापार

166. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयीः
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(ख) क्या समाजवादी देशों के साथ
आयात-निर्यात व्यापार को अपने हाथ में

लेने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार
कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या
है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री
मुहम्मद शाही कुरेशी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रस्तुत नहीं उठाया ।

गाड़ों, वाणिज्यिक बलकों और असिस्टेंट स्टेशन
मास्टरों के बेतन-क्रम

167. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयीः
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गाड़ों, वाणि-
ज्यिक बलकों और असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टरों
के बेतनक्रमों को बढ़ाने तथा उनके पदोन्नति
के अवसरों में बृद्धि करने का सरकार का
विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इस सम्बन्ध में
कब उक नियन्य ल लिया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख). इस समय गाड़ों, वाणिज्यिक
बलकों और सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों के बेतन-
मान बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है लेकिन
भारतीय रेलों के परिवहन कर्मचारियों की
पदोन्नति के लिए कोई समान सरणि लागू
करने की सम्भावना के प्रस्तुत पर विचार किया
जा रहा है ।

सिन्धिया स्टेट रेलवे के कर्मचारी

168. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयीः
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिन्धिया
स्टेट रेलवे जिसका केन्द्रीय रेलवे के साथ
विलय हो गया था, के कर्मचारियों को उनकी
फलों कूट्टी की अवधि का बेतन देने के प्रस्तुत
का अभी तक निपटारा नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के उच्च न्यायालय ने एक कर्मचारी की अपील पर यह निर्णय दिया था कि वह फलों छुट्टी की अवधि के बेतन का हकदार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों को बेतन न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेजर्व मंत्री (श्री चंद्र मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) रेल प्रशासन के नोटिस में आने वाले सभी मामलों पर विचार किया गया है और निर्णय किया गया है । केवल चार मामले बच रहे हैं जिनमें सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों के सेवा अभिलेख नहीं मिल सके हैं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जो कर्मचारी न्यायालय में गया था और जिसने अपने हक में निर्णय प्राप्त किया उसे स्वीकार्य फलों-छुट्टी के बदले छुट्टी-बेतन दिया गया ।

Missing Railway Wagons on N.E. and N.E.F. Railways

169. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons found missing in Northern, North-Eastern and North-east Frontier Railways during the last 5 years;

(b) the number of wagons which have been written off and the total amount involved on each Zonal Railways; and

(c) the action taken against the officials responsible for the loss?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) All India Wagon censuses are held by the Indian Railway Conference Association every alternate year, census on Metre Gauge in odd years and on Broad Gauge in even years. In the results of the census certain wagons are found to have missed enumeration, and are not treated missing as such. Causes for a wagon missing enumera-

tion are varied, and efforts are made to locate them. In the last five years two B.G. and two M.G. censuses have been held.

The number of wagons belonging to Northern, North-Eastern and N. F. Railways found to have missed enumeration in these two censuses are indicated below:—

Railway	Number of wagons missed enumeration	
	B.G.	M.G.
Northern	525	110
North Eastern	—	1052
N. F.	—	437

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Repairs and Maintenance of Railway Quarters in Delhi

170. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on repairs, white-washing and maintenance of the Railway quarters in Delhi area, during the last 5 years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government are aware that the stores earmarked for the repairs, white-washing and maintenance of those quarters in Delhi area have been misappropriated; and

(c) if so, the action Government have taken on the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The amount spent is as under:—

Year	Amount
1962-63	Rs. 8,70,923
1963-64	7,69,528
1964-65	9,50,423
1965-66	8,02,305
1966-67	10,84,000

(b) No case of misappropriation of stores has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) In view of reply to part this question does not arise.

India's Exports

171. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:

SHRI K. N. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a rise in exports during the first 9 months of the current financial year;

(b) if so, how the exports of each item during the corresponding period of the last year compare with those during the current year and the percentage of increase, item-wise;

(c) the items of which exports have recorded a decline during the current year and reasons for this decline, item-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to stimulate the export of such items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Three statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-30/68].

(d) Another statement indicating the steps taken by Government to step up exports in general in the post devaluation period is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-31/68].

India's Balance of Trade

173. SHRI HIMATSINGHKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has had an adverse balance of trade during the first 9 months of the current financial year;

(b) if so, the extent thereof in each month;

(c) the total adverse balance of trade so far; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to eliminate or minimize this adverse

balance during the rest of the current financial year?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-32/68].

(c) The total adverse balance of trade during the first eight months (April-November, 1967) is of the order of Rs. 525.65 crores.

(d) Steps taken to minimise the adverse balance are restrictions on imports and promotion of exports. Import is not allowed of items which are produced in the country or for which there is unutilised capacity. The following among other measures have been taken to increase exports:

- (1) Assistance for export production through the Import Policy for Registered Exporters to provide for requirements of imported raw materials and components.
- (2) Priority allotment of scarce indigenous raw materials for export production.
- (3) Supply of iron and steel required for export production at international prices and also similar supply of plastic raw materials.
- (4) A special foreign exchange allocation for meeting the requirements of capital goods of export-oriented units.
- (5) Promotional efforts in the form of overseas publicity, delegations and study teams and participation in trade fairs and exhibitions.
- (6) Cash assistance of experts of selected products.
- (7) Reduction or abolition of export duty on selected products.

- (8) Negotiation of trade agreements/arrangements to develop trade with other countries.
- (9) Efforts for the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to our exports to developed countries.

Development of Paper Industry

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement by the President of the Indian Paper Mills Association at its annual general meeting held in Calcutta towards the end of December, 1967 that inadequate selling price is the main inhibiting factor in the development of paper industry;

(b) if so, how far Government agree with this statement; and

(c) the main demands made by the said Association at that meeting for the development of paper industry and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The question of revision of paper prices is receiving consideration of Government.

(c) The following are the main demands made by the Industry:—

- (1) Present prices of paper should be revised upwards suitably to improve the profitability in the Industry.
- (2) The existing cash subsidy of 10 per cent for export of paper and paper products is no longer adequate, because of devaluation of Pounds Sterling. The cash subsidy should, therefore, be suitably increased.
- (3) State Governments should grant long term leases of bamboo and other raw materials on reasonable terms of royalty to the paper industry.

- (4) To enable the industry to utilise installed capacity to the maximum extent a very generous policy of allocation of foreign exchange for import of raw materials, spares and components should be followed.

Action which has been taken or is being taken on the above demands is seriatum as under:—

- (1) and (2). These are under active consideration of Govt.
- (3) Being a State subject, it has been brought to the notice of the State Governments by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Central Board of Forestry for consideration.
- (4) The essential requirements of imported raw materials components and spares are met fully.

डीजल और विजली की रेलगाड़ियां

175. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री हन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डीजल और विजली की रेलगाड़ियों द्वारा इस समय कितने प्रतिशत माल ढोया जाता है और 1970-71 तक इस प्रतिशतता में कितनी वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) डीजल और विजली की रेलगाड़ियों के बल जाने से कोयले की वार्षिक खपत में कितनी कमी हुई है और 1970-71 तक इसमें और कितनी कमी हो जायेगी ; और

(ग) ऐसे कितने प्रतिशत स्टेशन हैं जहां पर अब कोयले के स्टोरों का होना आवश्यक नहीं है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री डॉ मूरुगनाचार्य) :

(क) लग्ज ऑटरिक ट्रैक किलोमीटर के हिसाब से 1966-67 में डीजल और

विजली गाड़ियों द्वारा ढोये गये माल का प्रतिशत 55 रहा। 1970-71 के सम्बन्ध में इसी यह प्रतिशत बताना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि यह होने वाले यातायात की मात्रा पर निर्भर करता है।

(ब) डीजल और विजली चालित गाड़ियां मुख्यतः रेलों का प्रतिरिक्त यातायात संभालती हैं। अतः कोयले की कुल खपत में कमी की आशा नहीं है यदि होगी भी तो मामूली। 1970-71 में होने वाली खपत का ठीक-ठीक अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

(ग) 0.2 प्रतिशत।

मेरठ और गाजियाबाद के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियां

176. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेरठ और गाजियाबाद के बीच कितनी यात्री एक्सप्रेस, मेल और माल-गाड़ियां चलती हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि एक ही लाइन होने के कारण 30 मील की इस दूरी को तय करने में रेलगाड़ियों को डेढ़ घंटा लगता है और उनको एक दूसरी गाड़ी को पार करने के लिये स्टेशनों पर रुकना पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सेवाना पर लाइन को कब तक दोहरा करने का सरकार का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) : (क) मेरठ और गाजियाबाद के बीच हर घोर से 5 सवारी, 3 एक्सप्रेस एक डाक और औसतन 6.5 मालगाड़ियां चलती हैं।

(ख) मेरठ सिटी और गाजियाबाद के बीच सवारी गाड़ियों का चालन-समय 1 घंटा 16 मिनट से 1 घंटा 30 मिनट तक है और यह समय इकहरी लाइन वाले इसी

तरह के अन्य खण्डों में यात्रा-समय के तुल्य ही है।

(ग) चूंकि मेरठ सिटी और गाजियाबाद के बीच लगभग 25 प्रतिशत फालतु लाइन कमता उपलब्ध है इसलिए इस खण्ड पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का तुरन्त कोई विचार नहीं है।

काजीपुरा रेलवे स्टेशन

177. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गाजियाबाद और हापुड़ के बीच हाल में बने काजीपुरा रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम बदलने का है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वहां पर टिकटों के विक्रय के लिये कोई भी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसकी व्यवस्था कब तक हो जाने की सम्भावना है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) :

(क) से (ग). बहाल में गाजियाबाद और हापुड़ स्टेशनों के बीच काजीपुरा नाम का कोई स्टेशन नहीं खोला गया है। हां, गाजियाबाद और हापुड़ के बीच पहले से ही काजीपुर नाम का एक क्रांतिग स्टेशन या जिसका प्रयोग केवल रेल परिचालन में सुविधा की दृष्टि से ही किया जाता था। 26-1-1968 से इस स्टेशन का नाम महरौली कर दिया गया है और इसे केवल उत्तर रेलवे के स्टेशनों को जाने वाले यात्रियों की बुकिंग के लिए खोल दिया गया है। इस स्टेशन पर टिकटों की विक्री की व्यवस्था भौजूद है।

Railway Lines in Kerala

178. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 8936 on the 11th August, 1967 and state:

(a) whether any decision in regard to the construction of new railway lines in Kerala during the Fourth Plan has since been taken by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Although proposals for new lines in the Fourth Plan are yet to be finalised as the funds for construction of new lines in the Fourth Plan are extremely limited, it is doubtful, if any of the proposals recommended by the Kerala Government will merit sufficient priority for inclusion in the Railways Fourth Plan.

खनन पट्टा

179. श्री मृत्युजय प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार को किन परिस्थितियों में तथा राज्य सरकारों को किन परिस्थितियों में खनन पट्टा देने का अधिकार है ; और

(ख) किन परिस्थितियों में केन्द्रीय सरकार को राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दिये गये पट्टों का पुनरीक्षण जिसमें उनका पुष्टीकरण तथा रद्द किया जाना भी शामिल है ; करने का अधिकार है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क)

संविधान की केन्द्रीय सूची की अनुसूची 7 की धारा 54 के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार खानों के विकास तथा विनियमन से सम्बन्ध रखती है ? संविधान की राज्य सरकार की अनुसूची 7 की धारा 18 के अनुसार खनन पट्टे पर देने का अधिकार राज्य सरकार को है ।

(ख) खान तथा खनिज (विनियमन तथा विकास) अधिनियम 1957 की धारा 30 के अधीन जो कि संसद द्वारा ऊपर कही गई केन्द्रीय सूची की धारा 54 के अनुसार नियमबद्ध की गई है राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिये गये खनन पट्टे की पुनरीक्षा के अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार को है जिनमें कि खनन पट्टे को पक्का करना प्रथमा रद्द करना शामिल है ।

Manufacture of Household Utensils

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

(a) the quantity of brass and copper imported during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 so far for manufacturing household utensils; and

(b) whether any yearly quota has been fixed by Government for manufacturing the household utensils?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Import figures for periods 1966-67 and 1967-68 (upto September, 1967) are as follows:—

S. No.	Description	Value in '000 Rupees	1966-67		1967-68 (upto Sept. 1967)	
			Quantity in Tonnes	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value

1	Copper circles	.. . .	3	62	63	824
2	Sheets, plates and strip of copper, n.e.s.	.. . .	682	9828	1650	9595
3	Brass circles	.. . .	1	15	1	9
4	Plates, sheets and strips of brass n.e.s.	.. . .	397	4461	95	1142
Imports figures of utensil industry are not available.						

Imports figures of utensil industry are not available.

Manufacture of Household Utensils

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of brass and copper household utensils have touched Rs. 15 to 20 per kilo and whether these prices are 300 per cent higher as compared to the prices prevailing in 1963-64;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these prices have gone up an account of less import of brass and copper and heavy excise duty on these metals; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to make these household utensils available at lower prices in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cotton Production

182. SHRI RANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate for the production of cotton during 1967-68 has been made;

(b) if so, the variation between the previous estimate and the recent one; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that prices of cotton have gone down on account of the curbs of credit to traders by the banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No official estimate has yet been made of the Indian cotton crop for the current year 1967-68. The general expectation, however, is that it would be about 20 per cent over the last year's figure.

(c) No, Sir. The decline in prices of cotton of late, is essentially due to larger arrivals of cotton into the market.

Railway Orders to Engineering Firms

183. DR. RANEN: SEN: Will the

Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Shri Hada, President, Engineering Association of India, Calcutta refuting his statement that there has been no cut in the Railway orders on engineering firms; and

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

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

(b) The Railways have done their best to help the industry and will continue to do so, having due regard to their own requirements and the industry's actual performance. For example, while the industry had a backlog of 10575.5 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers on 1-4-1967, orders for production of 16320.5 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers during 1967-68 were placed on them, totalling 26896 4-wheelers. As against this, the actual delivery during the first 10 months (i.e. upto January, 1968) is 11653 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers. The backlog of orders with the industry expected on 31-3-1968 will be more than 12000 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers, while the Railways, as against their own estimated requirements of 10,000 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers, have placed orders for 16,000 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers for the period 1968-69, in order to keep the industry adequately engaged.

Public Undertakings in Andhra Pradesh

185. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and places of location of public sector undertakings and industrial establishments in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the number and names of the industrial undertakings in Andhra Pradesh under the management of Birlas?

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

जबलपुर पश्चा और रीवा रेलवे लाइन

186. श्री राम सिंह अगरवाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जबलपुर, पश्चा और रीवा के बीच रेलवे लाइन बिलान के प्रस्ताव पर कोई व्यापार नहीं दिया गया जिसकी मंजूरी 20 बर्ष पूर्व दी गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बुन्देलखण्ड लेव में उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किये जा सकते क्योंकि इस लेव में रेलवे लाइन अपर्याप्त हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार जबलपुर, पश्चा और रीवा रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण पर विचार करेगी और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मू. पुनाचा) : (क) से (ग). अतीत में कभी भी प्रस्तावित लाइन के निर्माण की मंजूरी नहीं दी गयी थी। इस बात की जानकारी रेलों को नहीं है कि रेल परिवहन की कमी के कारण इस लेव में उद्योगों के विकास में कभी कोई फ़ावड़ आयी है। बन की कमी के कारण बोद्धी योजना में केवल उन्हीं अनिवार्य सम्पर्क लाइनों के निर्माण के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है जिन्हें विकास सामरिक या परिचालन की दृष्टि से तुरत बनाना अपेक्षित है। अतः फिलहाल प्रस्तावित लाइन को इतनी प्राथमिकता नहीं दिया जायेगी कि उस पर विचार किया जा सके।

बुन्देलखण्ड लेव (उत्तर प्रदेश) में उद्योग

187. श्री राम सिंह अगरवाल : क्या श्रौतोगिक विकास तथा सम्बन्ध-कार्य की यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बुन्देलखण्ड

लेव के विकास के लिये इसमें कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उद्योग का नाम क्या है और यह कब तक स्थापित हो जायेगा?

श्रौतोगिक विकास तथा सम्बन्ध-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फ़लदीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट का कारखाना

188. श्री रामसिंह अगरवाल : क्या श्रौतोगिक विकास तथा सम्बन्ध-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दमोह जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) में सीमेंट का कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव कब तक कार्यान्वित हो जायेगा;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सागर और दमोह जिलों में खनिज के काफ़ी भंडार हैं जिनसे सरकार को करोड़ों रुपये की आय हो सकती है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सागर विश्वविद्यालय के व्यावहारिक भूत्त्वीय केन्द्र का खनिज के इन विशाल भंडारों को निकालने में अच्छी तरह से उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है?

श्रौतोगिक विकास तथा सम्बन्ध-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फ़लदीन अली अहमद) : (क) नवम्बर, 1964 में बिहार जूट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कं. लि. को जिला दमोह के पश्चिम नामक स्थान में सीमेंट का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये 7: महीने की अवधि (जो बढ़ा कर 31.12.65 तक कर दी गई) के लिये मान्य एक आशय-पम जारी किया गया था। इस कारखाने की वार्षिक क्षमता 200,000 भीट्रिक टन थी और सीमेंट उद्योग को उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के साइरेस देने वाले उपबन्धों से छूट दे दी गई है और अब सीमेंट का कारखाना लगाने का अवधारणा अस्तित्व बनों की मान्यता की

खाद्यि नकाने के लिये अनुमति लेने की किसी भी को आवश्यकता नहीं रह गई है। बिड़ला जूट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा इस बारे में प्रगति की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(क) सरकारको इन जिलों में काफी अनियंत्रित भंडारों के होने के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है।

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

Production of Engineering Goods

189. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while production in consumer goods industries has increased this year, production in engineering goods has declined; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. While it is a fact that consumer goods industries both engineering and non-engineering had generally shown a rise in the production in the year 1967, there was a shortfall in production in some of the heavy engineering goods industries such as railway wagons, structural, steel castings, machine tools, etc. though the production in other Engineering industries like sugar mill machinery, boilers, drilling equipment, electric motors, transformers etc. was well-maintained.

(b) The main reason for shortfall in production in some of the engineering industries has been lack of adequate orders due to the pruning of the developmental programmes by authorities concerned.

Khadi Centres in Orissa

190. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 20,000 spinners and weavers in Orissa engaged in khadi have been thrown out of employment due to the closure of Khadi Centres; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to re-open these Khadi Centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Neither the Central Government nor the Khadi & Village Industries Commission have been informed about the closure of Khadi Centres in the State of Orissa. According to the information available with the Khadi & Village Industries Commission, the Khadi Centres in Orissa have not been closed. It may be explained that the Khadi Centres in the States are run by the State Boards, and the Khadi & Village Industries Commission has no administrative control over the functioning of the Khadi Centres in the States except that the Commission gives some financial assistance. However, information from the Government of Orissa is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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

Consumer Commodity Corporation

192. SHRI M. S. MURTI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding the setting up of a Consumer Commodity Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sale of Foreign Cars by S.T.C.

193. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI C. C. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether numerous complaints have been received from the embassies and foreign agencies of the huge profit which the State Trading Corporation is making on the sale of foreign cars acquired by them on the CIF value less depreciation; and

(b) whether Government propose to permit the embassies to sell these cars directly to buyers provided they pay the customs duty while selling the cars?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Muir Textile Mills, Kanpur

194. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total loan given to Muir Textile Mills, Kanpur given by Government during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Company has been showing losses during the last five years consistently; and

(c) if so, the reasons for making advances to these mills?

THE DEPUTY MINSTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (c). Government has not given any loan to this Mill. However, to enable the Authorised Controller appointed for this Mill under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, to re-start and run it, in the interest of production and employment, the Government of India and the Government of Uttar Pradesh have jointly, on 50:50 basis, stood guarantee to the State Bank of India for a loan of Rs. 80

lakhs advanced by the Bank to the Mill.

(b) No, Sir.

Foreign Collaboration

195. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI K. N. PANDEY:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to announce new foreign investment and collaboration policy for the coming year last December;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in announcing this policy;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the Economic Times of the 2nd January, 1968 in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). It is proposed to announce Government's policies on foreign investment in the form of a Policy Resolution Details in this regard are still under consideration.

(c) and (d) The report published in the Economic Times of the 2nd January, 1968, has come to Government's notice. The question of Government's reaction thereto does not arise at this stage. The report was not officially authorised.

Export by Engineering Industries

196. SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report in the Economic Times of the 3rd January, 1968 that Engineering Units can hit export target of Rs. 10 crores provided Government gears its machinery to encourage exports.

(b) if so, whether any report in this regard has been received from the Engineering Export Promotion Council; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir; the figure of 10 crores mentioned in the Press Report is probably a misprint. The Engineering Industry attained the level of 10 crores export long ago. At present the annual exports of Engineering Goods are already of the order of nearly Rs. 30 crores.

(b) and (c). The Government is in constant touch with the Engineering Council and the Industry and has been taking appropriate measures for promotion of exports of Engineering Goods. No specific reference from the Council has been received.

Requisition of Coal from Collieries

197. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to requisition coal stock from collieries to ensure regular supply to the Railways;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how the coal-miners in the country have reacted to this proposal; and

(d) whether the advice of the Law Ministry has been sought to ensure that the Colliery Control Order and Essential Commodities Act give enough power to the Government to requisition stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

198. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has made

any offer to Japan to supply 25 million tons of iron ore per year for 20 years beginning from 1972;

(b) if so, whether Japan has accepted this offer and the terms thereof;

(c) the anticipated supply of iron ore during the current year; and

(d) whether the Japanese offer is financially better than the offers from the various countries which the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is reported to have received?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the visit of the M.M.T.C. delegation to Tokyo in October/November, the Japanese Steel Mills were apprised in some detail of the overall picture regarding possible availability of various Indian iron ores in each of the years 1968-71 and at an expected level of 31 million tons per year from 1972 onwards. Further, within that, they were given firm proposals for quantity and grade-wise delivery schedule which totalled 18 million tons from 1972 onwards apart from expected 7 million tons of Goan ore including fines and pellets, making a total of 25 million tons per year upto 1987. The Steel Mills have taken note of this offer and, stage by stage further negotiations with them are expected in the coming months.

(c) During the year ending 31-3-1968, total iron ore exports are expected to be approx. 15.3 million tons of which 12.3 million tons will be exported to Japan.

(d) Neither the offer from our side, nor the response of the buyers has yet reached the stage of the actual prices and, therefore, this question does not arise at present.

Shortage of Steel Sheets

199. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of steel sheet, axle and wheel sets required by the engineering units manufacturing wagons;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase supplies from the steel plants or by importing certain varieties of steel; and

(c) how far this shortage will affect the execution of orders for the supply of wagons to foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Supplies from indigenous production against export orders are given a high priority, next only to Defence. Wherever it is not possible to meet from indigenous production, the requirements of steel for the manufacture of wagons for export purposes, imports are allowed. Shortage of raw material will not, therefore, affect the execution of orders for supplies to foreign countries.

Incentive Scheme for Railway Gangmen and Supervisors

200. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the British Expert invited by the Indian Government to advise in evolving incentive scheme for the Railway Gangmen and Supervisors; and

(b) the broad outlines of the studies made on the subject earlier?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The British Expert has suggested certain organisational and method changes in maintenance, and these are under consideration.

(b) Time and Method studies of the maintenance work as actually carried out in representative areas were made.

Ropeways in Coal-Fields

201. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far towards the completion of the Ropeways in the coal-fields for carrying sand;

(b) the investments made so far on equipment, installation and administration;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Jambad Kajora Ropeway is working much below its capacity and the requirements of collieries are not being met with the consequent loss in production and additional expenditure involved in arranging supplies of sand from distant river-beds; and

(d) the steps being taken to achieve better utilisation of the installed carrying capacity and the complete other ropeways included in the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) There are three Coal Board ropeways system in all due for completion. Out of these, ropeway 'D' for Jharia is complete and is working in two shifts. The other ropeway in Jharia named 'F' is expected to be completed by November, 1968. The Ropeway system known, as Jambad-Kajora in Raniganj consisting of three ropeways, has one ropeway operating from March, 1967 in single shift. The other two ropeways of this system are expected to be completed by the end of March, 1968.

(b) The expenditure on ropeways on equipment and installation upto 31-12-67 is as under:—

Equipment and installation	Rs. 1677.122 lakhs
Administration covering salaries, wages and cost of operation	
and maintenance—	Rs. 29.10 lakhs

(c) Only one installation of 'Jambad Kajora' ropeway is in operation in single shift. Since two other installations are still under construction, the question of loss at this stage does not arise.

(d) Steps have been taken to expedite completion of two installations of 'Jambad-Kojora' and 'F' Ropeways system. In the one installation of

the Jambad-Kajora Ropeway which is already in operation, the second and third shifts are also expected to be started this year. Area 'D' Ropeway is already running in two shifts and a third shift has been planned

Exports of Wagons

202. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to boost exports of railway wagons in collaboration with the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that diversion of capacity for building up wagons for export would not affect internal requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). There is no specific proposal as such for collaboration, but the State Trading Corporation on its own and also jointly with manufacturers of wagons has been making every effort to promote the export of wagons. As a result of these efforts, orders worth Rs. 41.40 crores (approx) from Hungary, South Korea, Ceylon, Thailand and Burma have been secured.

(d) The manufacturing capacity of wagon building industry and the Railway Workshops is more than the present internal requirements and as such diversion of part of this capacity to exports would not affect the internal requirements.

Demand for Additional Railway Wagons

203. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimate of additional demand for Railway wagons by 1970-71 over 1965-66;

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(b) the number of wagons built during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(c) the plan for manufacturing the balance during the next three years; and

(d) the action taken on the Finance Minister's proposal to place orders in advance for manufacturing wagons with a view to helping the engineering industry?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No precise estimate of the demand for Railway wagons by 1970-71 has been made, as such an estimate will necessarily depend on traffic anticipations of the new Forth Five Year Plan which has not yet been framed.

(b)

	Private Builders	Railway Workshop	Total in terms of 4-wheelers
1965-66 . . .	26,559	6,946	33,505
1966-67 . . .	16,501	4,706	21,207

(c) Till the next Five Year Plan is prepared, planning is being done on an annual basis. The following production has been planned for 1967-68.

	Private Builders	Railway Workshops	Total
1967-68 . . .	21,124	4,500	25,624

(d) Taking into account the anticipated backlog of outstanding orders fresh advance orders for 16,000 four-wheeler units have been offered of which orders for 12,800 have already been accepted. Acceptances of offers in respect of the balance wagons, are awaited from the Wagon Builders.

Scraping of Uneconomic Railway Lines

204. SHRI C. C. DESAI:
SHRI DEORAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move on the part of his Ministry to scrap uneconomic Railway lines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) whether his Ministry have contacted the State Governments in this regard before finalising this matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) An examination is under way to see whether unremunerative branch lines could be closed down without detriment to public interest. No final decision has yet been formulated.

(b) and (c). Certain railway lines have been running at a loss or yielding a very poor return. Examination of the working of these lines is in progress with a view to determining which of them could be closed down without detriment to public interest. Examination of some of them has been completed. In the case of fourteen of them, it was found that road transport could, without difficulty and without detriment to the economy of the area, replace rail transport. The State Governments have been requested to confirm that there would be no difficulty in making arrangements for such additions to road transport as may be necessary to take care of the traffic at present carried by rail.

A list of these fourteen lines is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-33/68].

Sale of Structural Steel by Hindustan Steel Ltd.

205. SHRI C. C. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the *Economic Times* of the 13th January, 1968 regarding the deal for 7,000 tonnes of structural steel concluded by the Hindustan Steel Ltd., with some dealers at certain discount;

(b) if so, the main features of the deal; and

(c) the total amount which Government are likely to lose on this deal and the factors which have impelled

the Hindustan Steel Ltd. to enter into this deal?

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

(b) No such deal regarding structural steel was concluded by Hindustan Steel Ltd. Apparently the reference is to the arrangements made by Hindustan Steel Ltd. for disposal of the accumulation of off-grade plates at Rourkela. It was decided by Hindustan Steel Ltd. that for despatches before March 31, 1968 a rebate of Rs. 100/- per tonne may be offered in the first instance, to those stockists/ customers who had been previously taking off-grade plates at ruling prices and accordingly circulars were issued to over 200 customers. It was also proposed to offer the balance after meeting the demand of such stockists/ customers to other dealers and customers and accordingly circulars are now under issue.

(c) There is no question of any 'loss' as several other factors like saving on loss of interest on blocked capital, increased cash flow, release of stocking space for operational purposes etc. have also to be taken into account. After taking all such factors into consideration HSL decided that the offer of such rebate was a sound commercial proposition.

Railway Accidents

206. SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the railway accidents during the last three months; and

(b) the total loss to the Railway Exchequer as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) During the period 1-10-1967 to 31-12-1967, 265 train accidents, viz., 19 collisions, 209 derailments, 24 cases of trains running into road traffic at level crossings and 13 cases of fires in train-

took place on the Indian Government Railways.

(b) The cost of damage to railway property involved in these accidents was estimated at approximately Rs. 31,75,572/-.

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी लेव के उद्योग

207. श्री गं. चं. दीक्षित : क्या आरोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चारों पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान सरकारी लेव में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को कितना धन दिया गया; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान ऐसे उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु सभी राज्यों के लिये राज्यवार, मंजूर कुल राशि का यह कितने प्रतिशत है ?

आरोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलहरदीन अली अहमद) :
(क) और (ख). प्रत्येक पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी लेव के उद्योगों की स्थापना में लगाए गए धन तथा सभी राज्यों के लिये स्वीकृत कुल धनराशि में उसका प्रतिशत नीचे दिया गया है :—

योजना	विनियोजन	सभी राज्यों के लिये स्वीकृत कुल धन राशि का प्रतिशत
पहली	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
दूसरी	237.15	31.90
तीसरी	232.66	19.47
चौथी	चूंकि चौथी योजना को अभी प्रनितम रूप नहीं दिया गया है, इसलिये कोई निश्चित और कुछ नहीं दिये जा सकते।	

इटारसी स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर शैड

208. श्री गं. चं. दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इटारसी रेलवे स्टेशन पर बनाये गये नये प्लेटफार्म संख्या 5 पर अब तक किसी शैड की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्लेटफार्म पर यात्रियों के बैठने की कोई भी उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और

(ख) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं. मु. पुनाचरा) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं। इस द्वीप प्लेटफार्म पर 6 बेन्चों की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

(ग) और (घ). $300' \times 51' = 5'$ के नये द्वीप प्लेटफार्म पर छत लगाने का काम जारी है। स्टंपों के लिये नीचे ढाली जा चुकी हैं। इस्पात का ढांचा बढ़ा करने का काम हो रहा है।

बरहानपुर स्टेशन पर जल देने वाले स्टेशनों का समाप्त किया जाना

209. श्री गं. चं. दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के बरहानपुर स्टेशन पर जल देने वाले स्टेशन के समाप्त किये जाने के कारण विशेषकर रात के समय यात्रियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है क्योंकि इसके परिणामस्वरूप बहुत से डिब्बे प्लेटफार्म से बाहर रहते हैं;

(ब) यदि हां, तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यह कठिनाई कब तक दूर किये जाने का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० प० नाला):
(क) से (ग). बुरहानपुर स्टेशन पर पानी की व्यवस्था को खत्म नहीं किया गया है, बल्कि और प्रधिक लम्बी गाड़ियां खड़ी करने के लिये डाउन और अप प्लेटफार्मों का विस्तार किये जाने के कारण इटारसी की ओर वाले पानी के स्तरम् को हटा कर और दूर ले जाया गया है। बर्तमान प्लेटफार्म की सतह ऊंची है, जबकि अप और डाउन प्लेटफार्मों के बढ़ाये गये हिस्से की सतह पटरी के बराबर है। जो बोगियां इन प्लेटफार्मों के बढ़े हुये हिस्से पर खड़ी होती हैं उनमें चढ़ने-उतरने वाले कुछ गाड़ियों के यात्रियों को थोड़ी असुविधा होती है। प्लेटफार्मों के बढ़े हुये हिस्से की सतह को भी ऊंचा करने का विचार है और आशा है कि यह काम अप्रैल 1968 तक मुरू हो जायेगा और यथासंभव शीघ्र पूरा हो जायेगा।

'कोसा' कपड़े का नियांत्रण

210. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ लेव में 'कोसा' कपड़ा बढ़े पैदाने पर तैयार किया जाता है और नियांत्रण किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1965 से 1967 तक की अवधि में ऐसे कितने कपड़े का नियांत्रण किया गया है; और

(ग) सरकार ने 'कोसा' कपड़े का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शही करंशी): (क) जी हां

(ख) छत्तीसगढ़ लेव में तैयार 'कोसा' कपड़े के नियांत्रण के आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। 1965, 1966 तथा 1967 में क्रमशः 5,48,000, 324,000 तथा 3,71,000 बर्गमीटर टसर (कोसा) रेशमी कपड़ा का नियांत्रण किया गया।

(ग) 'कोसा' कपड़े का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये किये गये उपायों में कुछ निम्न-लिखित हैं:—

(1) बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा राज्यों में टसर कच्चे रेशम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए गहन प्रयत्न।

(2) टसर रेशम के उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित केवल गवेषणा कार्यक्रमों के लिए रांची में एक गवेषण केन्द्र की स्थापना

(3) रेशम कीट पालकों की उचित लाभों का विवास दिलाने तथा साथ ही उत्पादकों को टसर के कोयों की अधिक मात्रा में पूर्ति कराने के लिए दिसम्बर 1966 में एक मूल्य समर्थन योजना का आरम्भ।

Pilferage Cases on Railways

211. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilferage cases which occurred on the Railways during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 so far, zone-wise; and

(b) the number of cases started and convicted and the amount of loss suffered by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). The exact number of pilferage cases which occurred on the Railways during 1966-67 and 1967-68 (January) are not known. However, the amount of loss suffered by the Railways due to pilferages resulting into the payment of Claims Compensation during 1966-67 is as under:—

Railway	Claim Compensation paid
	Rs.
Central	36,80,869
Eastern	44,76,296
Northern	31,86,295
North Eastern	19,32,271
Northeast Frontier	18,96,705
Southern	27,80,287
South Central	4,86,361
South Eastern	26,94,375
Western	26,41,649

Railway Compensation Claims

212. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of compensation claims which were received for the loss of goods from the 1st April, 1967,

to 31st January, 1968 and the amount involved in them; and

(b) the number of such cases during the corresponding period of the last year?

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

Loot, Murder and Stabbing Cases in Running Trains

213. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of loot, murder and stabbing cases that took place in the running trains during 1967 and upto end of January, 1968 on the different zones, zone-wise;

(b) whether the culprits have been apprehended; and

(c) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the safety of the travelling public?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). The required information is as under:

Railway	No. of cases during 1967 & upto 31-1-68			No. of culprits apprehended.
	Dacoity/ Robbery.	Murder	Stabbing	
Central	3	—	4	4
Western	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Southeastern	10	4	—	31
South-Central	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
North-Eastern	2	2	1	5
Northeast Frontier	2	1	1	8
Eastern	11	—	—	15
Southern	1	2	—	—
Northern	4	1	2	2

(c) Safety of the travelling public as also prevention and detection of crimes against persons on Railways and in railway premises is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police & State Governments. Close cooperation is maintained with the Government Railway Police at all times for the control of crime and their attention is promptly drawn to any serious crime that occurs and to any increase in criminal activities in any particular area or train for taking remedial measures.

Coking Coal from Japan

214. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to enter into a long term contract with Japan for the supply of coking coal to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Probably the Hon'ble Member wants to know whether there is any proposal for export of coking coal from India to Japan. There is no such proposal for long-term contract.

(b) Does not arise.

Hospet-Goa and Miraj-Goa Railway Lines

215. SHRI MOHSIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey has been made and estimates have been prepared for converting the Hospet-Goa and Miraj-Goa railway lines into Broad Gauge; and

(b) if so, the further steps taken in the matter?

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

(b) An examination of the Traffic prospects of the conversion revealed that conversion of these sections is not an immediate necessity as the metre gauge line is capable of handl-

ing all the traffic offered in the near future.

Poona-Miraj Railway Line

216. SHRI MOHSIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made regarding conversion of Poona-Miraj railway line into Broad Gauge railway line; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) an overall progress of 49 per cent has been achieved upto end of December, 1967.

(b) The target date for completion is October, 1969.

M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd.

217. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether stainless steel sheets worth Rs. Two lakhs were fraudulently obtained by some persons from the Calcutta Port on the false representation that they were acting as representatives of the National Trading Agency, clearing agents for M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta; and

(b) whether any explanations have been asked from the port authorities for this wrong delivery and if so, the outcome thereof?

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

संसद सदस्यों को कारों का नियन्त्रण

218. श्री बसवन्त : क्या श्रीलो-
गिक विकास तथा समवय-कार्य मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद
सदस्यों को 1962 से 1967 तक की

4 वर्ष की अवधि में एक फिएट कार खरीदने का अधिकार था ;

(ब) 4 वर्ष की यह समय-सीमा कितनी अवधि के लिए कम कर दी गई थी; और

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान, कितने संसद् सदस्यों ने दूसरी कार खरीदने के लिये परमिट प्राप्त किये थे ?

प्रौद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलद्वीन ग्रामी अहमद) :
(क) और (ब). मई, 1963 से अप्रैल, 1966 की अवधि में संसद् सदस्यों को सामान्यतः पहली कार की खरीद से एक साल की अवधि समाप्त होने से पहले नई फिएट कार का नियतन नहीं किया जाता था। फिर भी मई, 1966 में यह समय सीमा कम कर दी गयी थी। चौथी लोक सभा के गठन के पश्चात् फिएट कारों की अत्यधिक मांग के कारण मार्च, 1967 में चार साल की समय सीमा के नियम को पुनः लागू करने का निश्चय किया गया था।

(ग) 120।

बन्वई-भुसावल रेलवे लाइन का विद्युतीकरण

219. श्री बसवन्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे की बन्वई-भुसावल रेलवे लाइन का विद्युतीकरण कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ब) विद्युतीकरण पर कितनी लागत आने का अनुमान है और यह तक कितनी अनराशि व्यय की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह यह है कि अनमाड तक विद्युतीकरण हो जाने से बन्वई से अनमाड तक विजली से चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियां चालू कर दी जायेंगी ; और

(घ) विजली से चलने वाली पहली रेलगाड़ी कब तक चलाई जाने की आशा है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुन्निवा) :
(क) बन्वई-इगतपुरी खंड का, 1500 बोल्ट डी० सी० प्रणाली पर, विद्युतीकरण हो चुका है। आशा है जुलाई 68 तक इगतपुरी-भुसावल खंड का 25 किलो वाट ए० सी० प्रणाली पर, अलग-अलग चरणों में विद्युतीकरण हो जायेगा, लेकिन जर्त यह है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य विजली बोर्ड से विजली मिल जाये।

(ब) विद्युतीकरण की अनुमानित सागत 11.83 करोड़ रुपये है और यह तक 8.61 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं।

(ग) और (घ). बन्वई और इगतपुरी के बीच डी० सी० विजलीयुक्त खंड पर विजली गाड़ियां चल रही हैं। आशा है इगतपुरी-भुसावल खण्ड पर जिसे 25 किलो बाल्ट ए० सी० प्रणाली पर विद्युतीकरण किया जा रहा है, मार्च 68 से क्रमशः विजली पहुंच जायेगी। मुरु में इगतपुरी-नन्दगांव के बीच केवल माल गाड़ियां चलाने का विचार है, इस खंड में मार्च 68 तक विजली पहुंच जायेगी। इगतपुरी-भुसावल खण्ड में सामान्यतः विजली गाड़ियां चलाने के सवाल पर तब विचार किया जायेगा जब भुसावल तक समूचे खंड में विजली पहुंच जाये और अपेक्षित विजली उपलब्ध होने का आश्वासन मिल जाये।

बिना टिकट यात्रा

220. श्री बसवन्त :

श्री तृकम अन्द कक्षावा ।

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलवे में 1 अप्रैल से 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले कितने यात्री पकड़े गये ;

(ब) किन किन मार्गों पर सब से अधिक लोग बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि टिकट परीक्षकों ने दो दण्डाधिकारियों को बिना टिकट गाड़ी में यात्रा करते हुए पाया; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसकी सुनाना सम्बन्धित उच्च न्यायालय को दी गई है तथा यह घटना कहाँ घटी थी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा):

(क) 64,83,218 ।

(ब) 1 अप्रैल से 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक की अवधि में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले यात्री सब से अधिक पूर्व रेलवे पर पकड़े गये । दक्षिण-मध्य और पश्चिम रेलों का नम्बर दूसरा और तीसरा था ।

(ग) नहीं ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Import of Steel for Manufacture of Cars

221. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel used for manufacturing the body of the Ambassador and other cars that are manufactured in India is imported;

(b) if so, the cost of steel used per car; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the source from which the required steel is obtained by the manufacturers?

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

(b) Ambassador Car Rs. 2,000

Fiat Car Rs. 1,500

Standard Herald Car Rs. 800

(c) Only a small portion of the steel required for the manufacture of cars is being obtained from the Rourkela Steel Plant at present.

Trade Agreement with Rumania

222. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade agreement has, recently, been concluded with Rumania; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

However, in this connection it may be mentioned that through an exchange of letter on the 30th December 1967, the validity of the Trade & Payments Agreement signed in Bucharest on 30-11-1962, between the Government of India and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Rumania, has been extended upto 31st December, 1968.

नरकटियांगंज और गोरखपुर के बीच सीधी रेलवे लाइन

223. श्री क० मि० भवुकर: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नरकटियांगंज और गोरखपुर जंक्शन के बीच सीधी रेल लाइन बन्द कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस लाइन को छिर से चालू करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्ड-वाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा):

(क) श्री (ख). बगहा और छितीनी चाट के रास्ते गोरखपुर और नरकटियांगंज के बीच सीधा रेल सम्पर्क सन् 1924 में अंदरूनी यात्रा था जब कि बगहा और छितीनी चाट के बीच गंडक नदी का पुल नदी से अंदरी टाक लाने के कारण बह कम से

(ग) चूंकि नदी अक्सर अपना मार्ग बदलती रहती है और उसका द्वाव इन इलाकों में स्थिर नहीं रहा है इसलिए निकट भविष्य में इस पुल का पुनर्निर्माण करना और सीधा रेल सम्पर्क कारबम करना व्यावहारिक नहीं होता। जब नदी इन इलाकों में अपना द्वाव स्थिर कर लेगी और तब तक यदि असत्तात्त्व और विस्तीर्ण वृष्टि से प्रस्ताव का छोड़कर्त्त्व होता तब इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा सकेगा।

बटत बनाने के कारखाने

224. श्री क० मि० मधुकर: क्या श्रीलोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य संशीलन यह दाताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उम्पारव चिके के बेहती नामक स्थान में स्थित सीप के बटन बनाने के कारखानों की तरह के कारखाने देश में किन अन्य स्थानों पर स्थित हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग के विकास के सम्बन्धित समस्याओं का प्रध्ययन करने के लिये कोई समिति नियुक्त करने का है ?

श्रीलोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य संशीलन श्री मधुकर (श्री फलस्फेन शर्मी व्याहम्ब) : (क) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पठ्ठन पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) सरकार का ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है।

विहार में बर्में बनाने का कारखाना

226. श्री क० मि० मधुकर: क्या श्रीलोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य संशीलन यह दाताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने अनाज के अभाव तथा सिंचाई के महत्व को दृष्टि में रखते हुए विहार में मैं (रिंग) बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने विहार में गैर-सुरकारी क्षेत्र में एक रिंग फैक्टरी स्थापित करने की संभावनाओं पर विचार किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, वो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रीलोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य संशीलन श्री मधुकर (श्री फलस्फेन शर्मी व्याहम्ब) :

(क) और (ख). कुएं लोदने वाले बरमों का निर्माण करने के लिए विहार में कोई नया कारखाना स्थापित करने का विचार नहीं है। मिर भी संची में हाल ही में इस प्रकार के बरमे बनाने का काम शुरू किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रस्तु ही नहीं उक्ते।

Over-Bridge on Railway Line in Madhipur and Angola Localities

227. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that innumerable difficulties are caused to the public in the absence of an over-bridge on railway line in Madhipur and Angola localities of Muzzaffarpur town which is a major city of Tirhoot Commissionary;

(b) if so, the reasons for which the over-bridge has not been constructed so far; and

(c) whether Government propose to construct an over-bridge now and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No—There exists as many as three level crossings to facilitate movement of road traffic across railway line in Muzzaffarpur area.

(b) and (c). There is already a proposal for a road overbridge in replacement of level crossing No. 1

(Rewa Ghat) at Muzaffarpur. The scheme could not however be progressed due to the State Government having not finalised the alignment of the approaches. As far as the Railway is concerned, the work on the bridge structure would be taken up as soon as the State Government finalise the alignment of the approaches.

Accidents on N.E.F. Railway

228. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of accidents on the North-East frontier Railway during the years 1965, 1966 and 1967?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): There were 185, 171 and 165 train accidents during the years 1965, 1966 and 1967 respectively in the categories of collisions, derailments, trains running into road traffic at level crossings and fires in trains on the Northeast Frontier Railway.

Decontrol of Scarce Iron and Steel Items

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to decontrol certain scarce items of iron and steel; and

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Price and distribution control on all categories of iron and steel has been lifted with effect from the 1st May, 1967. Responsibility of fixing of prices and distribution of all categories has been entrusted to the Joint Plant Committee. However, the question of the future of the Joint Plant Committees and the feasibility of revising the existing procedure for distribution is under consideration.

Arkonam Railway Workshop

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

- whether any representation has been received from the workers of Arkonam Railway Workshop;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). Representations have been received against reduction in the staff strength in the Engineering Workshops at Arkonam resulting in staff being rendered surplus. They are being considered.

Bombay-Howrah Janata Express

231. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a Bombay-Howrah Janata Express via Nagpur taking into account the demand made by the people; and

(b) if so, when?

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

(b) Does not arise.

महाराष्ट्र में सीमेंट फैक्टरियां

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र राज्य में यवतमाल जिले में चनदा, बर्नी तथा पंदुरकुवडा में सीमेंट फैक्टरियां स्थापित करने का कोई निर्णय लिया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस क्या कारण है ?

(ग) क्या वहां पर सी वर्चों तक के सिवे पर्याप्त कल्पा माल उपलब्ध है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वहां सीमेंट फैक्टरी बालू करने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं ?

ओष्ठोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्कटान अली प्रह्लद) : (क) सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र राज्य के यत्वमाल जिले में सीमेंट का कारखाना स्थापित करने के किसी भी प्रस्ताव के लिये सहमति नहीं दी है ।

(ख) चूंकि सीमेंट उद्योग को अब उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के लाइसेंस देने वाले उपचालकों से मुक्त कर दिया गया है, इसलिये सीमेंट का कारखाना लगाने के लिये किसी को भी केंद्रीय सरकार से अनुमति लेना आवश्यक नहीं है ।

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में कितना कच्चा माल उजलब्ध है इसके बारे में सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

भटनी वाराणसी-प्रप गाडी में यात्रियों का लूटा जाना

233. श्री विजयनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह ताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1968 में भटनी-वाराणसी 71 प्रप गाड़ी के दूसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे में यात्रा कर रहे दो यात्रियों के पास जो कुछ था वह सब कुछ पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के पिपटीदिह स्टेशन के बाहरी उत्तरी सिगनल के निकट लूट लिया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चौ. मू. पुनाजा) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मऊ जंक्शन पर सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस चौकी के अधिकारी ने मामले की कौरंत छान-बीन करके अपराधियों के

गिरोह का पता लगा लिया है । अब तक एक अपराधी गिरफ्तार किया गया है और आशा है कि शीघ्र ही अन्य गिरफ्तारियां भी होंगी । मऊ जंक्शन की भारतीय रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 395 के अधीन अपराध संख्या 3 दर्ज कर लिया है जिसकी जांच पड़ताल हो रही है ।

Truck Collision at Unmanned Level Crossing between Vijapur and Kalvada Railway Stations

234. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many persons were seriously injured when the truck in which they were travelling collided with a train at an unmanned level crossing between Vijapur and Gerita-Kalvada Railway Stations (Western Railway) on the 15th January, 1968;

(b) if so, the causes thereof;

(c) the number of persons injured; and

(d) the total loss to the Railway property thereby?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The accident occurred at the unmanned level crossing No. 47C between Vijapur and Gerita Kolvada stations on the Vijapur-Ampliyanan Metre Gauge Branch line section of the Western Railway.

(b) According to the finding of the enquiry committee the accident was due to the truck driver negotiating the level crossing in the face of the approaching train.

(c) In this accident, 14 persons were injured of whom 5 sustained grievous injuries. One of the grievously injured persons subsequently died in the hospital on 21.1.1968 and the others are reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

(d) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 700.

Robbery in Howrah-Barauni Passenger Train

235. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a daring running train robbery was committed in a first class compartment of the Howrah-Barauni passenger train between Jamalpur and Kajra stations of the Eastern Railway on the 6th January, 1968; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes, but the incident occurred on 7-1-1968, between Abhaipur and Kajra stations in Jamalpur-Kiul Section of the Eastern Railway.

(b) On 7-1-1968 at about 23-30 hrs. on arrival of 329 Up Howrah-Barauni passenger at Kiul one Shri Nath Singh, a Government official of Bihar reported to the Officer Commanding, Government Railway Police, Kiul that while he was travelling in a first class compartment of the said train two unknown persons entered the compartment when the train started from Jamalpur. On arrival at Dara-rathpur, i.e. the next station someone shouted "Rajbansi, Rajbansi" from outside and one of those who had got in at Jamalpur opened the door when three other unknown persons came into the compartment. On this the Government official objected and the miscreants replied that they would get down at the next halt. At the next halt, i.e. a Dharara, two of them got down but three still remained in the compartment. When the train steamed off Abhaipur station they asked the Government official to surrender the cash at the point of knife, but on resistance from the official and his companion, the miscreants attacked both of them and inflicted knife injuries on their persons. Both the passengers, however, took shelter in the latrine of the compartment. When the train stopped at

Kajra, all the three miscreants decamped with stolen articles which included leather suitcase containing Rs. 330/- in cash besides others valued at Rs. 75/- Government Railway Police, Jamalpur have registered a case under Section 394 I.P.C. which is under investigation. No arrests have been made so far. Both the injured passengers were admitted in the hospital for treatment.

Recession in Woollen Industry

236. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report in the Economic Times of the 19th January, 1968 that the recession in the woollen industry continues unabated and conditions this year are expected to be much worse if Government do not take adequate steps to stem the rot;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the remedial measures taken in this direction?

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

(b) and (c). Government do not fully share the pessimism about the industry and have maintained in the first six months of the current season the same level of foreign exchange allocation as in the last season, which was much higher than the previous year.

Industrial Development

237. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report published in the Times of India of the 20th January, 1967 stating that his Ministry has taken a serious note of the alleged attempts by manufac-

turers in certain industries to revive the sellers market through dubious means;

(b) if so, what are the industries in question; and

(c) the action, if any, taken against the defaulters?

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

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

Rourkela and Durgapur Plants

238. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants have been working at 30 per cent of their capacity and, if so, since how long;

(b) the extent to which this has increased the cost of production of steel in these plants;

(c) how far steel production in the country is surplus to the demand; and

(d) the value of subsidy paid on the export of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHENNA REDDY): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that the Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants have been working at 30 per cent of their capacity. During the period April—December 1967, the achievement on rated capacity in saleable steel comes to about 84 per cent in the case of Rourkela Steel Plant and about 65 per cent in the case of Durgapur Steel Plant. The cost of production of steel depends on a number of factors and under-utilisation of capacity is only one of them.

(c) During the last about 2 years, the demand for certain products has slackened, mostly because of recessionary trends and slowing down of developmental activities. As soon as

the general industrial activity in the country picks up, the demand is expected to match production.

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

Sugar Mill in Uganda

239. SHRI K. HALDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has won a global tender to set up a large sugar mill in Uganda;

(b) if so, whether it will be in the public sector or private one; and

(c) the terms and conditions thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). An Indian firm has secured a contract for the supply of Sugar Mill machinery for modernisation of a Sugar Mill in Uganda.

(c) The contract is between private parties.

Recession

240. SHRI G. S. DHILLON: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Project Advisory Council at their meeting held in December, 1967 had made some recommendations to combat recession through greater reliance on Indian goods; and

(b) if so, the details of these recommendations alongwith the steps taken by various Departments for their adoption and implementation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the 19th meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries, which

took place on 10th November, 1967. The various recommendations made therein are already receiving the attention of the Government.

Export Policy Resolution

241. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5604 on the 22nd December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the details of the proposed Export Policy Resolution;

(b) if so, what are the guidelines of the new policy; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above 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 the proposed Export Policy Resolution have not yet been finalised.

(c) In the first meeting of the re-constituted Board of Trade held on 24-1-1968 it was decided to constitute a Sub-Committee to make proposals for incorporation in the Export Policy Resolution. The Resolution will be finalised after receiving the recommendations of this Sub-Committee.

Collieries Operations in Asansol Sub-Division

242. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Asansol sub-division, the land in the villages is subsiding, buildings are cracking and tanks and wells are going dry due to the impact of operation in the collieries.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the owners of land and buildings are not getting any compensation either from Government or from the colliery owners; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to give relief to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Some instances of damage to surface had come to the notice of Directorate General of Mines Safety during 1966 and 1967. All such instances were looked into and were found to be due to normal mining operations. Provisions of statutory Regulations with respect to fencing had been mostly carried out.

(b) and (c). These matters are dealt with by the State Government.

Commercial Clerks on Railways

243. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commercial Clerks on Railways fail to work as per rule resulting in heavy claims paid by the Railways and wastage of perishable food stuff;

(b) whether it is also a fact the Railways accept the consignments on charging freight by passenger trains, but they are sent by goods trains in parcel vans where the freight is less; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) It is true that the staff booking a consignment sometimes fail to do all that they are required or expected to do, and this may result in some damage to the consignment, for which compensation may have to be paid, but it is not that this happens very frequently.

(b) and (c). It is not so. If a consignment booked for transport by passenger train is despatched by goods train it can only be regarded as a case of an individual lapse, which is taken suitable notice of by the administration.

Parcel Office Ajmer

244. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff strength in Parcel Office, Ajmer (Western Railway) is inadequate to cope with the work and the matter has been under consideration since 1963;

(b) whether it is a fact that no overtime allowance is paid to the staff and they are also penalised for mistakes which become unavoidable as a result of heavy work load due to insufficient staff; and

(c) if so, the further time likely to be taken by the Railways to compensate the staff according to the work load?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and Will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Vigilance Wing on Railways

245. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a separate Vigilance Wing working on the Railways;

(b) if so, the extent to which this Vigilance Wing has been able to root out corruption from the Railways; and

(c) the amount required to maintain Vigilance Wing on the Railways annually?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The Vigilance Organisation on the Railways consists of the Vigilance Directorate in the Railway Board's Office and a Vigilance Branch on each of the nine zonal railways.

(b) it may not be possible to assess the extent to which the Vigilance Wing has been able to root out corruption from the Railways.

(c) The total expenditure on the Vigilance Organisation in the Railways during the financial year ended 31-3-67 was Rs. 36,00,532/94.

Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.

246. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made by the Central Government as well as by the State Government in the Tungabhadra Steel Products, Ltd., in Mysore State;

(b) whether any schemes have been proposed for the expansion of the said factory and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the value of the annual production of the factory since 1961?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Rs. 1.01 crores.

(b) Proposals for diversification and expansion of the manufacturing activities of the company are under consideration. A Committee has been set up by the Board of Directors to examine this issue in detail and submit its recommendations. The Committee's recommendations are awaited.

(c) The value of the annual production since 1961 is given below:—

Year	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1961-62	35.71
1962-63	43.32
1963-64	51.69
1964-65	53.68
1965-66	69.40
1966-67	50.48

Unauthorised Pulling of Chains

247. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of unauthorised pulling of chains in the trains have increased during the last two years:

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the main reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken to check it?

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

(b) Number of unauthorised incidents during the years ending 30th September, 1966 and 1967 were 1,33,968 and 1,73,686 respectively as compared to 90,209 during the year ending 30th September, 1965.

(c) The main reasons for increase in the incidents of Alarm chain pulling are overcrowding in trains, deterioration in the law and order situation and ticketless travel.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-34/68].

दिल्ली-मध्य रेलवे में नीरा स्टेशन वर भोजन वर (डाइनिंग) रूम

248. श्री जगन्नाथ राव ओशो : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह तने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता द्वारा यह मांग की गई है कि नीरा स्टेशन (दिल्ली-मध्य रेलवे) पर एक "भोजन वर" (डाइनिंग रूम) खोला जाए ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह केव तक खोला जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनादा) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) नीरा स्टेशन पर वर्तमान दुकान में खान-पान की वर्तमान सुविधाएं यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए फिलहाल पर्याप्त समझी जाती हैं। पुनादिराज खंड, जिस पर नीरा स्टेशन स्थित है, को अब बड़ी लाइन में बदला जा रहा है और आशा की जाती है कि 1969 के मध्य तक निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो जायेगा। नीरा स्टेशन पर उपहारगृह की स्वयंस्था की आवश्यकता पर इस खंड पर चलावी जाने वाली बड़ी लाइन की गाड़ियों के समय को देखते हुए विचार किया जायेगा।

दिल्ली शहर बांधी का बनाया जाना

250. श्री रमेश चरन : क्या ओशो-गिरिं विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय मानक संस्था ने विस्की और बांधी तैयार करने के कुछ सूचना भेजे हैं जिससे कम लागत आयेगी और विस्की और बांधी स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकारक भी नहीं होगी जैसा कि 20 जनवरी, 1968 के 'बिलटज' में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन सूचियों का ज्वैरा क्या है और इन सूचियों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ओशोगिरि विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलक्षुन अशोक अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रगति ही नहीं उठता।

इमारती लकड़ी उद्योग

251. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या ओशोगिरि विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य देशों की तुलना में भारत में इमारती लकड़ी उद्योग काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इमारती लकड़ी उद्योग की आधुनिक तरीकों पर चलाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

ओशोगिरि विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलक्षुन अशोक अहमद) : (क) श्री (ख) भारत में लकड़ी पर इमारती उद्योग ने 1947 में उल्लेखनक प्रगति की है। 1947 से पूर्व देश प्लाईवुड तथा काइवर बोर्ड (इन्सुलेशन बोर्ड तथा हाई बोर्ड) का पर्याप्त जाता था आयात किया करता था। इन उत्पादों में अब हेम लियानग

प्रात्म-निमंत्र हो गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त अब काश्वर बोर्ड का उत्पादन भी हाल ही में ज़ुक़ कर दिया गया है। निर्यात बढ़ाने में इस उद्योग की सहायता करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

सरकार ने देश में इमारती लकड़ी के साधारों का विकास करने के लिए भी कदम उठाए हैं। हाल ही में लट्टा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना तथा राष्ट्र संघ की शिष्ट निष्ठि तथा खाद्य और कृषि संगठन की सहायता से धन लगाने से पूर्व देश के बन-साधारों का मर्वेणण करने के लिए भी उपाय किए गए हैं।

मुरादाबाद में घरेलू बर्तन उद्योग का विकास

252. श्रोता और प्रश्न तथा विभाग: क्या वारिष्ठक्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बर्तन उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने तथा उसका विकास करने के लिये सरकार ने मुरादाबाद शहर में कोई प्रदर्शन कक्ष हस्तकला (डिजाइन गैलरी) स्थापित किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार प्रत्येक शीर्षक के बल्लंगत प्रति मास कितना खर्च वहन करती है;

(ग) इस उद्देश्य की कहां तक पूर्ति हुई है; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रदर्शन कक्ष में काम-काज के घंटे 4 बजे (मध्याह्न-नोचरात्र) ज़िल्हे के बजे 8 बजे (म० प०) तक हैं और इसके कर्मचारी प्रादेशिक भाषा नहीं, भण्टू केवल अंग्रेजी में ही बातें करते हैं जिनके वरिष्ठमस्वरूप आम शिल्पकार की बहां जाने की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती ?

वारिष्ठक्य मंत्रालय में उर-मंत्रों (श्रोता मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार मुरादाबाद शहर में बर्तन उद्योग

को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु किसी प्रदर्शन कक्षा (हस्तकला डिजाइन गैलरी) की स्थापना नहीं की है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है कि क्या उन्होंने इस प्रकार का कोई केन्द्र खोला है।

(ख) से (घ): यदि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रदर्शन कक्ष अथवा हस्तकला डिजाइन गैलरी खोली हो तो (ख), (ग) तथा (घ) के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी सच्चा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

विदेशों में भारतीय विक्री केन्द्र

253. श्रोता और प्रश्न तथा विभाग: क्या वारिष्ठक्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विदेशी व्यापारियों के सहयोग से विदेशों में भारतीय बस्तुएं बेचने के लिए विक्रय केन्द्र स्थापित करने का निष्पत्ति किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आरम्भ में किन-किन देशों में ऐसे विक्रय केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है; और

(ग) विदेशों में अब तक कितने विक्रय केन्द्र खोले गये हैं तथा उन्हें कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

वारिष्ठक्य मंत्रालय में उर-मंत्रों (श्रोता मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रमाण नहीं उठते।

"Lilliooah shop special" train

254. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he travelled from Asansol to Howrah in a special train known as the "Lilliooah Shop Special" in January, 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the special train was composed of carriages collected from various dis-

tant places long before the actual date of journey; and

(c) the total cost incurred on this train?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Yes. On the Eastern Railway, coaches required to be sent for periodical overhaul at the Railway Workshop, Lilluah, are collected at various points, such as Asansol, Danapur, etc. and moved to Lilluah as a full train from time to time. The inspection carriage of the Minister for Railways was attached to this "Lilluah Shop Special" that was run on 5-1-1968.

(c) No extra expenditure was incurred for this journey of the Minister as the Shop Special was run in the normal course.

दालभिया पुर में सीमेंट कारखाने

255. श्री हुस्तम चन्द कल्पनाव : क्या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विद्युत तथा स्थानीय ६.१२ मंत्री ४ दिसम्बर, १९६७ के तारीखित प्रश्न संख्या ५४८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उड़ीसा, मद्रास और हरयाना में डालभिया घप ने सीमेंट के कारखाने किन किन तारीखों को स्थापित किये थे;

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक कारखाने पर कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई है; और

(ग) इनमें से प्रत्येक कारखाने में कितने सीमेंट का उत्पादन हुआ है ?

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विद्युत तथा स्थानीय ६.१२ मंत्री (श्री फलकर्णी अली अमृत) :

(क) सीमेंट कारखानों को स्थापना निम्नलिखित तारीखों को हुई थी:—

उड़ीसा सीमेंट लि० राजगंगपुर उड़ीसा	डालभिया सीमेंट (भारत) लि०	डालभिया पुरम मद्रास डादरी (हरियाणा)
पहला संयन्त्र	1951	1939
दूसरा संयन्त्र	1957	1949
तीसरा संयन्त्र	..	1959

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक कारखाने में लगाई गई पूँजी निम्नलिखित है:

कारखाने का नाम	प्रदत्त पूँजी	वास्तविक मूल्य	कुल वास्तविक अस्तियां (हानि, यदि कर्ता है, को निकाल कर)
	1965-66	1965-66	1965-66

प्रांकडे हजार रुपयों में

उड़ीसा सीमेंट लि०	265,00	265,00	437,49	483,80	634,53	671,90
डालभिया सीमेंट						
भारत लि०	252,57	262,57	452,14	526,55	902,39	881,98
डालभिया दादरी						
सीमेंट लि०	24,07	—	94,91	—	196,12	

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

Sick Textile Mills

256. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1887 dated the 24th November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Committee to look into the affairs of the sick textile mills; has since been constituted;

(b) if so, the progress so far made by the Committee; and

(c) whether Government have taken a final decision about the taking over of some mismanaged or closed textile mills in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Textile Corporation proposed to be set up will be asked to study the problems of the textile industry.

(c) Government have been inter alia taking over mismanaged or closed mills under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. The future of such mills will be considered in terms of the provisions of the Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Act, 1967.

कांचेत के हुंदराबाद अधिवेशन के द्वारा न आनंद प्रदेश को आईटिट प्रम्बेड़कारों की विकास

256-क. श्री मधु लिम्बे : क्या श्री ओगिन विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आनंद प्रदेश को अम्बेड़कारों का जो कोटा मिला था, उन सभी गाड़ियों का इस्तेमाल कांप्रेस के हैदराबाद अधिवेशन में किया गया था;

(ख) क्या इन्हीं कारों को नई गाड़ियों रूप में शाहकों को बेचा जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या यह काम हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स कम्पनी की सम्मति से केन्द्र राज्य सरकारों की जानकारी में किया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो शाहकों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्री ओगिन विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलशदीन छाली अहमद) :

(क) से (घ). इस विषय में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा मेसर्स हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स को कोई भी जानकारी नहीं है। राज्य सरकार से कहा गया है कि इस विषय में उसके पास जो भी जानकारी हो भेज दें और उसके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है। राज्य सरकार से जो भी जानकारी प्राप्त होगी वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

12 hrs.

RE. DEATH OF SHRI DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAYA

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, we all joined and paid tributes to Shri Deen Dayal Upadhyaya. The All India Radio has been giving very misleading reports, suggesting that it is an accident and saying that a currency note of Rs. 5 was thrust into the hand of Shri Deen Dayal Upadhyaya. We are very much agitated over this. There should be some decency. A thorough probe is necessary. There may be an international hand behind it. The Interpol should be contacted....

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. If some mistake has been committed, it should be brought to the notice of the Minister concerned or the Prime Minister.

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माफ कीजियेगा, वह यह कह रहे हैं कि कल मांग की गई जांच की उस के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री क्या कर रहे हैं यह बतायें और कुछ वह नहीं कर रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood him without his further explanation.

ओ कंवर नाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय,

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly sit down? I am on my legs. The position is that some wrong information is being broadcast on the All India Radio while the investigation is going on. That should be brought to the Minister or the Prime Minister. Certainly they will look into it. Who can correct it except the Minister or the Prime Minister?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We have already done that. It is still going on.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it that I can do? Kindly sit down. Shri Patodia.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Sir, before you go to Call Attention Notice, I want to make a submission. Yesterday, when the President was delivering his Address to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together. . .

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the point before the House now.

Shri Patodia.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): There is a break-down of law and order in Mysore . . . (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: It is now going out of my hands. Order, order. I do not want to hear anything now. Shri Patodia.

—

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OR URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT- ANCE

RE: REPORTED WIDESPREAD DISTURBANCES
AND LAWLESSNESS IN GAUHATI ON
REPUBLIC DAY CAUSING DAMAGE TO
PROPERTY WORTH CRORES OF RUPEES

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I re-

quest that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported statement made by him on the 31st January, 1968 expressing profound distress at widespread disturbances and lawlessness that broke out in Gauhati on the Republic Day causing damage to property worth crores of rupees."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Sir, it is with a deep sense of distress at the happenings in Gauhati on January 26, 1968 that I make this statement. There was a complete hartal in Gauhati on January 24 in response to a call given by the All Assam Student Union to protest against observations at Jorhat on the issue of reorganization of Assam attributed to the Prime Minister. The students held a meeting on January 25 to congratulate the people on the successful hartal and took a decision to boycott the Republic Day celebrations on January 26. Announcements to this effect were made over loudspeakers on the evening of January 25. On 26th morning, a large number of students collected on roads leading to the venue of the Parade Ground. They prevented the general public from attending the parade which was, however, held with some officials in attendance. After the parade was over, large sections of students and others, who had collected, moved on to the town areas and the main bazars.

They pulled down the national flag in a few places and indulged in looting and arson. There were numerous cases of arson resorted to by groups of persons who were moving about in the shopping centres, and a number of shops, industrial establishments, petrol pumps and vehicles were set on fire. The district authorities felt that the forces at their disposal were not adequate to meet the situation which was getting out of control. They, therefore, requested the army for assistance. From approximately 12.30 P.M. curfew was declared in the town

which was to be effective upto 6 A.M. on the morning of January 27. It was extended by the district authorities further by 24 hours.

Cases of arson continued throughout the afternoon. All fire-brigades available with the civil and military authorities and with the refinery were pressed into service but operations were hampered due to water supply and electricity being affected. These services were restored only later in the evening. The police forces were further reinforced by units of the Central Reserve Police. As a result of these measures, the situation in Gauhati town was brought under control by the evening.

On 27th January also there were a few incidents of arson and looting in Gauhati and its outskirts. A number of shops and godowns were looted at Vijaynagar, which is about 16 miles from Gauhati. The Assam mail was stopped at Santipur and stones were pelted by miscreants. The train moved to Gauhati only after the army had rushed to the spot and dispersed the miscreants. The Chief Minister visited Gauhati on January 27.....(Shri Nath Pai: What was he doing on the 26th) I will answer questions later. He should have some patience. He was at Shivasagar.....and supervised the arrangements that had been made for maintaining law and order. He asked the Minister of Revenue to continue to remain at Gauhati to deal with the situation.

I visited Gauhati on January 31. In my discussions with the Chief Minister I urged the absolute necessity of preventing recurrence of such incidents and of restoring a sense of security among the non-Assamese people in the State. The State Government have decided to set up a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. Special teams for investigation of offences have been set up and steps are being taken to ensure speedy trial of cases as investigation is completed. The State Government are taking

action to provide relief to the people affected by the disturbances, including grant of loans to enable industries and business to be restarted.

The incidents in Gauhati were a most disturbing exhibition of narrow regional feelings, as it was the houses and properties of the non-Assamese that were the main targets of attack. I trust that this House will condemn the senseless violence that has brought misery to a large number of people. Government, on their part, are determined to take whatever steps are necessary to curb such activities, and to do all that is possible to enable citizens of India, wherever they may be, to live and work in peace and security.

SHRI NATH PAI (Raipur): The hon. Minister had promised to answer the question about Shri Chaliha. What was Shri Chaliha doing on the 26th and where was he?

MR. SPEAKER: He had answered the question immediately and said that he was at Sibsagar.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: On the 26th he was at Sibsagar.

SHRI NATH PAI: Conveniently he was away.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Now, the hon. Member is drawing his own inferences.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: If anything, the hon. Minister's statement is a gross under-statement of what had happened there. The causes and the circumstances under which the disturbance took place at Gauhati on the Republic Day were very much deep-rooted and very much more serious. This reminds the House of the incident in 1960 when in Assam there was an anti-Bengalese riot and most heinous types of crimes were committed and children were murdered in the presence of their parents in that process.

There had been a regular infiltration of Pakistani elements in the bor-

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

der areas of Assam over the years and it is known to Government that more than ten lakhs of people have crossed the border, and I understand that out of them about seven lakhs or five lakhs are very soon going to be given Indian nationality.

About a year back a new organisation has emerged there under the name of Lachit Sena. It is a militant organisation. It is a communal organisation, and in the name of this organisation they have started raising new slogans 'Assam is for Assamese', 'Assam is not for Indian', 'Assam was not a part of India, and Assam will never be a part of India'. As a result of this, there had been regular attacks there on the non-Assamese communities.

It is in this background that we have to view the disturbance that started there. These disturbances flared up on the statement of the Prime Minister on certain reorganisation matters. It gave a handle to this organisation and the Government of Assam permitted themselves to be a party to and be the sponsors of this agitation.

On the 13th January, Assam Unity Day was observed. Leaflets were distributed. Posters were distributed. Meeting were addressed. With your permission, I would like to point out what type of leaflets they were. One of the leaflets read as follows:

"Assam for Assamese

It is hereby notified that all non-Assamese persons, those who are holding offices irrespective of categories and departments, business, contracts, agencies etc. in Assam should vacate their respective offices and other business affairs including the holding of land or buildings within a reasonable period not exceeding the date of 30th June, 1968 and to go away to their own home-lands..."

—because Assam is not their home-land according to them. It further reads:

"The non-implementation of this general notice shall be dealt with severely for which we shall now be held responsible for any direct action sponsored by this organisation.

This notice is served by Lachit Sena to all non-Assamese fellows excluding tribal brothers in Assam.

Lachit Sena,
Assam."

These kinds of leaflets were distributed there in a printed form. Lakhs and lakhs of such leaflets were distributed there.

On the 24th January, a general hartal was observed. The effigy of the Prime Minister was taken in a procession and was burnt in public and public meetings were addressed. It was the effigy of the Prime Minister of India, as an institution and not of any particular person. The State Government sent letters to the Central Government that the State Government would not be in a position to control the situation until the Central Government changed their attitude. Therefore, the State Government wanted to see that the demonstration succeeded and they wanted to teach a lesson to the Centre so that the Centre should change its attitude.

With this background, the whole thing started on the 26th. The national flag hoisting ceremony under strong police and military guard was attended by altogether three persons including the Minister himself. Thereafter the orgy started and the looting and arson started, and the hon. Minister has already described what had happened.

Mr. Speaker: We know all that. We are not having a discussion now.

There is no time for it now. He may ask only a question.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: What happened thereafter was....

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody knows what had happened.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Everybody does not know.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyhow, we are not having a discussion now. I have allowed him enough time already.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The whole thing happened in the course of 3½ hours, between 9 and 12.30 hours at a place like Gauhati, the *de facto* capital of Assam protected well by the Army all around. There, looting was done and arson was committed, and properties worth crores of rupees were burnt. Yet, not an arrest was made, not one tear-gas shell was used, not one bullet was fired, not even one fire-brigade was requisitioned. This was what happened in the presence of the police and in the presence of everybody. Even until three days thereafter not even one single arrest was made, not even one search was made and as against crores of rupees worth of property, not even Rs. 10 lakhs worth of property were seized.

In respect of the property damaged, worth several crores of rupees and the loss suffered by the non-Assamese communities for no fault of theirs, including Bengalis, Rajastanis, Punjabis and Gujaratis....

AN HON. MEMBER: And Sindhis also.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA....may I know what action Government propose to take to compensate them for this loss?

They are deserving of compensation. It is no fault of theirs. The State Government and the Central Government have completely failed to provide even elementary protection to the citizens. I would like to

ask what is the State for. So in what manner is compensation going to be paid?

The next question is: what is the attitudes of the Centre towards the State Government in view of these circumstances, in view of what has happened, when the State Government has completely failed?

The third question is: will the Central Government be prepared to institute a parliamentary inquiry representing all the parties to go into the deep-rooted causes of the entire matter? I shall be obliged if the hon. Minister answers these questions.

With your permission, I would like to place this paper on the Table.*

MR. SPEAKER: No no, we will see later on.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the facts are concerned, I have given the general outline of what happened that day there. About the causes, it is common knowledge that there was—even now there is—some sort of strained feeling about this question of reorganisation in Assam. It is quite possible that this issue also might have been made use of in this trouble. There is an element of what they call Lachit Sena, a sort of an aggressive regionalism which is raising its ugly head in different parts of the country....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (Alipore): A counterpart of the Shiv Sena.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह फलस्तीन साहब की फौज है।

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

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I must say that if at all we have to seriously consider these problems and find national solutions to them, it is very essential that at least this

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission the paper was not treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

hon. house should look at this question on a more reasonable and rational basis and not throw very cheap politically-oriented allegations against each other in this house. This is the appeal I would make.

As for the causes, there are certainly complex causes. If we want to link them up to any definite cause which led to the actual occurrences of that day, we will have to await the result of the inquiry which is undertaken.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): What is the use of inquiry at that level?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: When there is no inquiry, they ask, why is there no inquiry? When an inquiry is ordered, they ask, why this fabrication of an inquiry? I do not understand this attitude in this matter.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): That was the earlier inquiry whose report has not come. Therefore, he put that question.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Shri Madhok was with me and he wanted that there should be an inquiry. When an inquiry is to be held, he is raising another issue.

The main question is to find out exactly what led to these disturbances. Then what is the responsibility of the administration is in this is also a major question. I have personally expressed my own view that that may the local administration completely failed. It is a matter of shame for us. I do not want to conceal that fact. I do not propose to give protection to anybody.

SHRI NATH PAI: Why did not the Governor dismiss the Ministry?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member asked: What is the attitude of the Government of India in this

matter? The Government of India do not want to protect anybody, if he is responsible for this. Our main concern is to protect the integrity of the country.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: What then did the Central Government do?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Let him hear me and then he may ask questions later if the Speaker permits.

So this is our attitude. Immediately I asked the Chief Minister to appoint a large number of teams of investigation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: (Diamond Harbour): He is himself indirectly responsible.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not take his allegation very seriously.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: This is a question of a political game. We are tried of hearing these thing.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: When these investigations have been undertaken, we will know.

Another suggestion was made that those persons who were immediately in charge of the operations should be transferred. I learnt this morning that the officers concerned have also been transferred. So the inquiry and investigations will be quite objective and energetic. I have no doubt about that. These are the immediate steps. Another important and urgent problem is the rehabilitation of the people. It is most important that we restore confidence in the minds of the people who are working there. If we merely talk in terms of having a parliamentary or any other type of enquiry, we will be unnecessary adding fuel to the fire. It is no use talking about this matter because ultimately we will have to

restore the relationship between the Assamese and non-Assamese people. I would again make an appeal in this hon. House not to look at this problem from a political or party point of view, let us look at it from the national point of view, and let us do whatever is necessary about it.

MR. SPEAKER: He asked a specific question about compensation.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: About compensation in these matters it is very difficult to say. Normally compensation is not given. What is done is that relief and rehabilitation measures are taken in this matter.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: (Gauhati): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of point of order.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: He has made a statement in Jorhat. He should clear what he said in Jorhat.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing. It is a calling attention notice. The name here are being called.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat): May I know whether what happened in Gauhati was part of a deeper and deep-laid strategy to create conditions of chaos in that part of the country; if so, has the Ministry been posted with adequate facts about the elements responsible for the entire holocaust there?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Certainly we have got some information as to the forces working in Assam in this particular matter, and we have our own assessment also about this matter, and we have tried to discuss this matter from time to time with the Assam Government also.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: In view of the statement made by some leaders of Assam saying that Pakistani and Chinese hands are behind this, may I know from the Government

whether this has been proved true or not, whether the leaders of Assam are shirking their responsibility by saying so? May I know from the Government whether the students and the youngsters of Assam were incited and instigated by the statements of some of the leaders of Assam that Assam will not be organised and that they will fight it to the last, whether this is true or not? Just now the hon. Minister said that an enquiry will be held. May I know from him whether he knows that an enquiry was held by the Godeswar Commission and its report was published, but until now no recommendations of it have been implemented? In 1960 also an enquiry was held regarding Silchar firing, but it has not seen the light of day. Will he give us an assurance that the report of this enquiry will be published and its recommendations will also be implemented?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: About these foreign elements, because normally this is also one of the statements that is given out that there may be a foreign element in organising these troubles, as far as the Assam situation is concerned, both the plains and the hills, naturally Pakistan and China would be too willing to take interest in these matters. So, that background I do not want to forget, that background will be always there, but it would be wrong to emphasize these things so that we forget the internal elements. I cannot say that I have got definite evidence in my hands to say that foreign elements have organised this. That is certainly inherent in the situation, and naturally Pakistani or Chinese elements who are always interested to have some troubles inside our country, to subvert our country, would be certainly exploiting this thing.

As far as the statements of some leaders are concerned, it is quite possible that they may have influenced the feelings of the younger elements in the State, I have no doubt about that,

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

but I cannot say whether this particular thing was the result of some statements made by somebody.

As far as the enquiry is concerned, I think the enquiry results will have to be implemented?

भी रवि राय (पुरी) : 26 जनवरी को वहां जो पटनाये घटी उनके बारे में राज्य सरकार के जासूसी विभाग और केन्द्रीय सरकार का जो जासूसी विभाग असम में मौजूद है उन्होंने क्या कोई रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार को और चब्बाण साहब को भेजी थीं अ.र भेजी थीं तो उनके आधार पर 26 जनवरी के पहले जो वहां गैर असमी लोग हैं उनकी सम्पत्ति और उनकी जान की सुरक्षा के बारे में क्यों पहल नहीं की गई?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी अनुमति से यह एक संकेतर है जोकि मैं सभा पटल पर रखना चाहूँगा। इसको मैं पढ़ कर भी बुनाना चाहता हूँ।

From: The Prime Minister, Underground Sovereign Government of Assam:

Since independence of India the Government of India and the non-Assamese people are using Assam as a colony, dominating and exploiting Assam and Assamese people. Assam is not getting its due share from its natural resources of oil and tea. Why Assam's crude oil should be taken to Barauni? 99 per cent employees of Delhi's government offices in Assam and employees of various industries of non-Assamese exploiters of Assam are non-Assamese.

Prior to the taking over by the British in 1824, Assam was a sovereign independent State and had no relations with the rest of India. Therefore the aim of the Lachit is to make Assam free from the traitor India and drive out all traitors, exploiters, adulters, black-marketeers Indian for whose existence the Assamese people are suffering and not benefited at all.

We have linked up our cause with the underground Nagas helping each other and sharing identical views.

Our slogans are as follows: 1. Quit Assam. 2. Stop exploitation. 3. Assam is not a colony for India and Indians. 4. Assam for Assamese (Assamese including tribals of Assam) 5. Declare Assam's independence, 6. Long Live Lachit Sena." (sic).

यह मामला बहुत आगे बढ़ गया है। मैं सदन को यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने जनवरी, 1967 में स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि हम हिल स्टेट हैं देंगे। बाद में असोक भेत्ता समिति बनाई गई। फिर कहा गया कि नहीं देंगे। इस सब के चलते वह जो काम हो रहा है यह ऐसा है कि इसको व्यानाकरण प्रस्ताव द्वारा नहीं सुलझाया जा सकता है। यह विषय स्थगन प्रस्ताव का विषय बन जाता है। चब्बाण साहब और चालिहा साहब के निकाम्मेपन के कारण वहां जो विघ्न की प्रतिया चल रही है उस से मालूम होता है कि असम बनाम हिन्दुस्तान हो गया है। यह ऐसे विषय को जन्म देता है जिस पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव द्वारा ही विचार हो सकता है और मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इसकी आप अनुमति दें।

मैं आपकी अनुमति से यह जो पत्र है, यह जो संकेतर है इसको सभा पटल पर रखना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: You have read the whole thing. There is no need left now for laying it on the Table.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as this question is concerned I can say that the general conditions and the background of the problem of reorganisation had already been known and we had discussions on some of these problems with the Assam Government. With regard to this particular question. I should say that this was one of the major questions which

I discussed with some of the local officers of the Assam Government. In the light of the information that they had, their assessment was that on the 24th and 25th there would be an organised attempt to dishonour the national flag when the parade was being held. They had made all the arrangements to avoid the situation and they successfully avoided that situation developing.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Do not try to throw dust into our eyes. The national flag was pulled down from the police station in Gauhati.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Please listen to me; I am not throwing dust in your eyes; there is no dust with me and you have very good eyes. Their assessment was that they would dishonour the national flag in the parade ground when the parade was held. (Interruption.) Whether that assessment was right or wrong was a different matter. I am telling you a different facts, without my comment.

That was, that the local officers told me that their assessment was, in view of the announcement that they had done—

श्री रवि रावः : क्या सेटल गवर्नरमेंट के जासूसी विभाग की रिपोर्ट मिली या या नहीं ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाणः : माननीय सदस्य पहले मेरी बात तो सुनें ।

I was saying that this was the information that they had and they had expected that in view of the announcement that they had made the previous evening they would dishonour the National Flag when it was ceremoniously hoisted on the Parade Ground. That was there, and the students in large numbers had collected around the Parade Ground itself. Therefore, they certainly avoided the incident; there is no doubt about it. But after the students formed the procession and when it was joined by a large number of other people, what happened was not anticipated by them. Whether that was good or bad, wise

or not, I am not going into it; I am not giving any commentary on that. But about this particular incident, naturally, the Government of India had no occasion to receive any information.

श्री हुहम चन्द्र शाश्वत (उज्जैन) : मेरी जानकारी यह है कि आसाम में सबह लाल्क के करीब सोग पाकिस्तान से आए हुए हैं और माननीय मंत्री जी फखरुद्दीन जली अहमद द्वारा यह सिफारिश की जा रही है कि उन में से भविकांश लोगों को भारत की नागरिकता दी जाये । यह लचित सेना उन्ही के नेतृत्व में बनी है । मैं आप के द्वारा प्रश्नान मंत्री से यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस्तीफा दें, क्योंकि इस लचित सेना के बनाने में इन का हाव है । क्या यह सही है कि माननीय गृह-मंत्री या केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह सूचना भी कि वहां इस प्रकार की घटनायें और उपद्रव होने जा रहे हैं और फिर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की ? वहां पर काफी संख्या में इस प्रकार के पोस्टर लगाए गए जैसे कि "हिन्दुओं, यहां से भाग जाओं", "भारत, भाग जाओं" । फिर भी सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की । वहां पर जितनी हानि हुई है, उस में एक प्रतिशत हानि भी मुसलमानों की नहीं हुई है । इस स्थिति में क्या सरकार इन घटनायों को एक योजना-बद्ध कार्यवाही नहीं समझती है ? वास्तव में यह पहले की बनाई हुई योजना भी । सरकार ने जो जांच कर्मीशन बिठाया है, क्या उस को यह पावर दी गई है कि आसाम के जिन मंत्रियों का इस में हाथ है, उन के बिलाफ भी जांच की जाये ? वहां पर स्थिति यह है कि जो लोग पिटे हैं, आज भी उन को धौस दी जा रही है कि वे भाग जावें बर्ना उन को लूट लिया जायेंगा और मार दाला जायेगा ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I must, first of all repudiate the charge made against my hon. colleague, Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed. It is an absolutely unfounded allegation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पादेव : सरकार पांच लाख लोगों को नागरिकता देने जा रही है और उन की सिफारिश पर देने जा रही है। मंत्री महोदय कह दें कि उन्होंने ऐसी सिफारिश नहीं की है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The question of infiltrators in Assam is a separate question. I do not think it has anything to do with this. Lachet Sena certainly is a mysterious, underground organisation. As to whether it is functioning there and influencing the people's attitude there, certainly some information is being collected about that. But I cannot say, with any sense of guarantee, that there may not be any Muslim involved in it, unless I have information about it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पादेव : हैं।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : क्या माननीय सदस्य उन की किसी मीटिंग में गये थे ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पादेव : यह मेरी अपनी जानकारी है।

SHRI HEM BARUA: Please do not try to give it a communal turn.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That is what I said—it is a bad thing; that is what I was saying. It would be a very wrong thing to give any communal colour to these matters. Therefore, let us not add to the difficulties which already exist. It would be very wrong to give colour as a Hindu-Muslim problem, because, already there is a background of communal feeling in this country, and let us not add fuel to the fire again in this matter.

So far as the enquiry is concerned—he said about the enquiry—if the enquiry produces any results, throwing any doubt against anybody including of course Ministers, naturally, we will have to take action.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पादेव : मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I want to say one thing. These are serious matters which have occurred. Naturally, everybody and everyone is excited. I have got a number of adjournment motions and half-hour discussions and one hour discussions and all that. We will have to meet for three months and one by one, slowly, we can discuss everything and the opportunity will be there. Some important matters must be discussed on the floor of the House; that cannot be avoided, and we will take the chance to discuss most of the important problems on the floor of the House.

We are going to discuss the President's Address for 5 days. Anybody could give an amendment stressing any particular point. After the discussion on the President's Address, the Business Advisory Committee will meet again and I will also meet those hon. members who want to talk to me. Then if necessary we can have 2 hour discussions or 1 hour discussions and so on. But within 1 or 2 days it will not be possible to dispose of all the items. I have a suggestion. Today the Business Advisory Committee is meeting at 4 o'clock. There we can discuss which subjects should be given priority and which can be postponed to next week. Let us not raise the points here immediately because I am not able to answer all of them. Instead of raising them here, I suggest that they can be raised in the Business Advisory Committee meeting this evening. Whether they are Congress members or opposition members, they can raise those points at that meeting. I am not trying to prevent anybody from raising anything. It is the privilege of the hon. members to bring any matter to the notice of the House and discuss it here. But they should be discussed one by one.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I have sent word to you to allow a two-hour discussion on this subject. The question that has been posed is not so simple.

MR. SPEAKER: We can have a discussion. But I will not allow the Home Minister to answer any question now. He can safely go now.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: It is a matter which concerns the whole country and an earliest opportunity should be given to discuss it.

श्री हेम चवाय कायवाही : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बारे में जानकारी थी, क्या वहां पर इस प्रकार के पोस्टर लगाए गए थे और सरकार ने पहले से ही कायवाही क्यों नहीं की?

श्री भूषु रिद्धये : आध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की इस दिक्कत को समझ रहा हूँ कि जिन्हें प्रस्ताव आपके सामने आये हैं, अगर हम उन में से एक एक के बारे में पूछने लगें तो आप इस समय उन के बारे में अपना फैसला नहीं दे पायेंगे मैं केवल . . .

SHRI NATH PAI: I do not think it was very fair on the part of Mr. Chavan to take shelter under your remark that he can safely go. This is total courtesy of the highest type. I must lodge my protest against this.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): You did not allow me to put a question, but I find every day you are allowing opposition members to put questions.

MR. SPEAKER: She wanted to ask a question on the Call Attention. She has been in this House for so long. Have I allowed any hon. member whose name is not in the list to put a question?

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Opposition people are always called.

MR. SPEAKER: In that case, the Speaker will answer, not the minister. Even a senior member like her will not get a chance if her name is not there.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Hem Barua's name is not there in the list. She is pointing out that.

MR. SPEAKER: When a minister is on his legs, if anybody interrupts, he need not answer that.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: I do not want to raise it here. I do not want to fight on that issue. I only want to point out that it is always happening, that we are never allowed to put a question whereas they are allowed to go outside the rule and put questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Interruptions are not allowed by the Speaker. Interruptions are taking place and if a Minister cares to answer them the Speaker cannot come in the way. You too can interrupt if you so desire. The Speaker's permission is not there, whether it be Shri Hem Barua or Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani. If any hon. Member gets up and interrupts the Speaker is helpless. If a Minister cares to answer that I do not know how I can control him.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Sir, I want to make a personal explanation. My name has been unnecessarily brought in and you have also been slandered. The thing is this. You did not allow me to put a question. I did not also put a question. I only interrupted where I felt very strongly. When I knew that the National Flag was pulled down from a police station in Gauhati I pointed that out.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): Sir, when we say something it becomes an interruption and when they say something it becomes a valid point.

MR. SPEAKER: This side also interrupts. When some hon. Member is talking somebody from this side or that side raises something. This is always happening. But on a Calling Attention Notice no other hon. Member is allowed to put a question. Interruptions and questions are the different things. The moment you allow a question there is a preamble for fifteen minutes and then the question-

[Mr. Speaker]

is put. But interruption is a different thing. Let us now get on to the business.

जी नवू लिखते : मैं केवल इतना ही आप से कहना चाहता था कि आप ने कहा कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभावण पर यहां बहस होने वाली है तो आप संतोषित या तरीमें दे सकते हैं। मैं केवल आप से इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन की यह परिपाटी और परंपरा रही है कि बजट सत्र के प्रारंभ में जी अगर सरकार की असफलताओं के कोई ऐसे मामले हों तो उन पर राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभावण पर बहस के पहले भी स्थगन प्रस्ताव लिए गए हैं और बहस हुई है। दो साल पहले ही की बात लीजिए, हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी साहब का भाषा संबंधी (व्यवहार)

इसलिए मैं किसी भी प्रस्ताव के जो गुण और दोष हैं उनमें नहीं जा रहा हूँ, मैं केवल इतनी दरखास्त कर रहा हूँ कि आप तत्काल ऐसा फैसला न करिए कि चूकि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभावण पर भौका मिल रहा है इसलिए किसी भी कामरोंको प्रस्ताव को आप नहीं लेंगे। आप उन के गुण दोष में जा कर जो प्रस्ताव आप की राय में नियमों के अनुसार है उस प्रस्ताव की ज़कर इजाजत दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with the hon. Member. Last year, immediately after the President's Address, even postponing the discussion on the President's Address, we took up a No-confidence Motion. Therefore, there is no bar. The Government wanted it to be discussed immediately and we postponed the discussion on the President's Address to take up the No-confidence Motion. All that I am saying now is that the facility to discuss all these points in the discussion on the Presidents Address is there.

SHRI NATH PAI: Sir, I really wish you had heard me earlier because

I was not going to challenge the guidance you gave to the House as to the most suitable method of drawing attention to the burning issues before the country. We readily accept your method that we can sit together and decide on the course of action.

My point of order was a genuine point of order. I have never raised a point of order which you have disallowed. A point of order is to be raised immediately when the issue is before the House. Shri Chavan made an admission which gives rise to my point of order. His statement was that there was complete failure of administration in Assam. You ought to have allowed me immediately to raise my point of order. I wanted to know whether this was a conclusion which Shri Chavan reached or whether it was a report given by the Governor of Assam, that the administration had failed. If the administration had failed it was the first duty of the Government of India to dismiss the State Government and impose the Presidents Rule. After that, Mr. Speaker, after not allowing me to raise my point of order then, I am very sorry, you who are the guardian of the House, wanted to throw a blanket cover on the executive which had admitted its failure. When once Shri Chagla made a temporary admission and said: "Yes, we have made a mistake", immediately your predecessor said that there was a case for admission of the adjournment motion. The moment Shri Chavan admitted not only failure but complete failure of the administration, two pertinent questions arose which you have to call him back and ask him to reply today. If there was a complete failure of administration, what did the Government of India advise the Governor and what was the Governor's report? It is because there is an admission of the failure which caused for the intervention of the Central Government. If the Central Government did not intervene, the Central Government is guilty. I think, this is a very valid point of order. Mr. Chavan should be

summoned back to the House and be made to answer the question. What has the Government of India done?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, I was submitting to you with regard to the disrespect shown to the President while he was performing a constitutional duty of addressing the both Houses of Parliament. I would like to recall to you and to the Members of this House that last time, when there was a walk-out by some hon. Members, Shri Jaipal Singh raised the matter in the House. A Committee was appointed to go into this matter and the recommendations of the Committee were submitted to Parliament and the Members were reprimanded for obstructing the President from performing his constitutional duty. I want to bring it to your notice and I would request you to take necessary action against such Members who have shown disrespect to the President while he was performing a constitutional duty.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard him. The Business Advisory Committee is meeting at 4 o'Clock today. I am not giving any ruling now. I do not want to give it off-hand. I would like to see what they said and all that I cannot say off-hand what I can do. I do not know which Committee was appointed and what report was submitted and all that. Without going into the details, I cannot say anything off-hand now. That also will be looked into. Shall we go to the next item now? Dr. Triguna Sen.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): Sir, we have given a notice of adjournment motion....

MR. SPEAKER: It is all that we were discussing. The hon. Member was not here.

DR. KARNI SINGH: I was sitting here.

MR. SPEAKER: I was speaking to the hon. Members only about adjournment motions and other motions.

DR. KARNI SINGH: My adjournment motion is on the Rajasthan Canal....

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot raise it here.

DR. KARNI SINGH: I must be heard. I have given a notice of adjournment motion....

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot raise it here.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Kindly give us reasons.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not give reasons on the floor of the House.

DR. KARNI SINGH: May I draw your attention to Rule 60?

MR. SPEAKER: There are hundreds of notices given. I am not prepared to hear you here. If you have something to explain why Rajasthan Canal should be taken up as an adjournment motion, you can explain it to me in my chamber.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Undr Rule 60..

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever may be the rule. You explain it to me in my chamber, not here. I cannot stop all the business of the House and discuss all the adjournment motions here.

DR KARNI SINGH: There is no reference to any chamber in Rule 60.

SHRI NATH PAI: The Home Minister is here now. You may direct him to answer that question.

SHRI RANGA: So many points are being raised and you are making so many observations and we are witnessing all that. To say whatever may be the rule, you come to my chamber, is not just the right thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Hundreds of Members have given notices of various motions. If all the people get up and say what they want to say, how will you deal with it?

SHRI RANGA: I want to cooperate with you. I do not want there should be any more trouble than what you are getting now from us. At the same time kindly be patient with us....

MR. SPEAKER: You saw Mr. Nath Pai spoke, Mr. Madhu Limaye spoke, Mr. Madhok spoke and then Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, as a counter balance, spoke from that side, only one Member from there and still you say that.

SHRI RANGA: You are right in saying that you cannot give your ruling here and now. But kindly do not make all these remarks in an omnibus manner. If we do not raise our objections, it would mean it is all wrong and if we raise objections it is disrespect to you..

MR. SPEAKER: They have raised all their objections.

SHRI RANGA: Let me come to my point. Here is this Adjournment Motion in regard to Assam. This is a very important matter. It is not merely a matter of ventilating the grievance or anything like that.

MR. SPEAKER: Will he kindly sit down? Here it is a canal matter. I will hear him also.

SHRI RANGA: Do you want me to sit down?

MR. SPEAKER: I will listen to him also.

DR. KARNI SINGH: I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion and there is a reason for it. The Rs. 200 crores project has been cut half way. This is our very life line. So, there is a reason for my Adjournment Motion. In the last 16 years, this is the only Adjournment Motion that I have given.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the rule which he was quoting?

DR. KARNI SINGH: Rule 60.

"Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 56 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of motion and state the reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as being not in order."

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. Member explain to me as to where it is stated that I should give it in the House?

DR. KARNI SINGH: You said that I have to see you only in the Chamber..

MR. SPEAKER: If there are hundred motions....

DR. KARNI SINGH: For disallowing you have to give the reasons..

MR. SPEAKER: But not on the floor of the House.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Rule 60 is there.

MR. SPEAKER: Where does Rule 60 say that I should do it on the floor of the House?

DR. KARNI SINGH: Will you kindly permit me to explain why I have raised it?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Due to the importance of the project, I request you to do it...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI HEM BARUA: You have the power.

MR. SPEAKER: But I have not given permission.

DR. KARNI SINGH: One-third of the people are being retrenched. 35 lakh acres in the desert are being cut by one stroke.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ranga.

SHRI RANGA: On the question of Assam, even on the admission made by

the Home Minister, there is a sufficient case for the House to censure the Government and that is why, this Adjournment Motion has been thought of. Quite a number of people from different Parties have given notice of that and you have been good enough not to dismiss them; you have only made an appeal. This matter i.e., Assam, is of such a national importance that I would urge upon you the need for allowing a special discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12.52 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Punjab Local Authorities (Aided Schools) Haryana Amendment Act, 1967

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): On behalf of Dr. Triguna Sen, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Punjab Local Authorities (Aided Schools) Haryana Amendment Act, 1967 (President's Act No. 6 of 1967) published in Gazette of India, dated the 30th December, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Haryana State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2/68].

The Export of Bicycles (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1967, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): On behalf of Shri Dinesh Singh. I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964:

- (1) The Export of Bicycles (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 4357 in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1967.

(2) The Export of steel Trunks (Inspection) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 4455, in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1967.

(3) The Export of Expanded Metal Steel Sheets (Inspection) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 4575 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3/68].

The Mahe (Stay of Eviction Proceedings) Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967, etc.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances, under provisions of article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution:—

(1) The Mahe (Stay of Eviction Proceedings) Resolution (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967 (No. 9 of 1967) promulgated by the President on the 30th December, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2/68].

(2) The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (No. 1 of 1968) promulgated by the President on the 3rd February, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4/68].

(3) The Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People (Supplementary) Ordinance, 1968 (No. 2 of 1968) promulgated by the President on the 9th February, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4/68].

Notifications under Navy Act, 1957

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy each of

[Shri Swaran Singh.]

the following Notifications under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957:—

- (1) The Naval Ceremonial Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Fifth Amendment) Regulation, 1967, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 25-E in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1756/67.]
- (2) The Naval Ceremonial Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Sixth Amendment) Regulation, 1967 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 362 in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1974/67].

Certified Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for 1965-66, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): On behalf of Shri Jaganath Rao, I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1965-66 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5/68.]
- (2) A copy of the Ministers' Residences (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1801 in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1967, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5/68.]

The Punjab Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Haryana Amendment Act, 1967, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following President's Acts under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Haryana State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1967:—
 - (i) The Punjab Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Haryana Amendment Act, 1967 (President's Act No. 12 of 1967) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1967.
 - (ii) The Punjab General Sales Tax (Haryana Amendment and Validation) Act, 1967 (President's Act No. 14 of 1967) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6/68.]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:—
 - (i) The Central Excise (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1880 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1967.
 - (ii) The Central Excise (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1895 in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7/68.]
- (3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 95 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1968, extending the Medical and Toilet Prepara-

tions (Excise Duties) Rules, 1967 to the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-8/68.]

(4) A copy of the Tax Credit Certificate (Excise Duty on Excess Clearance) Amendment Scheme, 1968 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968, under section 280-E of the Income-Tax Act, 1961, See No. LT-9/68.]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 1900 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1967.
- (ii) G.S.R. 1922 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1967.
- (iii) G.S.R. 1923 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1967.
- (iv) G.S.R. 1924 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1967.
- (v) G.S.R. 1925 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1967.
- (vi) G.S.R. 1935 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1967.
- (vii) G.S.R. 1936 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1967.
- (viii) G.S.R. 1937, published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1967.
- (ix) G.S.R. 1938 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1967.

- (x) S.O. 4664 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1967.
- (xi) G.S.R. 22 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1968.
- (xii) G.S.R. 23 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1968.
- xiii) G.S.R. 24 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1968.
- xiv) G.S.R. 25 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1968.
- (xv) The Denatured Spirit (Ascertaining and Determining) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 83 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968.
- xvi) G.S.R. 180 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th January 1968.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-10/
68.]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-third Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1896 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1967.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-fifth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1897 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1967.
- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-

[Shri K. C. Pant.]

back (General) Seventy-sixth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1898 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1967.

(iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-seventh Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1899 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1967.

(v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) First Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 18 in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1968.

(vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Second Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 19 in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1968.

(vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Third Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 20 in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1968.

(viii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 21 in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1968.

(ix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-

back (General) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 81 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968.

(x) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 138 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January 1968.

(xi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 139 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1968.

(xii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 174 in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1968.

(xiii) The Customs and General Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 175 in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-11/68.]

(7) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 4613 in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1967, under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962.

(8) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 4614 in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1967, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-11/68.]

Annual Report of the Coal Board for 1966-67

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Coal Board, Calcutta, for the year 1966-67 (in the English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-12/68.]

President's Proclamation revoking Proclamation of Emergency

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): अध्यक्ष महोदय, द्वारा विधान के अनुच्छेद 352 के खण्ड (2) के उपखण्ड (क) के अन्तर्गत 10 जनवरी, 1968 को जारी की गई उद्धोषणा की एक प्रति समा पट्ट पर रखता हूँ, जो दिनांक 10 जनवरी, 1968 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संक्षय जी० एस० आर० 93 में प्रक लित हुई थी और विसके द्वारा उक्त अनुच्छेद के खण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत 26 अक्टूबर, 1962 को जारी की गई आपात की उद्धोषणा का प्रतिसंहरण किया गया।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-13/68.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER FORWARD CONTRACTS (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1952, ETC.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the following Notifications issued under section 14 of the forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952:—
- (2) S.O. 4459 published in Gazette

of India dated the 14th December, 1967.

(ii) S.O. 4583 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1967.

(iii) S.O. 4661 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1967.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-14/68.]

(2) A copy of the Coffee (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1888 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1967 under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-15/68.]

(3) A copy of the Cardamom (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 118 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Cardamom Act, 1965. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-16/68.]

(4) A copy of the half-yearly Report on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, for the period from the 1st April, 1967 to 30th September, 1967, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-17/68.]

12.54 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following six Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 23rd December, 1967:—

(1) The Haryana State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1967.

(2) The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

[Secretary.]

- (3) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1967.
- (4) The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1967.
- (5) The Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1967.
- (6) The Haryana Appropriation Bill, 1967.

2. Sir, I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 23rd December, 1967:—

- (1) The Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Bill, 1967.
- (2) The Essential Commodities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1967.
- (3) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1967.
- (4) The Official Languages (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

12.55 hrs.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER
(*Shri B. P. Mandal*)

MR. SPEAKER, I have to inform the House that Shri Mindhyeshwari Prasad Mandal, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Madhipura constituency of Bihar, has resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from . . .

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): You should also advise him to resign from the place which he has fraudulently occupied there . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: With the help of the Congress.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): It is a shameful thing. He has violated the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: . . . with effect from the 29th January, 1968.

SHRI NATH PAI: I think you agree.

MR. SPEAKER: What have I to do with that? I do not appoint or create Chief Ministers.

12.55½ hrs.

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY BILL

(i) Report of Joint Committee

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of a Force called the Central Industrial Security Force for the better protection and security of certain industrial undertakings.

(ii) Evidence before Joint Committee

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of a Force called the Central Industrial Security Force for the better protection and security of certain industrial undertakings.

12.56 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL
(*by Shri Nath Pai*)

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be further extended up to the first day of the next session."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be further extended up to the first day of the next session."

जी मधु लिखे (मुंगेर) : भाव्या महोदय, मुझे इसके बारे में कुछ कहना है। इस बिल पर इस सदन में काफी चर्चा हुई थी और उसके बाद यह प्रवर समिति के पास भेज दिया गया। समिति की रिपोर्ट अब तक आ जानी चाहिये थी, लेकिन आज ये समय मांग रहे हैं। मैं इस का विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ लेकिन खाडिलकर जी से बा जो भी इस कमेटी के सदस्य हैं, उन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो एक बिलकुल सीधा-सादा मामला था, इस में क्यों विस्तृ हो रहा है। अगर वह इसका कारण बतायें तो हमारा सन्तोष हो जायगा। इसकिये जो निश्चित अवधि थी, उस में इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट क्यों नहीं आ पाई, इतना बता दें तो किर हम को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): In the light of the discussion that took place on that Bill, as you would remember, it is not such a *seedha-sadha* Bill, but it is a very controversial Bill and it raises very important issues.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, he does not object to grant extension of time.

The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be further extended up to the first day of the next session."

The motion was adopted.

12.57½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. MISSING IAF AIRCRAFT

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I regret to inform the House that an I.A.F. transport aircraft is missing since 1454 hours on 7th February, 1968 on its way from Leh to Chandigarh and is still untraced. The aircraft was on a normal air maintenance sortie from Chandigarh to Leh. It took off from Chandigarh at 1356 hours with a complement of six aircrew and 92 passengers. The six aircrew consisted of three Air Force Officers and three Other Ranks. Among the passengers, there were four Service Officers and one Civilian Officer. The remaining passengers were Army personnel or those of the Border Road Development Board. A list containing full details of all persons involved in the incident has already been released to the Press and has also appeared in the newspapers.

When the aircraft had covered approximately three-fourth of the distance to Leh, the Captain was informed by the authorities at Leh airfield that the weather over Leh was not favourable for the aircraft to land. The Captain, therefore, decided to return to Chandigarh. A little later, the Captain informed the Ground Control that he was about 75 miles from Chandigarh. Thereafter there was no contact with the aircraft. The aircraft had approximately 2½ hours of fuel left. When it was overdue to land, necessary search and rescue operations were initiated. An IAF aircraft was immediately deployed for the purpose but it had to return to base due to bad weather. Again, on 8th and 9th February, 1968 IAF aircraft attempted to carry out search but the search could not be carried out due to bad weather. Further aerial search on the 10th proved abortive due to poor visibility and bad weather. On the 11th and the 12th upto 1300 hours, aerial search has continued but unfortunately the missing aircraft has not yet been located. Both the Civil and Army authorities in the area have been alerted. As soon as weather permits, the search operations both by air and ground would be intensified.

The next-of-kin of all those who were on board the missing aircraft have been informed. In accordance with the Air Force Rules, a Court of Inquiry presided over by a senior Air Force Officer has been ordered. The

[Shri Swaran Singh.]

cause and other details will be known when the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are received.

The question of the grant of financial assistance to the dependents of the missing personnel will be considered in accordance with the rules.

श्री हृकम चन्द्र कल्याण (उत्तर) : उपायक महोदय, मुझे एक बात पूछनी है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No. That is not the practice. The House will now stand adjourned for lunch and meet again at 2 P.M.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE. LUNCH HOUR

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : उपायक महोदय, यह लोक सभा में लंच आवार होने से दो बजे तक फिर हाउस बैठता है तो रोज 5, 10 मिनट हाउस के बचे जाते हैं क्योंकि कोरम नहीं होता है और जबकि हम देखते हैं कि समयाभाव के प्रारण कभी कभी 2 मिनट भी किसी को बोलने नहीं देते हैं जबकि इधर कोरम न होने के कारण 5,5 और 10, 10 मिनट तक बंटी बजा करती है और हाउस का समय जाया होता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि यह लंच का एक बंटे का समय खत्म किया जाय।

श्री ध० सिं० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : आप मेहरबानी करके विजनस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में इस बात को रखें कि 12 बजे के करीब हम यहां पर बैठें ताकि लोग खाना खाकर यहां आयें क्योंकि आज भी लंच आवार होने पर जिनके पास कारें नहीं हैं और जेज रिटी ऐसे ही लोगों की हैं, वह जोग लंच आवार में आ नहीं सकते, इसलिए

मैं चाहता हूं यह लंच आवार खत्म कर देने का मामला आप विजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग में रखें और इस बारे में फैसला कर लें। मेरा सुझाव है कि यह लंच आवार खत्म करे और हाउस 12 बजे से 6 बजे तक हारस बैठे।

श्री मन्माही पटेल (ठमोई) : लंच आवार खत्म किया जाय और 12 से 6 बजे तक हारस बैठे।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is the Business Advisory Committee meeting at 4 P.M. today. I suggest that members who have something to say regarding the lunch hour and the quorum question may appear before the Committee and convey their views. I will also do it. I see there are some difficulties. So, all the matters will be considered by the Committee.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जब तक आप उस में हम लोगों को बुलायेंगे नहीं तब तक हम कैसे आ सकते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): One more alternative may be considered, 2 to 8 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will pass on your suggestion.

14.07 hrs.

BIHAR AND UTTAR PRADESH (ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES) BILL—contd.

गृह-कार्य गंतालय में राज्य-भंडी (श्री बिला चरण शुक्ल) : उपायक महोदय, पिछले सत्र में मैंने इस विधेयक को सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया था। उस समय इस के अंत में ज्यादा चर्चा नहीं हो पाई थी। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम होता यह विधेयक उत्तर प्रदेश और हार के बीच भे जो सीमा है उस की स्वापना ठीक से की जाये इस के लिए इसी इस सदन के सामने जाया गवा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश के सिया जिले और विहार के सारन और शाहबाद जिले इस से सम्बन्धित हैं। यहां की जो सीमा है वह 1867 में निर्धारित की गई थी लगभग 100 साल पहले उस समय की तत्कालीन अंतर्ज सरकार ने इस में ऐसा प्राविधिक किया था कि गंगा और घाघरा का जो सब से बहरा भाग है वह उन तीन जिलों की सीमा मानी जाती थी। अब जैसा कि आप सब जानते हैं वह की सीमा, यह निर्धारित करनी बहुत मुश्किल हो जाती थी कि कहां पर गहरी घारा गंगा की है और उसी तरह घाघरा नदी भी उसी बीच में जाती है जहां पर कि बाढ़ भी बहुत आया करती है। वहां पर जो गहरी नदी, जहां पर गहरा स्थान है और जिसको कि ढीम स्ट्रीम कहते हैं उस को निर्धारित करना बहुत ही मुश्किल हो जाता है। इस कारण इन तीनों जिलों न न जाने कितने उपद्रव, दंगे फिसाद और हथ्याएं हुआ करती थीं और दिन रात वहां के रहने वाले निवासियों को इस झगड़े का जिकार होना पड़ता था। स्वतंत्रता के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश और विहार की सरकारों ने सर्वप्रथम 1948 में इस मामले को केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने पेश किया और कहा कि इस के बारे में किसी तरह का कुछ समझौता कर लिया जाय जिस से यह पुराना चलने वाला झगड़ा समाप्त हो सके। उस के बाद यह मामला दोनों प्रान्तों के मुख्य भवित्वों के पास भेजा गया और उन्होंने फिर एक तरह का अपना समझौता किया और उस के अन्तर्गत उन्होंने यह तय किया कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दें या कोई मध्यस्थ को नियुक्त करके फिर उसके अनुसार अपना निर्णय लें। तत्कालीन ब्रिटिश अंतर्ज सरकार नेहरू ने इस के लिये श्री अन्दू लाल लिखेवी को मुर्कर किया और उन्होंने 1964 में अपना प्रतिवेदन तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के सामने

पेश किया। श्री शास्त्री ने उस रिपोर्ट को देखा और उस के बाद उन्होंने तय किया कि जो रिपोर्ट मध्यस्थ के द्वारा दी गई है वह हर दृष्टि से उचित है और उस को उन्होंने अंजूर किया। उसके पश्चात् इस विधेयक को बनाया गया और बना कर दोनों राज्य सरकारों के सामने उसे भेजा गया। उन से कहा गया कि वह इस बिल को अपनी अपनी विधान सभाओं के सामने पेश करे और जब वहां उस पर बहस हो जाये तो हस की प्रतिलिपि के साथ उस को हमारे पास भेज दें। उस के बाद हम लोग उस को इस संसद में प्रस्तुत करेंगे।

विहार की विधान सभा ने उस के ऊपर पूर्ण रूप से बहस की और उस के बाद चर्चा का विवरण और चर्चा के ऊपर अपनी टिप्पणियों के साथ उन्होंने उस को हमारे पास भेजा, जिस को हम ने पार्लियामेंट की लाइब्रेरी में रख दिया है और जो भी माननीय सदस्य चाहे उस को वहां देख सकते हैं। उसी तरह में उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा ने भी उस पर चर्चा की और उन की जो रिपोर्ट है उस को लाइब्रेरी में रख दिया गया है।

मुख्य बीज जो मैं माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि यह विधेयक दो राज्यों के समझौते का परिणाम है। दो राज्यों का जो समझौता हुआ उस के ऊपर यह विधेयक लाया गया है। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि विहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के तीन जिलों बलिया, शाहगढ़ और सारन के बीच पक्की सीमा बांध दी जाये। और जो पानी की सीमा घाघरा और गंगा की थी और उस के कारण जो झगड़ होते थे वह इस स्थावी सीमा से मिट जायें। विधेयक के बारे में समझौता हूँ कि कोई विधेयक मतभेद नहीं होगा। जिन माननीय सदस्यों के चुनाव क्षेत्र पर इस का असर होता होगा, मैं नहीं समझता कि इस से विहार

[श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल]

मैं या उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई ऐसी स्थित पैद होगी जिस से उन को चिन्ता करने की कोई आवश्यकता हो । वैसे से तो यह सर्वविदित है कि यदि कोई भी समझौते का काम किया जाता है तो दोनों पक्ष उस से सम्पूर्ण रूप से सन्तुष्ट नहीं रहते । इसी तरह से इसमें भी समझौते की बात है । हो सकता है कि कुछ पक्ष इधर उधर के इस में ऐसे हों जिन का मन या जिनकी बात पूर्ण रूप से इस से पूरी न होती हो, परन्तु जहां तक जगहों का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के पास होने के बाद वे सम्पूर्ण रूप से बन्द हो जायेंगे ।

इस विधेयक की जो धारायें 3 और 4 हैं उन की तरफ मैं विशेष रूप से माननीय सदस्यों का व्याप्त आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि इन्हीं दो धाराओं में इस विल के मुख्य प्रावधान दिये हुए हैं । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जब हम लोग इस की हर एक धाराओं पर बहस करेंगे उस समय इस बात को माननीय सदस्य साफ कर देंगे कि यदि इस में ऐसी कोई बात है जिस के बारे में कोई कठिनाई है या वहां के किसानों के सामने कोई कठिनाई है तो वे क्यों हैं । वैसे से तो इस में किसी प्रकार की कोई केर बदल करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है, तो भी अगर कोई ऐसी कठिनाई होगी तो जो दोनों सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारें हैं उन के सामने इन कठिनाइयों को हम पेश करेंगे और मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह इस पर दुबारा विचार करेंगी ।

मुझे केवल इतना ही कहना है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय सदन इस विधेयक को सर्वसम्मति से पास करेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion made:

"That the Bill to provide for the alteration of boundaries of

the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

श्री विद्यवानाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उस का समर्वन करता हूँ क्योंकि यह बहुत पुराना विद्याद वा और दोनों प्रदेशों में काफी ज्ञानका वा, जगान की वसूली में भी और कानूनी व्यवस्था में भी । यहां एक तरफ तो गंगा है जिस के दोनों तरफ में से एक तरफ तो बलिया वा और दूसरी तरफ जाहाजाद वा और दूसरी तरफ बाघरा है जिस के एक तरफ बलिया और दूसरी तरफ सारन वा । इन नदियों में कटाव पड़ने से दोनों तरफ बड़ी उलझन थी और दोनों तरफ के लोगों में बड़ा संघर्ष था । इस के कारण 1961 में दोनों राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने निर्णय दिया कि इस सम्बन्ध में पंच निर्णय दिया जाये और मामला प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने श्री विदेशी को पंच मुकर्रंग किया और उन के जिम्मे यह काम सौंपा गया कि वह अपना फैसला इस तरह से दें जिस से दोनों तरफ के प्रान्तों के जगहे मिट जायें ।

जहां तक उन के फैसले का ताल्लुक है, उसको दोनों प्रान्तों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को भेजा गया ताकि वह दोनों अपनी सहमति प्रदान करें । उसके बाद यह विधेयक यहां साया जा रहा है । जिस तरीके से पंच ने निर्णय किया है उस को मानने में, मैं समझता हूँ, किसी को आपत्ति नहीं होगी । लेकिन इस में एक संघोषण पेश किया गया है सरकार की तरफ से पेज 21 और 22 के ऊपर । उससे उत्तर प्रदेश का जो बलिया जिज्ञा है उस को बड़ा नुकसान होता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से आश्वस्त कर्णा कि जिस तरीके से बिल उम्होने पेश किया है उस को उसी तरह से स्वीकृति प्रदान करें और उसी क अनुसार

रखें। उन्होंने जो संभोगन पेश किया है उस की बजह से उत्तर प्रदेश में बलिया जिले के किसानों को बिहार में कर दिया जाता है और उत्तर प्रदेश का नुकसान होता है। वह मेरी कांस्टीट्युएन्सी के भीतर है। इस से हमें नुकसान होने की सम्भावना है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से पंच निर्णय है उसी के अनुसार काम होना चाहिये और जो संभोगन पेश किये गये हैं उन को बापस लिया जाना चाहिये।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय के प्रति आमार प्रकट करता हूँ कि जो मसला आज 15 बाँहों से चल रहा था उस के बारे में उन्होंने इस सदन में विवेयक रखा। लेकिन 1961 में पंडित जी ने विवेदी को पंच अप्वाइंट किया था। मेरा कहना है कि जिस तरह से एमीमेंट हुआ है उसी तरह से इस को मानना चाहिये। उस में कोई अन्तर नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। श्री विवेदी ने बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश दोनों की बात को सोच कर 1964 में अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की। उन्होंने मामले की पूरी तरह से छानबीन की और सारी बाँहों को देख कर अपना फैसला दिया था। लेकिन पेज 21 तक 22 पर जो अमेंडमेंट 8 और 9 हैं हमें उन पर सक्त ऐतराज है। प्रगत आप हजारत दें तो मैं आपको उन को पढ़ कर सुना दूँ। जो एमीमेंट हुआ था उस को बदलना ठीक नहीं है। अमेंडमेंट नं० 8 और 9 इस प्रकार हैं—

(8) Page 21, lines 9 and 10,—

after "Diara Naubarar" omit "—".

यानी Lakshmi Rai Madho Raim Diara Lakhmi Rai Madho Rai Chhap Dhanantar, Marwatis Naibarar and Chakki Diara Sultanpur completely in Uttar Pradesh.

(9) Page 22, line 4,—

after "Darauli" insert "—".

यानी Doba Karwan, Karamha, Amarapur, Keontallia and Dumarhar Khurd completely in Bihar.

वहां पर मेरा कहना यह है कि जिस भावना से पंडित नेहरू ने विवेदी जी को पंच बनाया जिस तरह से विवेदी अवार्ड पर दोनों राज्य सरकारों तथा दोनों विधान सभाओं का एमीमेंट हुआ और जिस तरह से शास्त्री जी ने उस को माना उसमें कोई अमेंडमेंट नहीं आना चाहिये। जिस तरह का अवार्ड दिय गया है उसमें तरमीम नहीं होनी चाहिये, और अगर तरमीम होनी भी हो तो मैं चाहूँगा कि 1961 में जो रेकार्ड उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के ये उनके बेसिस पर ही कोई अदला बदली होनी चाहिये क्योंकि बिहार गवर्नरमेंट ने बलिया के गांवों के नाम बदल दिये हैं और इससे कटुता पैदा हो रही है।

श्री विक्कनाथ राय (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल को लाने का मतलब तो यह है कि जो विवाद रहा है दो प्रदेशों में उस का अन्त हो और बदलती हुई धारा के आधार पर जो सीमा निर्धारण रहा है उस तरह से न हो कर स्वायी सीमा निर्धारण हो। जब बदलती हुई धारा के आधार पर सीमा हुआ करती थी तब ऐसा होता था कि एक बाँह तो धारा एक भील इधर आ गई तो कुछ क्षेत्र उधर चले गये और दूसरे वर्ष वह दो तीन भील उधर हो गई तो उधर के क्षेत्र इधर आ गये। इस तरह से हजारों एक जमीन इधर से उधर हो जाया करती थी, कभी बिहार की ओर और कभी उत्तर प्रदेश की। इस बिल का उद्देश्य यह है कि बदलती

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

हुई ध्वनि पर बदलती हुई सीमा नहीं रह कर स्थायी सीमा निर्धारण हो जिस में कि दोनों शासनों को अपने तरीके से काम करने और शासन चलाने में महूलियत हो। जो भूलक्षण वा वह अच्छा था। उसकी वजह से बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभाओं ने सर्वसम्मति से प्रस्ताव पास किये और स्वर्णीय प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को यह काम सौंपा कि वह इसके बारे में नियंत्रण करें। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपनी तरफ से श्री विवेदी जी को पंच मुकुर्र कर दिया। उन्होंने एवार्ड दिया और विवेदी जी का एवार्ड एक तरह से भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री का एवार्ड हुआ। शास्त्री जी आए और उनके समय में भी यह एवार्ड वैसा का बैसा रहा। उन्होंने भी उस में कोई तब्दीली नहीं की। उसमें जी आप तब्दीली कर रहे हैं और बिहार को कुछ गांव दे रहे हैं उस पर हमें आपत्ति है। जो एवार्ड है वही एवार्ड रहे और जिस तरह से वह है उस पर वैसे ही अमल किया जाए। उस एवार्ड को उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार की विधान सभाओं की स्वीकृति प्राप्त है और साथ ही साथ स्वर्णीय दो प्रधान मंत्रियों की भी स्वीकृति प्राप्त है। ऐसी हालत में अगर उसको अब यहां पर बदलने की कोशिश की जाती है तो इसका अर्थ यह होगा कि जो भावना थी विधान सभाओं की उसके विपरीत जाकर आप काम करना चाहते हैं। वैसी अवस्था में उसमें कुटि आ जाती है। साथ ही जो भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री रहे हैं और उनकी जो स्वीकृति इस एवार्ड को प्राप्त रही है उस पर भी एक तरह से योड़ा सा आधात होता है।

जो बिल इस सदन में पेश किया गया है उसका छ्येय तो बहुत अच्छा है। इसमें यह कहा गया है कि जो सीमा है वह नदी की भारा के आधार पर न रहे क्योंकि वैसी अवस्था में वह हर साल बदलती रह सकती है। चूंकि नदी की भारा बदलती रहती है

इस वास्ते यह जो सीमा है यह भी बदलती रहती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार ही नहीं बल्कि दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी जहां इस रीति से धाराओं के आधार पर सीमायें बनती हैं और बिंगड़ती हैं वहां भी कोई पक्की अवस्था की जाए, वहां पर भी स्थायी सीमायें स्थापित होनी चाहियें। लेकिन जो दो विधान सभाओं और दो प्रधान मंत्रियों की स्वीकृति से बात तय हुई थी उसमें किसी प्रकार की आपको अब तबदीली नहीं करनी चाहिये। इसलिए आपने जो एमेंटमेंट नम्बर 8 और 9 रखे हैं पेज 21 और 22 पर उसका मैं विवेद करता हूं।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : यह जो बिल आया है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। आबारा और गंगा यह जो दो नदियां हैं ये उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के भारा, छपरा और बलिया तथा दूसरे जो जहार हैं उनको विभाजित करती हैं। इन नदियों की भाराएँ बराबर बदलती रहती हैं। इस कारण से उत्तर प्रदेश की कुछ जमीन इधर बिहार में आ जाया करती थी और बिहार की कुछ जमीन उत्तर प्रदेश में बनी जाया करती थी। उत्तर प्रदेश की साइड में जितनी चली जाती थी उसको उत्तर प्रदेश वाले आबाद करना शुरू कर देते थे, उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश वाले खेती करना कर शुरू देते थे और जितनी बिहार की साइड में आ जाती थी उस में बिहार वाले खेती करना शुरू कर देते थे। अब भी ये नदियां वहां मीठूद हैं। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं माता है कि बदलती हुई इस भारा के बावजूद यह जो आप पक्के पिल्लर लगाने जा रहे हैं इन पिल्लरों को आप कहां लगायेंगे। नदी के बीच में तो आप इन को दे नहीं सकते हैं। जो रेता पड़ता है उस रेते में देने से भी पानी आ जाने से उसके कट जाने और बह जाने का खतरा बना रहेगा और उस अवस्था में जो जम्बाहूँ वह वैसे का वैसा बोजूद रहेगा। एक ही चीज़ ही सकती है कि बिस स्कल से

नदी निकलती है वहां से लेकर और आखिर तक पक्के पिल्लर बनाये जायें। यह भी सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि नदियों की लम्बाई बहुत बड़ी है और उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार, दोनों के बोर्डर इन्हें लम्बे हैं कि इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं भो सकता है। मेरा ख्याल है कि इस सबके बारे में सरकार अगर कोई निर्णय नहीं करेगी और धावरा की या गंगा जी की जो सबसे ज्यादा गहराई है उसी के ऊपर जाएगी तो यह जो झगड़ा है यह कभी समाप्त नहीं होगा। कागज पर समाप्त हो जाए यह तो हो सकता है लेकिन असल में कभी समाप्त नहीं हो सकता है। आर्बिट्रेशन में अगर भेजा जाए तो भी समाप्त हो सकता है और मुख्य मंत्रियों और प्रधान मंत्री की जो कैपेसिटी है उनके समझने की बात है, वहां तो खत्म हो सकता है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार ये दो राज्य हैं और उनके बीच जो ये सीमायी झगड़े हैं ये हल नहीं हो सकते हैं, ये समाप्त नहीं हो सकते हैं। जिस लड़ाई को बचाने के लिये यह आर्बिट्रेशन हुआ या उस में इस तरह का कदम जरूर उठाया जाना चाहिये कि आगे से झगड़े की कोई सम्भावना ही न रहे। नदी की धाराएं बदलती रहेंगी तो कुछ जमीन कभी इस लड़ाई में आ जाएगी उत्तर प्रदेश की और कभी बिहार की उत्तर प्रदेश की नाइड में चली जाएगी और जिस साइड में वह जाएगी उस नाइड के लोग जमीन को आबाद करने लग जायेंगे। मेरा कहना यह है कि खाली कागजी बिल पास न किया जाय बल्कि इसको अमली जामा इस तरह से पहनाया जाए, इसका ख्याल इस तरह रखा जाए जिससे आगे झगड़ा ही न हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जब जवाब दें तो बतायें कि कौन सा ऐसा तरीका उनके पास है जिससे इस झगड़े को वह हमेशा के लिये तय करना चाहते हैं।

जी लक्ष्मन लाल क्षेत्र (किसनगंज) : जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है इसके पीछे जो भावना है उसकी मैं ताइद करता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में सीमा के झगड़े हैं। ये झगड़े नदियों की धाराओं के जो कोर्स हैं उनके बदले जाने के कारण हैं। जब नदी अपना कोर्स बदलती है तो कुछ गांव इधर आ जाते हैं और कुछ उधर चले जाते हैं। इस को लेकर किसानों के बीच में झगड़े होते हैं। इस बास्ते कोई पक्की सीमा बन्दी हो यह आवश्यक है।

1883 में ब्रिटिश काल में इसका सर्वे हुआ था। उस सर्वे में ऐसा इंतजाम किया गया था कि नदी की धारा बदलने पर जो इलाका उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ चला जाएगा उसका उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग इस्तेमाल करें और जो जमीन उत्तर प्रदेश की बिहार में आ जाएगी उसको बिहार के लोग इस्तेमाल करें। इस में झगड़े होते थे और हो रहे हैं। बिहार के लोग जिस जमीन को अपनी समझ कर इस्तेमाल करते हैं और उसमें खेती करते हैं उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग उसको काट कर ले जाते हैं और उधर वाले जह खेती करते हैं अपनी जमीन समझ कर तो बिहार वाले काट कर ले जाते हैं। ये जो झगड़े हैं इनको समाप्त करने के लिए जो बिल प्रस्तुत हुआ है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक परमानेंट बाउंडरी बना दी जाए, पिल्लर बना दिये जायें। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि नदियों के कोर्स बदलने के कारण गरीब आदमियों की जमीन अगर उस पार चली जाती है तो वैसी हालत में वे बेजमीन हो जाते हैं और बेजमीन होने के कारण उनके सामने जीविका का प्रश्न उठ खड़ा होता है। कोई ऐसी व्यवस्थ होनी चाहिये ताकि जो बेजमीन हो जायें वे किसी तरह से सकरन करें और उनके लिए कोई इंतजाम सरकार की तरफ से किया जाए।

[धी सत्त्वन लाल कपूर]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूं कि जो बिल आया है इसको अमली जामा पहनाते वक्त मेरे इस सुझाव का व्याप रखा जाये और परमार्नेट पिल्लर आप बनाएं और इन शगड़ों को जितनी जल्दी समाप्त किया जा सकता हो समाप्त करने की कोशिश कीजाए।

धी अ० सिं० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : मैं इस चीज़ का विकिटम हूं। बलिया जिले में मेरी कम से कम चालीस एकड़ जमीन थी। एक दो एकड़ नहीं चालीस एकड़ जमीन थी। यह बोर्डर पर थी। दरिया के किनारे होने के कारण या तो यह पानी के नीचे चली जाती थी या दूसरी तरफ चली जाती थी। हम जब उसको जोतने के लिए जाते थे बोने के लिए जाते थे तो दूसरी तरफ के जो कास्टकार थे वे हमें कास्टकारी नहीं करने देते थे। इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए नीतीजा यह हुआ कि हम को उस जमीन को छोड़ देना पड़ा। मैं समझता हूं कि जो बिल आया है इसमें परमार्नेट कोई चीज़ जिस तरह से भी वह हो सकती हो हमें करनी चाहिये।

जब यहां ब्रिटिश सन्तानत थी तब उन्होंने एक बाउंडरी नियत की थी। उस बाउंडरी को आप देखें और पता लगायें कि कौन कौनसे गांव बलिया में या सहसराम में आते हैं। कमिशन ने जो कुछ तथ किया है उसको हम मान्यता देने को तैयार है। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ हमें उन गांवों को भी देखना चाहिये। दरअसल में यह भी देखना चाहिये कि उन गांव वालों की बोली किससे मिलती जुलती है, उनका रहन सहन किस से मिलता जुलता है, उनका जो व्यवहार है वह उन लोगों से मिलता जुलता है जो बिहार में हैं या उत्तर प्रदेश वालों से मिलता जुलता है और उसको आधार मान कर कोई निर्णय लेना चाहिये।

हर साल ऐसा होता है कि इन दोनों दरियाओं की धाराओं की बजह से कुछ

इलाका उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ चला जाता है और कुछ इधर आ जाता है, कभी ज्यादा उधर चला जाता है और कभी ज्यादा इधर आ जाता है। कभी कभी तो किसी किसी जगह का तीन चौथाई भाग दूसरी तरफ चला जाता है। गंगा इस तरह से बहती है कि कभी इलाका इधर आ जाता है और कभी उधर चला जाता है।

ये जो सब चीजें हैं इन सब को मद्देनजर रखते हुए जो बिल आया है इसका मैं समझन करता हूं और मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करता हूं कि वह इन तमाम चीजों पर गैर करने की कृपा करें।

धी शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नदियों का शगड़ा केवल यू० पी० और बिहार का नहीं है, बल्कि यह सारे देश का प्रश्न है और एक अहम प्रश्न है। जहां जहां नदियां हैं, वहां इस प्रकार के शगड़े उत्पन्न होते हैं। मेरी कांस्टीट्युएन्सी में धाघरा नदी बहती है। जब वह दूसरी तरफ जरा हट कर बहने लगती है, तो उस जमीन को हम जोतते हैं और जब वह इधर बिसक आती है, तो उस जमीन को दूसरे लोग जोतने लगते हैं। इस कारण आधे-दिन शगड़े होते हैं, लेकिन इस बारे में न तो इधर के और न उधर के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट कोई एकशन ले पाते हैं। इस तरह के शगड़े महाराष्ट्र आदि अन्य स्टेट्स में भी चल रहे हैं। इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट इस समस्या की कोई पर्सनेट सालूजन निकाले।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि दोनों स्टेट्स ने आपस में जो समझौता किया है, सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट उस में एमेंडमेंट्स व्यापों करने जा रही है। उन दोनों ने जो कुछ तथ किया है, सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट को उसे स्वीकार करना चाहिए। सरकार के एडवाइजर्स और लीगल एक्सपर्ट्स हर बात में भीन-भेद निकालते हैं। मंत्री महोदय, मेहरबानी

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कर के उन को प्रैक्टिकल दृष्टिकोण अपनाने के लिए कहें।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि नदियों को ले कर जिन स्टेट्स में इस प्रकार के शगड़े चल रहे हैं, वे य० पी० और बिहार के इस समझौते से सबक सीखेंगी लेकिन यह ग्रावश्यक है कि उन दोनों स्टेट्स ने आपस में जो एग्रीमेंट किया है, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए गवर्नरमेंट इस समस्या की पर्मानेंट सालूशन निकाले।

अगर सीमा को ठीक तरह से निर्धारित कर दिया जाये और खाते में यह दर्ज हो जाये कि कौन सी जमीन किस किसान की है, तो हर एक किसान अपनी अपनी जमीन में नदी के पानी से मछली पकड़ सकता है। जैसा कि भाननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा है, इस समय स्थिति यह है कि लोगों के आपस में शगड़े होते हैं—मारपीट होती है और पुलिस कुछ नहीं कर पाती है। सीमा के लिए नदियों पर निर्भर रहने से लाठी और डंडे का राज हो जाता है और ला एंड आड़ेर कायम नहीं रह पाता है। सरकार को इस बारे में अधिक विलम्ब नहीं करता चाहिए, रिपोर्ट्स और नोट्स के चक्कर में नहीं पड़ना चाहिए, बल्कि इस समस्या की एक पर्मानेट सालूशन निकालनी चाहिए। आज सबेरे ही हमें मंत्री महोदय से यह जवाब सुन कर बड़ादुख हुआ कि ग्रासाम से रिपोर्ट आ रही है। सरकार को इन सब समस्याओं की एक क्लीयरकट और पर्मानेट सालूशन निकालनी चाहिए।

य० पी० और बिहार में नदी-विवाद को सुलझाने का एक सुन्दर नमूना पेश किया है, जिस का अनुकरण अन्य राज्यों को भी करना चाहिए। मैं श्री सहगल को बताना चाहता हूं कि य० पी० और बिहार में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। हम दोनों एक ही भाषा बोलते हैं, हमारी संस्कृति, खान-पान और रहन-सहन एक ही है। हम में कोई अन्तर या भेदभाव नहीं है। यह तो महानदी गंगा की अनुकम्पा है कि वह कभी इधर और कभी उधर चली

जाती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सीमा के लिए नदी पर निर्भर रहने के बजाय इस समस्या को सही और पर्मानेट सलूशन निकाली जाये। बिहार और य० पी० में कोई झगड़ा नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं एक विवेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I congratulate my esteemed friend, Shri V. C. Shukla, for having brought forward this Bill and for having put an end, as far as possible, to a controversy which has been going on for many years. I think, Shri V. C. Shukla, deserves congratulations of all us. But when I was reading through this Bill this morning, I asked myself whether I was living in Vietnam or in India, whether it is a Bill to demarcate the boundaries between North Vietnam and South Vietnam or a Bill to demarcate the boundaries between Bihar and U.P. Bihar and U.P. are integral part of India. Whatever Lachet Sena may say, that they do not belong to India, that Assam is for the Assamese, that no non-Assamese has a right to live there, I think, Bihar and U.P. are one integral part of India like Madras or Kerala. Therefore, to bring forward a Bill like this in the Parliament shows that we have become so pettyminded that we have lost our Indianess, that we have lost the sense of unity of this country, that we have lost the sense of integrity of this country and that the Parliament has to legislate about the boundaries of one State and another State. I think, it is a very sad commentary upon the sense of unity that pervades this country. For that reason, I feel very unhappy when I look at this Bill.

Now, what is a boundary line? The boundary line between you and me can be determined because you are sitting in that chair and I am sitting on this bench; I cannot go and occupy

[Shri D. C. Sharma.]

your chair just as you cannot come and occupy this seat of mine; it is determined for five years. But you must know one thing. If there is a river flowing between you and me, a big river—and rivers are like females, changing and fluctuating—and if that river changes its course every time as women change their loyalties every time—you know them, Sir, and I know them—then what will happen? The Ganges is my sacred Ganges . . .

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तस्मा (बायम्य) : स्त्रियों को तरह नहीं, बूढ़े आदमियों की तरह !

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The intervention should be instantaneous and should not come quite late.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: You and I are in the same position. I can be sure that what I have said about women is true, but what she has said about men may be true. . . . (Interruptions.)

I was just saying this. How can we determine the boundary when there is a river between us and when that river changes its course . . .

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तस्मा : बूढ़ा होने के बाद आदमी को आत्मा के बारे में सोचना चाहिए ! आत्मा न आदमी है और न स्त्री है।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: I am your 'Athma' and you are my 'Athma'.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): They have started exchanging romantic notes in the Lok Sabha . . .

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: I learnt my romance in Bengal. . . . (Interruptions).

As I was saying, when there is a river whose course is undetermined, whose course changes every time, how can you determine the boundaries? I hope, Mr. C. M. Trivedi has been given some other assignment now. There are some ICS people who are the favourites of our Government at

one time and favourites of another Government at another time. Sometimes they become Members of the Planning Commission; sometimes they become Governors and sometimes they become arbitrators and adjudicators. And Shri C. M. Trivedi belongs to that category. I wish that my good friend Shri Vidya Charan Shukla who is kind to all of us including myself had given him some other assignment so that he would not die without having any assignment. And what has Shri C. M. Trivedi done? He has done one thing namely that he has put the boundary of some areas in the river and of some areas on the land and of some areas both on land and in water. How could this be? And I say that this has been done to settle a dispute which does not exist. The Ballia people are a great people. They were the people who fought in 1857. They were the people who raised the banner of revolt against the British Government in 1942. The Shahabad people are also a great people. A thing which should have been done by my hon. friend the Minister by persuading them has taken such a long time.

Now, I find that maps are going to be prepared. And look at the amount of money that is going to be spent. It is Rs. 9 lakhs. Our Government of India are suffering from paucity of funds. This morning, one of my hon. friends was saying that the estimate for the Rajasthan Canal had been cut down because of lack of money. And yet we are going to spend Rs. 9 lakhs on preparation of maps. Why should we spend this money on this item? This could have been done by persuasion, by negotiation and by other means also.

When I look at the provisions of this Bill I find that the High Courts are going to have the same jurisdiction for some time to come. I might have lodged a complaint in the High Court of Allahabad and though I belong now to the High Court of Patna's

jurisdiction, still I should stick on to the other High Court for sometime. So, I may say that all these things make me very unhappy. I find that this is no solution to the problem, because the course of the Ganges cannot be predicted. He who could fix the course of the Ganges would be a great man. But since that cannot be fixed, it will be a festering sore between the people of Ballia and the people of Shahabad.

With these words, I would say that I do not welcome this Bill but I would request my very statesmen like friend Shri Vidya Charan Shukla that he should try to see to it that the working, of this Bill does not impose any hardship or difficulty on any people and that the rules under subordinate legislation are made in such a way that nobody either from Ballia or Shahabad or from any other district of Bihar or UP would come to any grief. I know that my hon. friend will see to that. Although I do not welcome this Bill, still I have faith in him and I know that something will be done to ensure that the people will not come to grief.

श्री चन्द्रगीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : माननीय उपाय्यल महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सीमा के निर्धारण का जो विवेयक पेश हुआ है उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस विवेयक को बहुत जल्दी इस सदन के सामने पेश किया है। यह विवाद उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के बीच पिछले 15 वर्षों से चल रहा था और उस क्षेत्र की जनता के लिए काफी बड़ा सरदार बना हुआ था। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सरकारों के लिए भी सरदार बना हुआ था। पिछले पन्द्रह वर्षों में कम से कम आधे दर्जन बार दोनों प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्री मिले और उन्होंने इस मसले का हल निकालने की कोशिश की। वहाँ के अधिकारी भी मिले। लेकिन हल नहीं निकला।

इन्हें म केन्द्रीय सरकार को हस्तक्षेप करना पड़ा और सी० एम० लिवेदी साहब को पंच निर्णय के लिए मसला सौंपा गया। मैं लिवेदी साहब को भी इस बात की बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने काफी परिश्रम करके, उस क्षेत्र की जनता, वहाँ के प्रतिनिधियों और वहाँ की सरकारों से मिल करके इस प्रकार का हल निकालने की कोशिश की जो दोनों सरकारों को और उन इलाकों की जनता को स्वीकार हो और इस बात का प्रमाण यह है कि आज इस सदन के अन्दर हमारे दो माननीय सदस्य माननीय चन्द्रिका लाल जी और विश्वनाथ पांडिय जी बोले हैं, जिन का क्षेत्र वहाँ पड़ता है, जिन के क्षेत्र के गाँवों को वह प्रभावित करता है और इन दोनों ने घोड़े से संशोधन जो गृह मंत्रालय लाने की कोशिश कर रहा है मुख्य रूप से, उस को छोड़ कर जो पंच निर्णय है उस को स्वीकार किया है। बिहार की सरकार को और बिहार के प्रतिनिधियों को भी यह स्वीकार है। यही इस बात का प्रमाण है कि इस निष्पक्ष निर्णय के पक्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सरकार, वहाँ की जनता और वहाँ के प्रतिनिधि हैं। यह एक ऐसा हल है जिस से सभी को संतोष है। इस में गृह मंत्रालय ने कुछ संशोधन प्रस्तुत किए हैं जिससे कुछ बलिया के गाँव इस संशोधन के बाद बिहार के अन्दर जा कर पड़ते हैं। मेरा अपना स्थाल है कि इस प्रकार की भ्रांति है

श्री विजय चरण शक्ति : मैं इस को यदि साफ कर दूँ तो अच्छा होगा क्योंकि दो तीन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बारे में कुछ कहा है। जो नम्बर 8 और 9 का संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उस में ग्राठवे संशोधन के द्वारा केवल इनवर्टेड कामा ओमिट किया जा रहा है, और नवे संशोधन के द्वारा केवल एक कामा इनसर्ट किया जा रहा है। कवल प्रिंटिंग एरर को दूर करने के लिए यह संशोधन है, और कुछ नहीं है।

श्री चन्द्रबीत यादव : माननीय उपायक महोदय, इस प्रश्न को ले कर के थोड़ी ध्यान दी जानी चाही थी। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने उस ध्यान को दूर कर दिया मुझे यह भी प्रसन्नता है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात पर जो फैसला हुआ, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के सीमा विवाद को जिस प्रकार से भाई चारे की भावना के साथ और आपसी सहयोग के साथ हल किया गया है, वह हमारे देश के उन सीमा विवादों के लिए भी एक आदर्श बनना चाहिए जो सीमा विवाद देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में भाज पैदा हो गए हैं। इस लिए मैंने इस विधेयक का स्वागत किया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह विधेयक और इस की भावना एक आदर्श बनेगी। दूसरे विवाद भी इसी भावना के साथ हल होंगे।

श्री रणबीत तिह (खलोलाबाद) : उपायक महोदय, यह जो सीमा विवाद है जिस में कि बिना हिचक दोनों संबंधित राज्यों ने अपनी मंजूरी दे दी, कोई झगड़ा नहीं हुआ, इस का बहुत कुछ श्रेय दोनों राज्यों में केवल इस बात पर है कि दोनों के मुख्य मंत्री उस समय जो थे वह एक दूसरे से बड़ी समता रखते थे। दोनों एक जैसे थे, श्री के० बी० सहाय और दूसरी तरफ श्री सी० बी० गुप्ता जी, यह दोनों जैसे थे, यह हम सब को मालूम है और इस विधेयक के लिए हम मन्त्री महोदय को इस बात की बधाई तो जरूर देते हैं कि फिक्स्ड सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिए एक कदम उठाया गया। ऐसे झगड़े चलते रहते हैं और हमारा सुझाव यह अवश्य है कि अन्य स्थानों पर भी जहाँ पर नदियों को ले कर सीमा गुजरती है वहाँ पर नदियों के बहाव के साथ साथ सीमा न बदले, बल्कि उसके लिए हर स्थान पर इस प्रकार की फिक्स्ड सीमा निर्धारित की जाय। कई राज्यों में यह विवाद अभी चल रहे हैं। लेकिन देखा जाता है कि यह जो विधेयक पेश हुआ है, इस में चन्द्र तकनीकी गतियाँ हैं, जिनकी तरफ मैं मंत्री

महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आपने इस विधेयक के पृष्ठ 20 पर जहाँ बाष्ठरा के किनारे सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिये लिखा है वहाँ आपने उस की सीमा का एक केन्द्र जबीरा नं० 36 बताया है। ये जबीरे नदियों के बीच में छोटे छोटे टापू के रूप में बन जाते हैं और इस प्रकार के टापू समय समय पर अपनी जगह बदलते रहते हैं। अन्य स्थानों पर जब आपने मैप रेफेन्स लॉटी-चूड और लैटीचूड के हिसाब से दिया है, तो यहाँ पर भी आपने ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया?

दूसरी तकनीकी बात यह है कि लॉटी-चूड और लैटीचूड में डिग्री, मिनट और सैकंड से आपने सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिये जो केन्द्र बताये हैं, तो एक सेकेण्ड की एकप्र॒रेसी जाकर करीब सो गज पड़ती है, तो इंच के स्केल के मैप में ग्रिड रेफेन्स के द्वारा ये प्लाइन्ट्स बताये जायंग, नहीं तो जब ये खाम्बे बगैरह लगाये जायेंगे सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिये, तब फिर झगड़े होंगे, कोई कहेगा कि 20 गज इधर है और कोई कहेगा कि 20 गज उधर है। इस लिये इस बात को कृपा कर ध्यान में रखिये और अपने विशेषज्ञों को यह बात बतायें।

तीसरा सुझाव जो हमारे दल ने देना है—वह यह है कि इस प्रकार के सारे विवादों के लिये हम क्यों न एक स्थायी कमीशन नियुक्त कर दें, जिससे कि जो भी इस प्रकार के झगड़े होते हैं, उन में बजाये इस के कि सदैव भारत सरकार धर्मीटी जाय और भारत सरकार का नाम बदलाना हो, उस कमीशन के पास वे सारे मामले पहुँच जायें और वह कमीशन उन के फैसले कर दे और जब हम यह देखें कि सारी सीमायें ऐसी बन गई हैं कि अब उन के बदलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, तब उस कमीशन को तोड़ दिया जाये। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सीमा ऐसी नहीं थी कि उस में झगड़ का कोई कारण

था, नदी का बहाव बदलने की वजह से सीमा बदलती रहती थी, यह कठिनाई थी जिसको दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है, लेकिन अन्य स्थानों पर भी, इस प्रकार के झगड़े हैं, इसलिये इस प्रकार का कमीशन बना कर सारे स्थानों के लिये एक नीति के अनुसार जहां पर भी नदियों का बहाव बदलता रहता है, इस प्रकार की फिक्स्ड सीमा कर दी जाये, तो ये झगड़े समाप्त हो सकते हैं। अन्यथा ये झगड़े ऐसा रूप ले लेते हैं कि आपस में मार-पीट तक होने लगती है, जैसे कि इस समय महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर की सीमा का झगड़ा है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में केन्द्र की कमज़ोरी है, केन्द्र की अद्वृद्धिशक्ति है। केन्द्र को भी मालूम है, किसको नहीं मालूम है कि जहां पर भी आपने प्राकृतिक सीमा निर्धारित की है, जहां पर भी सीमा किसी नदी के बीच की धारा है, वह तो सदैव बदलती रहेगी। इसलिये क्यों न हम एक फिक्स्ड बाउर्डी, जिस तरह कि हम यहां पर बना रहे हैं, अन्य स्थानों पर भी बना दें। लेकिन यह सब अद्वृद्धिशक्ति के कारण नहीं किया जाता, शायद केन्द्र की यह भी नीति हो कि चलो झगड़े की जड़ कहीं-कहीं रहने दो, जिससे हम को बन्दर-बांट का मौका मिलता रहे, या एक-दो कमीशन, आपने पुराने आई०सी०एस० अफसरों को या हरे हुए नेताओं को लगाने के लिये, बनाने का मौका मिलता रहे। अगर एक बार ये झगड़े समाप्त कर दिये गये, तो कई लोगों की रोज़ी-रोटी चली जायगी। तो यह जो गल्ती केन्द्र करता है, आपने आदमियों को बैठाने के लिये ये झगड़े चलाता रहता है, यह उचित नहीं है। यह नहीं सोचते कि इन सीमाओं को निर्धारित किया जाये, फिक्स्ड रहें, हर बार सपाकार रूप में बदलती न रहे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का हम विरोध नहीं करते हैं, क्योंकि यह कोई झगड़े का विधेयक नहीं है लेकिन सीमाओं के निर्धारण के लिये, सीमाओं को स्थायी

बनाने के लिये सरकार एक नीति बनाये और हम सब के सब उस नीति के अनुसार सरकार के साथ सहयोग करें और जो उस स्थायी कमीशन का फैसला हो, वह हम सब के ऊपर बाल्य रहे और उस को मानें।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा के सिलसिले में जो बिल आया है, उसको लेकर मैं अंती महोदय को बधाई देने के लिये नहीं बड़ा हुआ हूँ। असल में बलिया जिले की जनता ने, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के इस जिले की जनता ने राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में बड़ा प्रमुख भाग लिया था, जैसे महाराष्ट्र में सतारा जिला है, उसी तरह से यह बलिया जिला है, इन्होंने 1942 की क्रान्ति में ब्रिटिश सरकार के खिलाफ समानान्तर सरकार बना कर आजादी की लड़ाई में बहुत बड़ा भाग लिया था, तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की यह खुबी है कि वे आपस में ऐसी चीजों का निराकरण कर सकते हैं, समाधान कर सकते हैं और विवेदी कमीशन को बैठाकर आपने उनके इस सवाल को सुलझा दिया, इसका समाधान कर दिया, लेकिन मैं तो आपका ध्यान हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे इलाकों के बारे में खीचना चाहता हूँ जैसे महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक का झगड़ा है, उसी तरह उड़ीसा और आनंद प्रदेश का झगड़ा है, उड़ीसा और बिहार का झगड़ा है, उस तरह के जो सीमा विवाद हैं, उन के लिये इस तरह का स्थायी प्रायोग सरकार की ओर से बैठाया जाये जो कि उन के साथ आपस बात कर के फैसला करे और जिस तरह से विवेदी एवार्ड के माना गया है, उसी तरह से उनके बारे में भी फैसला हो जाये।

मैं सरकार से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक केन्द्र सरकार की जैसी नीति रही है, उसको बदला जाये और दूसरी जगहों पर जो तनाव है, उसको बढ़ाया न जाये।

[बी रवि राय]

मेरी यह मान्यता है और मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार पर इत्तमाम लगाना चाहता हूँ कि महाजन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट की लेकर जो वहाँ दूसरे लोगों के साथ, विरीषी दलों के साथ सलाह भविरिकर कर के समाधान करना चाहिये था, उसको सरकार नहीं कर रही है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक स्वायी आयोग सरकार की ओर से गठित किया जाये ताकि जितने भी सीमा विवाद हैं उनको और अधिक बढ़ावा न देकर उनका तात्कालिक समाधान दूँड़ा जाये तथा यह आयोग सुरीम कोर्ट के स्तर का होना चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री जोगेश्वर योद्धा (बांदा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बिल के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के जितने भी गांव बिहार प्रदेश में चले गये हैं और बिहार प्रदेश के जितने गांव उत्तर प्रदेश में आ गये हैं, वे करीब-करीब घाघरा और गंगा के किनारे के गांव हैं। इन के विकास के लिये, सिचाई के लिये, बिजली के लिये तथा सड़कों के लिये सरकार को काफ़ी इन्तजाम करना चाहिये ताकि किसी को यह कहने का मौका न मिले कि दूसरे सूबे में जाने के कारण हमारा विकास रुक गया है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन के बारे में किसी पार्टी को किटिसाइज करने का मौका न मिले, सरकार की ओर से इन के विकास के लिये विशेष ध्यान रखा जाये।

15 hrs.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी इजाजत से मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहूँगा कि गौरी शंकर मिश्रा वर्ग एवं आदमी यह बड़का गांव, जिला शाहाबाद के हैं यह लोग शुक्ल जी से मिले थे और उन लोगों ने कहा है कि तिवेदी कमटी की जो रिपोर्ट है उस जमीन को उन्होंने छोड़ दिया है उन लोगों के सैकड़ों वर्ष से कब्जे में जो जमीन चली आ रही है उसको

छोड़ दिया है इसलिये वह जमीन उनके पास रहनी चाहिये और ये इस्ट्रॉक्शन्स उस रेकार्ड पर जाने चाहिए।

श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बहस में भाग लिया लगभग सबों ने इस विषेषक का समर्थन किया है और मैं इसके लिए उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

जहाँ तक इस एवार्ड का सवाल है माननीय सदस्य इस बात को जानते हैं कि इस एवार्ड को सरकार के द्वारा किसी भी तरीके से नहीं बदला गया है। जो भी एवार्ड श्री चंद्रलाल तिवेदी ने इस झगड़े के सम्बन्ध में दिया उसे जैसे का तैसा मंजूर किया गया है और उसके ऊपर आवारित यह विषेषक इस माननीय सदन के सामने पेश किया गया है।

जैसा कि मैंने कुछ समय पहले स्पष्टीकरण किया जो संशोधन 8-9 दिये हुये हैं उनमें केवल एक ढैश और एक कौमा को जोड़न, घटाने का सवाल है। उसमें से कोई लाइन न घटाई जा रही है और न कोई लाइन बढ़ाई जा रही है इसलिये इस विषय में उस राज्य के या इस राज्य के किसी भी सदस्य महोदय को चिरित नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री शिव नारायण ने और एक, दो माननीय सदस्यों ने यह कहा कि इस तरीके से जैसे यहाँ इस झगड़े का निबटारा हुआ है उस तरीके से दूसरी जगहों के झगड़े का निबटारा भी होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक बात है और सिद्धांत रूप से जब संसद् इस चीज को मंजूर कर रही है कि इस हिसाब से ऐसी सीमाओं का झगड़ा जो नेताओं द्वारा निर्धारित है सुलझाया जा सकता है तो दूसरे राज्य भी यदि इस तरीके से एक दूसरे के साथ समझौता कर ले तिस तरह बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश ने किया

है तो हम लोग उन क्षणों के बारे में केन्द्रीय संसद् के द्वारा ऐसा विषेयक पास करवा सकते हैं कि यह सिद्धांत जो विषेयक में निरूपित हैं वह केवल ऐसी सीमाओं से सम्बन्धित हैं जो नदियों द्वारा निर्धारित हैं जमीन के ऊपर सीमायें बनी हैं। यह जो विषेयक है वह ज्यादा असर नहीं डाल सकेगा। नदियों की जो पृथक् भूमि है उनके जो सवालात हैं वह उस से मिल होंगे।

जो सवाल तिवारी जी ने उठाया और जहां तक उसका सम्बन्ध है मैं उन से बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कई ऐसे इस में दृष्टांत भी हो सकते हैं कि एक गांव की कुछ जमीन रह जाए एक राज्य में और उसकी जो वर्तमान जमीन है वह दूसरे राज्य में चली जाय या इसका उल्टा हो जाय तो क्योंकि इस तरीके की एक स्थायी सीमा निर्धारित करनी है, कहीं एक आध जगह ऐसी बात हो सकती है तो इससे वहां के निवासियों को तकलीफ न हो उसके लिये इस विषेयक की घारा 26 में इस बात का प्राविधान किया गया है कि जो कानून जिस राज्य की जमीन में संगत थे यदि वह दूसरे राज्य में जमीन चली जाती है तो उस राज्य के कानून उस जमीन पर चलेंगे। उदाहरणस्वरूप मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे बिहार की जमीन उत्तर प्रदेश में चली जाय और उस जमीन के मालिक वह बिहार में ही रह जायें तो उत्तर-प्रदेश में जो जमीन गई है उसके ऊपर जो राजस्व कानून लगेगा वह बिहार का ही लगेगा जिससे कि उन लोगों को यह तकलीफ न हो कि उनके कुछ खेत चले जाय उत्तर प्रदेश में और कुछ बिहार में और दोनों के लिए अलग अलग कानून हो। यह तकलीफ हटाने के लिये दोनों राज्यों के बीच में इस तरीके का प्राविधान किया गया है कि इससे हमारे किसानों को जो

वहां रहते हैं उनको वहां इस तरीके की कोई तकलीफ नहीं होनी चाहिये।

मेजर रणजीत सिंह और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने यह कहा कि स्थायी आयोग इस तरह के सीमा विवाद को निवाटा देने के लिए बना देना चाहिये। मैं नहीं समझता कि इससे कोई सीमा विवाद हल होगा या इससे किसी तरह के सीमा विवादों को निवाटने में सुविधा होगी क्योंकि इस तर के स्थायी आयोग बनाने से न केवल हजारों तरह के सीमा विवाद उठ खड़े होंगे बल्कि वह स्थायी भी हो जायेंगे। आयोग के साथ साथ मैं समझता हूँ कि जब ऐसी कहीं कोई आवश्यकता पड़े तो हमें समझता करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये न कि विवाद के लिए कोई स्थायी आयोग बनाना चाहिये। हमें तो इस बात का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि इस तरह का सीमा विवाद छाड़ा ही न हो। मुश्किल यह है कि राजनीतिक दलों की तरह तरह की बातें होती हैं तरह तरह की उनकी विवशतायें होती हैं उसके कारण इस तरीके की बातें उठती रहती हैं। यदि हर एक राजनीतिक दल जिम्मेदारीपूर्वक इस बात पर अपना व्यवहार रखे तो इसका कोई कारण नहीं है कि क्यों हमारे यहां सीमा विवाद हों। जिस तरीके का यह सीमा विवाद था, ऐतिहासिक कारणों से कुछ सीमा विवाद उठता है तो वह एक दूसरे के साथ सद्भावना-पूर्ण बातचीत करने से सीमा विवाद सुलझाया जा सकता है। उसका नमूना इस विषेयक के द्वारा देखने को हमें मिलता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह सदन इस विषेयक को सर्वसम्मति से पारित करेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the alteration of boundaries of the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and for matters connec-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker].

ted therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, clause-by-clause consideration.

There are no amendments to clause 2.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Amendment of First Schedule to the Constitution.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 4. There are some verbal amendments moved by Government. They are amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 5.

Amendments made:

Page 4, line 32,—

for "I. The States" substitute—

"I. THE STATES" (3)

Page 5, line 1,—

for "1967" substitute "1968"

(4)

Page 5, line 14,—

for "1967" substitute "1968"

(5)

(Shri Vidya Charan Shukla)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no amendments to clauses 5 to 36.

The question is:

"That clauses 5 to 36 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 5 to 36 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are verbal amendments Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 moved by Government.

Amendments made:

Page 18, lines 16 and 17,—

for "shall run straight" substitute—

"shall run in straight lines" (6)

Page 19, line 9,—

for "Turk Balli" substitute—

"Turk Ballia," (7)

Page 21, lines 9 and 10,—

after "Diara Naubara" omit
"—" (8)

Page 22, line 4,—

after "Darauli" insert "," (9)

(Shri Vidya Charan Shukla)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 —(Short title)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is Government amendment No. 2

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 6, for "1967" substitute "1968". (2)

(Shri Vidya Charan Shukla)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1, for "Eighteenth" substitute "Nineteenth" (1)

(*Shri Vidya Charan Shukla*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:

I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.09 hrs.

DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) AMENDMENT BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

Sir, as the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill makes it clear, it is not the intention to introduce any change of substance or procedure in the law governing payment of compensation to displaced persons. The Bill merely seeks to

validate the action that has already been taken, in order to bring the position in line with the judicial pronouncement made by the Punjab High Court some time ago in May 1964 in a writ petition.

The proposed legislation governs the cases of those displaced persons whose properties were subject to mortgage in favour of residents in West Pakistan. While determining the amount of compensation due to such displaced persons in respect of the immovable properties left by them in West Pakistan, deductions were made corresponding to the mortgage charge on those properties. This was done in accordance with the decision taken in the meeting of the Joint Rehabilitation Board (consisting of representatives of the Central Government, Governments of East Punjab and Pepsu States) held at Simla in May 1952. Apparently, it was not considered necessary at that time to make a specific provision in this regard in the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, the position having been regulated by the issue of executive instructions only. The Punjab High Court's judgment has made it necessary, however, to make good that omission.

Sir, I might add here that provision for the purpose for making deduction on account of the mortgage charge on properties, already exists in the Act where both the mortgagor and the mortgagee had come over to India as displaced persons, *vide* Section 7 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act 1954 read with Section 16(3) of the Displaced Persons (Debts Adjustment) Act, 1951. Under the latter Section, the debt of the mortgagor displaced person, as due to the mortgagee displaced person has to be reduced in the same proportion as the compensation payable in respect of the property bears to the value of the verified claim in respect of the property, and the amount of debt thus arrived at is deducted from the compensation due to the mortgagor. The same principle

(Shri D. R. Chavan).

has in actual practice been followed in the cases which are now sought to be regularised by the proposed legislation. Where the property allotted in India to the mortgagor displaced person is agricultural land, he is allowed an option either to retain the property on his paying in cash the amount of debt so deductible, or to surrender the portion of the property of a value equivalent to the amount of such deduction. On failure of payment of such amount, it is proposed to make the amount recoverable in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.

In the erstwhile State of Punjab, about 23,500 cases of displaced persons whose lands were mortgaged with the residents in West Pakistan were decided on the basis of executive directions. Land worth about Rs. 35 lakhs is estimated to have been redeemed by the mortgagors, while an area worth about Rs. 40 lakhs has been retrieved for non-payment of the mortgage debt. On a rough basis, it is felt that if the proposed legislation is not undertaken, Government may be faced with claims involving refund of about Rs. 1 crore, besides the re-opening of the numerous cases finalised in the past. Under these circumstances, it has become necessary to amend the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, to provide for deduction from the compensation payable to the displaced persons on account of the mortgage charge, and to give retrospective effect to the provision.

Sir, this is a simple measure and I commend the acceptance of this Bill by the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 be taken into consideration."

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,

it is very good that this amendment has finally come to Parliament and will be agreed to. Many cases which were covered by the executive orders were questioned and by this enactment they will be given a legal shape. I just wanted to ask a question from the Minister as to what will be the position in the case of Muslims who had mortgaged their lands to non-Muslims in this part of the country? Of course, we have covered the cases of lands mortgaged by non-Muslims to the Muslims. But what about the cases of Muslims who had mortgaged their lands to the non-Muslims?

Those people had finally been given those records of their mortgages, Rahin Miadi, Rahin Mustajari and other cases, and a period of more than 20 years has passed in many cases but still they have neither been given any compensation nor occupation or possession or ownership of those lands. So, I request the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation that a reciprocal arrangement should also be reached at some sort of an understanding, between the parties so that such cases should also be covered in future. I know that it is not possible in this amendment but he should keep it in mind so that at some future date these cases may be discussed with the Pakistan Government and the refugees who came over to this side or non-Muslims who are holding those records are also given proper compensation or relief by way of deductions.

श्री शीकन्द गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में पुनर्वास और मुद्रावजा देने का प्रस्तुत भारत के विभाजन के बाद अत्यन्त महत्व का प्रस्तुत बना और उस के लिए जिस विद्येयक के द्वारा आज मंत्री महोदय ने संशोधन उपस्थित किया है, हाई कोर्ट के निर्णय के बाद जिस स्थिति का निर्णय हुआ उस की नितान्त आवश्यकता थी। इस दृष्टि से मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन इस भवसर पर मैं मंत्री महोदय

का व्यान पुनर्वास और मुआवजा देने की उस स्थिति की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिन में अनेकों ऐसे केसेज हैं जिन का अभी पुनर्वास नहीं हो सका या जिन को मुआवजा नहीं मिल रहा है ।

पुराने इतिहास को हम छोड़ दें तो अभी कुछ वर्ष पहले पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के आपसी संघर्ष के अन्दर पंजाब की सीमा पर अनेकों स्थानों पर लोग उजड़े, उन की सम्पत्ति नष्ट हुई, उन के घर घाट नष्ट हुए, वहां के जो उद्योग घन्थे थे उन का भी विनाश हुआ । पंजाब ने सारे भारत के लिये जिस प्रकार से बलिदान दिया, जिस साहस के साथ दुश्मन के साथ लोहा लिया, उस को देखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार का व्यान पंजाब की ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता करने की तरफ निश्चित रूप से जाना चाहिये था । मुझे मालूम है कि हमारे श्री डिस्ट्रिक्ट उस समय मविमंडल में थे और उन्होंने भी बड़े से बड़ा प्रयत्न किया कि भारत सरकार से उचित सहायता पुनर्वास के लिये और मुआवजा के लिये उन को मिलनी चाहिये । लेकिन वह मिली नहीं । आज तक वहां के उद्योग पुनर्स्थापित नहीं हो सके । वहां पर ऐसे केसेज हैं जिनका पुनर्वास आज तक नहीं हो सका । मैं विशेषकर बेमकरण क्षेत्र की समस्या की ओर मंत्री महोदय का व्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और इस प्रवसर का लाभ उठाकर उन से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन पंजाब के वीरों ने जिन पंजाब के नौजवानों ने देश की आजादी की रक्षा के लिये बड़ी से बड़ी कुर्बानी की है कम से कम उन के पुनर्वास के लिए और वहां के जो उद्योग हैं उन को पुनर्स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार फरारदिली के साथ और ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता देकर इस मसले को हल करे ।

जहां तक बिल का ताल्सुक है मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ ।

श्री बेवराब पाटिल (यवतमाल) : उपायक महोदय, यह जो अमोर्दिग बिल है उस के बारे में मैं ने कुछ संशोधन दिये हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was submitted very late. It is not admissible. Whatever you have got o say you can say that.

श्री बेवराब पाटिल : इस के बारे में मेरा सुझाव यह था कि जो कम्पेन्सेशन के केसेज हैं, जिन के सम्बन्ध में यह कानून लाया जा रहा है, उस में डिस्ट्रिक्ट पर्सन्स के लिये बिल में तीन महीने की सीमा पैसा देने के लिये रखखी है । अगर पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं तो उतनी जमीन दे दें । मेरा कहना यह है कि इतने सालों के बाद अगर गवर्नरमेंट उनको रकम वापिस करने के लिए कहना चाहीरा है । तो उन को ऐसा करने के लिये उसे कम से कम एक साल का समय तो देना चाहिये । मंत्री महोदय तो तीन महीने का ही समय दे रहे हैं । आप कहेंगे कि रूप्य में इस मुद्रा को बढ़ाया जा सकता है ।

"Within three months of the determination thereof or such longer period as may be prescribed.....".

"As may be prescribed" means as prescribed by rules.

मतलब यह है कि रूप्य में प्रेसकाइब करने के बजाय इसी में इसका प्राविजन आपको कर देना चाहिये ।

15.20 hrs.

[Sect. G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

बिल में कहा है कि सेटलमेंट कमिश्नर जब उन के केसिस को ट्राई करने के लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट परसन को बुलायेगा तो वह उनको नोटिस देगा । मेरा कहना यह है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट परसंज को बुलाया जाना चाहिये । और उन को हीर्यांग दी जानी चाहिये । उनका जो कहना है उसको सुना जाना

[श्री देवराव पाटिल]

चाहिये । ये मेरे दो सुझाव ये जिन पर आप को विचार करना चाहिये ।

पुनर्वास के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ । उनका रिहैबिलिटेशन करना गवर्नरेंट की जिम्मेदारी थी । वह आज तक भी उन का पुनर्वास नहीं कर पाई है । उस को चाहिये कि वह इस काम को तेजी से करे ।

आपको मालूम होगा कि सिन्धी लोग जो उजड़ कर आए थे उन की संख्या चौबह साख से भी अधिक है । लेकिन उन में से कई ऐसे लोग हैं कि जिनका पुनर्वास नहीं हुआ है । मेरे पास कई केसेज इस तरह के हैं । मेरे पास अभी भी एक टेलीग्राम आया है । उनको अभी भी पुनर्वास के लिये जमीन नहीं मिल रही है । उनका अभी भी पुनर्वास नहीं हो रहा है । यह यवतमाल में आये हुए सिंधी हैं । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उनकी तरफ भी आपको रुपाल करना चाहिये ।

एक और महत्व की बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ । जो क्लेम्ज़ एक्ट या वह 1953 में लास हो गया । कई ऐसे लोग हैं जिन्हें नियत मुद्रदत में अपने क्लेम नहीं दिये या दे नहीं सके । टैक्नीकल डिफिक्लटी के कारण उनके केसेज कंसिडर नहीं हो रहे हैं । पाटिशन के कारण जो उनकी हालत खराब हुई है उसको देखना चाहिये जैसा कि अभी मेरे भाई ने सुझाव दिया है रिहैबिलिटेशन के सवाल को अगर आप कुछ हृद तक ले सकते हैं, क्लेम्ज़ के सवाल को अगर आप कुछ हृद तक ले सकते हैं तो लेने की आपको कोशिश करनी चाहिये । अगर एसा हो गया तो जिन लोगों ने अपनी एप्लीकेशंज क्लेम्ज़ एक्ट के समय में नहीं दी है उनको भी एप्ली-

केशंज देने में सहृलियत हो जाएगी, ऐसा करने का उनको भी चांस मिल जाएगा । यवतमाल के भगवान दास, सचानन्द गजन मल आदि सैकड़ों लोगों की एप्लीकेशंज मेरे पास आई है । जिन लोगों की जमीने पाकिस्तान में रह गई हैं और जिन की एप्लीकेशंज क्लेम्ज़ के लिए टैक्नीकल आउंड पर नहीं ली जा रही हैं उनको भी को दिया जाना चाहिए कि वे उनको दे सकें । मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि रिहैबिलिटेशन के जो केसेज हैं उनको भी जल्दी से निपटाया जाना चाहिये ।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): I cannot accept this Amendment Bill. In 1954 certain rehabilitation grants were given in excess of the property valuation and some lands were mortgaged. Now after 13 years, the Government has come out with an Amendment Bill to realise that money from the poor refugees. The hon. Minister said that the cases of 23,000 persons were there and the money involved was nearly Rs. 40 lakhs or something like that. It was a very big amount for Government to realise from these poor persons as arrears of land revenue. They had already been victims once, and now after thirteen years I do not find any justification on the part of Government to realise this money from them as arrears of land revenue. So, I feel that Government should withdraw this measure.

Secondly, I would like to submit that the Government of India are thinking of realising these sums as arrears of land revenue from the West Pakistan refugees. But what is the law in the eastern region? Let me cite some examples. The West Bengal Rehabilitation Minister, Mr. Niranjan Sen Gupta has sought the intervention of the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi to resolve the existing deadlock in connection with the rehabilitation of refugees. In a letter to the Prime Minister, Mr. Sen

Gupta has drawn her attention to the fact that over 3 million refugees who had come to West Bengal before 1964 and about 6 lakhs refugees who had migrated later on still remain unrehabilitated. This vast mass of displaced persons was causing a serious social and economic problem to the State. The letter says that 49,000 applications for grant of homestead lands were pending before Government since 1963. Another 40,000 displaced persons who had been staying in different transit camps were being denied of facilities of education and medical relief as the camps had been closed by the Union Government. The children of 27,000 displaced persons now staying in permanent liability homes were also being debarred from educational grants owing to a policy pursued by the Union Government. After the Third Plan, medical grant for maintenance of 600 hospital beds for the treatment of refugee TB patients had been withdrawn, the letter added. This is the condition in West Bengal.

In Assam, in one single camp namely Matia camp in the Goalpara district, there are 40,000 refugees still lying without any settlement. In Bamunigaon camp there are more than one thousand refugees who are still there without any settlement. Recently, there has been a further influx of refugees from East Pakistan into Cachar. In this way, in West Bengal and Assam, thousands of refugees are still remaining unsettled. The Government of Assam have said that they cannot settle more than 12,000 refugees in Assam, but the Government of India are pushing these refugees into Assam. They are not even getting a tent for their shelter. They do not even get the simple dole of Rs. 30 with which to maintain themselves. Under these conditions, the attitude of the Government of India towards the refugees is not helpful at all. So, when Government want to amend the Act to enable them to realise some excess money which was given to these poor refu-

gees, I would submit that I cannot accept and I cannot commend it. I hope Government will think in terms of relief and rehabilitation in a better way in order to settle these refugees.

Thirdly, Government should also see that further influx of refugees does not take place into India. For this purpose, the tension between India and Pakistan must be lessened. Towards that end, we must work out a suitable policy so that further influx of refugees from East or West Pakistan does not take place into India and besides a political settlement must also be arrived at between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan.

श्री बसवन्त (मिशंडी) : सम्भापित महोदय, पाकिस्तान से आए हुए विस्थापितों के मुद्रावजे और पुनर्वास के सम्बन्ध में जो विधेयक सदन के सामने है वह पंजाब हाई कोर्ट के एक फैसले के कारण लाना पड़ा है। जो विस्थापित व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान में अपनी जायदाद को गिरवी रख कर आए हैं इस बिल के द्वारा उनके मुद्रावजे से गिरवी की रकम को छिपकट करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ आशंका हो रही है। इस बात की जांच-पड़ताल जरूर होनी चाहिए कि जिस व्यक्ति ने वहां पर कोई जायदाद गिरवी रखी थी उस ने गिरवी की रकम में से कितना पैसा दे दिया और कितना बाकी रहा। इस के अलावा यह भी देखा जाना चाहिए कि वह गिरवी कानूनी तौर पर ठीक है या नहीं। जिस तरह से पाकिस्तान से आए हुए विस्थापितों ने वहां गिरवी रखी थींसे ही वहां के लोगों ने भी गिरवी रखी होगी। इन दोनों का फैसला एक साथ होना जरूरी था।

मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उल्लंघनगर कैम्प की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बीस साल पहले वहां पर जो कैम्प

[श्री बसवन्त]

स्थापित किया गया उस में करीब करीब पन्द्रह हजार फैमिलीज को बसाया गया । स्टेट गवर्नरेंट ने पांच लाख रुपये व्यय कर के उन लोगों को वहां पर बिठा दिया । लेकिन उन की दुकानों का मामला अभी वैसे ही पड़ा हुआ है । मैं ने माननीय मंत्री श्री चव्हाण का व्यान दो तीन मर्तबा उस तरफ दिलाया है । उन्होंने खुद जा कर उस कैम्प आदि को देखा है । लेकिन इस बारे में अभी तक फैसला नहीं हो पाया है । इन बीस बरसों में उन लोगों को पके मकान या दुकान के लिए जगह दे दी जानी चाहिए थी । इस तरफ अरु व्यान दिया जाना चाहिए । आज वे सोचते हैं कि पता नहीं कितने साल उन को झाँपड़ी में रहना पड़ेगा ।

जब वहां पर पहली मरतबा टाउन प्लान बनाया गया तो रोड मार्जिन 120 फीट का रखा गया था जिसके कारण कोई भी आदमी अपना मकान नहीं बना सकता था । रोड मार्जिन की बजह से वहां पर कठिनाई खड़ी हो गई है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर उल्हास नगर के प्लाटों, मकानों और जगहों के दाम का सबाल जल्दी से जल्दी हल कर दिया जायेगा तो उन लोगों को अपने निजी मकान बनाने में आसानी होगी ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request Members not to go much beyond the scope of the Bill? The scope of the Bill is limited only to the validation of certain executive acts and compensation to the displaced persons of Punjab and we are going much beyond it. So I would request Members to bear this in mind.

श्री भोला नाथ (अलवर) : स्थापित महीदय, मैंने भी इस बिल में एक संशोधन पेश किया था । आपने आदेश दिया है कि जिन बालों का इस बिल से अधिक सम्बन्ध नहीं है उनका जिक न किया जाये । लेकिन

मैं यह समझता हूं कि इस विषय से सम्बन्धित बालों का उल्लेख इसी समय करना चाहिये । मेरे संशोधन को सिर्फ इस बजह से नामन्वर कर दिया गया है कि इस बिल से वह सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं ।

हम सब देख रहे हैं कि शरणार्थियों को बसाने के सम्बन्ध में जो रामस्या है वह बीस वर्ष के बाद भी हल नहीं हो पाई है । अलवर और अरु उल्हास पुर के जिले से कुछ मेव लोग चले गये थे । बाद में महात्मा गांधी के प्रयत्नों से वे लोग वापस आ गये । जिन मकानों को मेव लोग छोड़ कर चले गये थे इस दरम्यान वे में मकान शरणार्थियों को दे दिये गये । लेकिन बाद में मेव लोग भी वापस आ गये । नतीजा यह है कि शरणार्थियों को जिन मकानों में बसा दिया गया, उनसे उन मकानों का किराया वसूल किया जा रहा है । जो मेव वापस आ गये उनको अपने मकान नहीं मिले । उनको जो आल्टरनेटिव अकामोडेशन दी गई उनसे उसका किराया वसूल किया जा रहा है । इस तरह से हमारे यहां बड़ा भारी तुफान भवा हुआ है । वर्तमान व्यवस्था से न तो शरणार्थी खुश हैं और न मेव ही खुश हैं । मेव लोगों के जो बड़े-बड़े पके मकान थे वे दूसरों को अलाट कर दिये गये लेकिन उन लोगों को कोई कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं मिला । मैंने अपनी एमेंटमेंट के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना की थी कि इस समस्या पर भी विचार किया जाये । बीस वर्ष का अरसा हो गया है, लेकिन अभी भी यह समस्या उलझी हुई है ।

आज रिहैबिलिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से उन लोगों को पिछले पन्द्रह बीस वर्ष के किराये के नोटिस दिये जा रहे हैं । वे एमाउण्ट बहुत बड़े हैं । हमारे शरणार्थी भाई भी पाकिस्तान में अपने-अपने मकान छोड़ कर आये हैं । अगर उनको कोई आल्टरनेटिव एकामोडेशन दी गई है, तो उस

का किराया वसूल करने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होना चाहिए। उस समय की सरकार ने, जिसमें हम लोग भी थे, उन लोगों को वहां पर बसाया था। अब उन से पिछली तारीखों से किराया वसूल किया जा रहा है। जो भेद वापस आ गये, उनको भी खाली मकानों में बसा दिया गया। अब उनसे किराया वसूल किया जा रहा है, जबकि उनकी अपनी हॉर्लिंग और मकान आदि वापस नहीं कराए गए और न ही उनको मुआवजा दिया गया।

इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस समस्या पर फिर से विचार किया जाये। भारतीयों को बसाने की यह समस्या बीस वर्ष से चली आ रही है। अब इस समस्या को खत्म कर देना चाहिए। खाल कर उन इलाकों में, जहां यह समस्या खत्म हो चुकी है और वे लोग बत चुके हैं, इस तरह से किराये के नोटिस भेजना, डिप्रो निकालना और किराये को लैण्ड रेवेन्यू की तरह वसूल करना बड़ी ज्यादत है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बारे में फँसला होना चाहिए।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री भृहस्पति हस्मिहल (बेरकपुर) : चेयरमैन साहब, मिनिस्ट्री को बहुत दिनों के बाद यह खबाल आया है कि जिन रिफ़्यूजीज ने अपनी जायदाद पाकिस्तान में गिरवी रखी थी, उसकी रकम उनके मुआवजे से वसूल की जाये। कुछ कानूनी पाबन्दियों की वजह से वह रकम वसूल नहीं की जा सकती थी। इसी लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। मेरी राय यह है कि इस बक्त उन लोगों से एरियर्ज वसूल करने का सवाल नहीं उठाना चाहिए, क्योंकि इस में गलती तो डिपार्टमेंट की है। अब यह मामला हाई कोर्ट में गया, तो डिपार्टमेंट को पता चला कि वह उन लोगों से एरियर्ज वसूल नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि अब इतने सरकार के बाद उनसे एरियर्ज वसूल न किये जायें।

वेस्ट बंगाल में पाकिस्तान से आये हुए डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्ज के रीहैबिलिटेशन का मसला बहुत बड़ा और अहम है। उब रिफ़्यूजीज को हमारे यहां जगह देने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य-नीतिक तौर पर सरकार की है। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उसकी तरफ से ऐसा तरीका अख्यार किया या कि वेस्ट बंगाल में करीब-करीब तीस चालीस लाख डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्ज का रीसेटलमेंट आज तक नहीं हो पाया है। वहां पर जो कैम्प कायम किये गये थे, उनको डिसबैंड कर दिया गया। वहां पर उन लोगों को जो डोल्ज पैसे, मिलते थे, वे बन्द कर दिये गये। रहने की जगह भी उन लोगों से छिन गई। नतीजा यह है कि आज वे लोग बिना खाने और रहने की जगह के मारे मारे किर रहे हैं।

रीहैबिलिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से एक बन दुगुली टैनेमेंट स्कीम बनाई गई थी, ताकि रिफ़्यूजीज वहां पर रहें। वे मकान पांच सात बरस से बन चुके हैं, लेकिन प्राच कोई भी यह नहीं जानता है कि कोई उन में रहता है या नहीं। हालांकि वहां पर हजारों आदमी रह रहे हैं, लेकिन उनसे किराया लेने वाला कोई नहीं है। यह भी कोई नहीं जानता कि इसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्ज के सिलसिले में वेस्ट बंगाल के साथ इतनी लापरवाही बरती जा रही है।

जसा कि मैंने अभी कहा हूं, वेस्ट बंगाल के लिए सबसे बड़ा मसला डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्ज का है, जिसकी वजह से वहां पर हमारी सरकार को काम करना मुश्किल हो रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार और मिनिस्ट्री को खास तौर से इस मसले की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। उन लोगों को बसाने के सिलसिले में एन्डवायरी करने के लिए फिलहाल एक कमेटी बनाई गई है लेकिन इससे पहले प्रान्तीय सरकार ने कई रीकमेंड-जन्व किये, कई सिफारिशें भेजीं उन सिफारिशों पर कोई अमल नहीं किया गया। यहां

[श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल]

तक कि जो एक कमेटी गवर्नरेंट ने बिठायी है उसकी भी रेकमेंडेशन है कि फौरन कुछ न कुछ इस पर अमल किया जाय लेकिन उस पर भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। जहां रिफ्यूजीज रहते हैं उनकी कालोनीज के पास पानी, टट्टी का और एक मार्केट बनवाने का म्यूनिसिपलिटी ने निश्चय किया और उसके लिए प्रस्ताव भी पास किया। वहां रेलवे की ओड़ी सी जगह है जो बेकार पड़ी है। म्यूनिसिपलिटी ने मार्केट बनवाने के लिए उसको मांगा ताकि रिफ्यूजीज को खरीद-फरीद करने के लिए दूर न जाना पड़े लेकिन वह अब तक नहीं हो सका। जहां उन की कालोनी है वहां रेलवे का एक हार्लिंग स्टेशन नवापाड़ी में बनाने की उन्होंने मांग की, कई हजार आदमियों ने उस पर दस्तखत किए लेकिन आज तक वह हार्लिंग स्टेशन नहीं बना। रेलवे की तरफ से कोई व्याप उसके ऊपर नहीं दिया गया। यह तमाम बातें हैं जिन को कि आज मैं यहां सदन में रखना चाहता हूँ। इसी के साथ-साथ बहुत से ऐसे इदारे हैं, बहुत सी ऐसी संस्थाएं हैं जिसमें उनको मदद मिलती थी। उन को भी करीब करीब बन्द करते जा रहे हैं। स्कूलों में भी यहों हो रहा है। कालेजों में और ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स में ऐसा हो रहा है कि अपरेंटिसशिप में बहुत से लड़कों को वहां रखा गया ट्रेनिंग में। मगर ट्रेनिंग के बाद कुछ लोगों को तो रख लिया गया और वाकी को सटिफिकेट देकर बापस किया जा रहा है कि जाओ, तुम्हारी ट्रेनिंग खत्म हो गई, अब अपने लिए नौकरी अपने आप खोजो। नवजवान रिफ्यूजीज के लड़के इस तरह मारेज्मारे फिर रहे हैं। यहां इच्छापुर के लिए डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट में दरखास्त दी गई। यहां तक कि स्ट्राइक का नोटिस भी दिया कि कर्मचारों में अपरेंटिस बनाया गया। वहां पर इच्छापुर में ट्रेनिंग सेंटर खोला गया। कहा गया कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट परसनल के लिए यह किया जा रहा है। ट्रेनिंग में बच्चे आये लेकिन उसके बाद उन के काम का कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं। खाली सटिफिकेट देकर उन्हें भगाया

जा रहा है। यह तमाम चीजें ऐसी हैं कि जो आप के विचार में आनी चाहिए और खास तौर पर रिहैबिलिटेशन मन्दालय इसके ऊपर व्याप दे। मैं रेलवे मन्त्री से कहूँगा कि दया कर के बंदूल के उस हिस्से में जो रहते हैं उनके लिए एक हार्लिंग स्टेशन नवापाड़ा में बनाने की मजबूरी दें और योड़ा सा लैड है जो बिल्कुल बेकार पड़ा है, वह रेलवे विभाग म्यूनिसिपलिटी को दे दे जिस के लिए कि म्यूनिसिपलिटी ने मार्केट बनाने की रेकमेंडेशन की है। एक वर्ष से इसके लिए कहा जा रहा है लेकिन आज तक कोई इसका ख्याल नहीं हुआ। इस तरह से भगर नेगलेंट उनको किया गया और लापरवाही बरती गई तो डिस्ट्रिक्ट परसनल के लिए जिसकी कि जिम्मेदारी पूरी पूरी हमारे देश के ऊपर और हमारी सरकार पर है, यह मुनासिब नहीं है। मैं यह चाहूँगा कि इस तरह की दो तरफा बातें उनके लिए नहीं होनी चाहिए और उनकी समस्याओं को हल करने के ऊपर पूरा पूरा ध्याल किया जाना चाहिए।

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA (Cachar): Why is this Bill meant only for the West Pakistan refugees? My has a discrimination been made against the East Pakistan refugees and why are they not brought under this Bill?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is only a question.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Because you will say that it does not cover the East Pakistan refugees. If it covers the East Pakistan refugees also, I shall speak a few words. Perhaps the Government knows that so many displaced persons are tottering in the Cachar district. Most of the migrants are still in camps and no scheme has been drawn up to rehabilitate them there or take them to Dandakaranya. I would request the Government to take up measures and schemes so that they can be rehabilitated. A long time ago, I had suggested that the refugees of Cachar should be rehabilitated on both sides

of the railway track so that the Naga aggression could be stopped.

I wanted to say one thing more. Some of the refugees in the district of Cachar have rehabilitated themselves by paddy cultivation on the fallow land in Cachar, but they have not been given any settlement up till now, though they have approached the Assam Government. I hope the Central Government would request the Assam Government to expedite the matter so that they can be rehabilitated there.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : चेयरमैन साहब, यह जो विस्थापित लोगों को मुआवजा देने के सिलसिले में बिल लाया गया है मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से उसके सिलसिले में हमारे एक दोस्त भ्रमी बता रहे थे हम को कि भारत सरकार की इस समस्या के सम्बन्ध में जो नीति है उस नीति के चलते डिस्ट्रिक्ट परसन्स मिस्ट्रेस्ट हो गये हैं। मैं एक बुनियादी सवाल की तरफ आप का ध्यान खोंचना चाहता हूँ कि जो परिवार पूर्वी बंगाल से आये हैं या पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये हैं यह लोग हिन्दुस्तानी हैं और जिस निर्दयता के साथ और सहानुभूतिविहीनता के साथ इन लोगों के प्रति सरकार ने बर्ताव किया है पिछले 20 वर्षों में उसका दर्दनाक किस्सा चेयरमैन साहब, आप को मालूम है। सरकार की ओर से जब महाबीर त्यागी जी इसके मंत्री थे उस वक्त आप जानते हैं कि दण्डकारण्य को लेकर कैसी कैसी धांघलियां और क्या क्या चीजें हुई हैं। पूर्वी बंगाल से शरणार्थी और विस्थापित लोग दण्डकारण्य में बसाने के लिये भेजे गये। उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश और आनंदप्रदेश से जमीन ले कर जो दण्डकारण्य बना तो वहां करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी इन लोगों की समस्या का हल नहीं हो सका। आज भी मैं एक किस्सा आप के सामने बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं अपने निर्वाचित क्षेत्र में घूम रहा था; मैं पुरी से आया हूँ, वहां पुरी में

एक औरत रानी देवी मुझे मिली जो उड़ीसा की बाँशिदा है और पंजाब में उसने लादी की थी। आज 20 साल के बाद भी हमारे सामने वह रोई और उसने सारे कागजात दिखाये। रानी देवी ने हम को बताया कि जब वह पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से 1948 में पुरी चली आई तो तब से वह कोशिश करती रही है उड़ीसा सरकार के जरिये, प्रधान मंत्री को लिख कर के थे और पुनर्वास मंत्री को लिख कर के कि हमारी वहां पर बहुत जायदाद थी, उसका मुझे मुआवजा दिया जाय लेकिन अभी तक उसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। उसने इसी सारी फाइल हमारे सामने रखी तो हम ने जयसुख लाल हाथी को चिट्ठी लिखी और जयसुख लाल हाथी ने बादा किया कि वह इसकी जांच करायेगे। यह मैं आप को बता रहा हूँ कि इस तरह की एक औरत है। उसका कोई लड़का या लड़की नहीं है। अकेली है। पति उसका मर चुका है। उसके पास सेटिलमेंट के किसी आफिसर ने जा कर कहा कि तुम हम को 300 रुपये दो तो मैं तुम्हारे बारे में छानबीन करूँगा। वह बोली कि मेरे पास खाने के लिये भी पैसा नहीं है तो मैं कैसे दे सकती हूँ? इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ मुआवजा देने का सवाल नहीं है। व तो है ही। लेकिन जो लोग बेकार हैं जो बाकायदा वहां से आये हैं, 20 साल से अपने परिवारों को छला नहीं पा रहे हैं क्योंकि बेकार रहते हैं उनके लिये खास कर के पुनर्वास विभाग के जो मंत्री हैं उनका फर्ज हो जाता है कि एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज में उनका नाम दर्ज करके नौकरियों में उनको प्रायमिकता दी जाय तथा उनके गुजर-बसर के लिये, जिन्दगी चलाने के लिये सरकार की ओर से कुछ व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। हमें यह भी देखना चाहिये कि देरहमी के साथ, निर्दयता के साथ उनके साथ बर्ताव न किया जाय, सहानुभूति और ममता के साथ उनके साथ बर्ताव किया जाय। मैं खास तौर से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस प्रकार के केसेज की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ,

[भी रकी रात]

इस प्रकार की औरतें जो बूढ़ी हैं, जिनका कोई नहीं है, जिनके पति मर चुके हैं, उनके लिये अवश्या की जाय ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

भी रख्खीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन साहब, इस बिल से जो उजड़े हुए भाई हैं, वे और उजड़ेंगे । गवर्नरमेंट का यह फर्ज़ कि जिनमा भी इन आइयों का नुकसान हुआ है, चाहे वे पाकिस्तान से आये हैं या मरवरी पंजाब से आये हैं, कम से कम रुपये में आठ आने तो उनको मुआवजा देती । चेयरमैन साहब, आप जानते हैं, आप खुद उजड़े हुए आइयों वो से एक हैं और मैं भी उस स्टेट से आता हूँ जहां उजड़े हुए भाई ज्यादा तादाद में बसे हुए हैं, एक रुपये में पांच रुपये में भी उन को नहीं मिले । अगर गवर्नरमेंट एक रुपये में से 90 पैसे भी उनको देती, 80 पैसे देती, 70 पैसे देती, तो भी वे काट लेते, जमीन की जम्हर जमीन वो काट लेते, मकान की जगह मकान में काट लेते और नहीं देते तो लैंड रेवन्यू में बसूल कर लेते, लेकिन जबकि उनको कुछ भी नहीं दिया गया, तो सरकार का कौनसा इखलाकी फर्ज़ है, सामाजिक फर्ज़ है, सियासी फर्ज़ है, इनको कौन सा हक्क है कि जिन आदमियों का इन्होंने नुकसान हुआ है और जिनको दद्दे में कुछ नहीं मिला, एक फीसदी या दो फीसदी भी नहीं मिला, उनसे आप और काटे जा रहे हैं । अरबों रुपये की ज्यादाता वे पाकिस्तान में छोड़ कर आये हैं, उन में से उनको क्या मिला, यह सब हम जानते हैं ।

चेयरमैन साहब, ज़र बरसों से इन से एक पैसा बसूल नहीं किया गया तो कानूनी तौर पर मैं नहीं समझता कि अब आप इनसे कैसे बसूल कर सकते हैं । जब 10-15 साल से आपने बसूल वहीं किया, तो लिमिटेशन प्रॉट के मूताबिक तीन साल से ज्यादा हो जाता है, तो वह लिमिटेशन से बाहर हो जाता है, तो हम इन से कैसे बसूल कर सकते हैं । जब उन लोगों को हम रिलीफ नहीं दे सकते, तो इस तरह से रेहने के लिये कानून बना कर उनसे रिक्साइब करें, यह भलत है और मैं इसके खिलाफ़ नहीं हूँ । चाहे यह चीज़ कांग्रेस की तरफ़ से हो, या गवर्नरमेंट की तरफ़ से हो यह चीज़ ऐसी है जो इखलाकी तौर पर मुनासिब नहीं है । ये चलती-फिरती लाज़ों हैं, लेकिन बहादुर आदमी हैं, मगरवरी पंजाब से या पाकिस्तान से आने के : अब इन्होंने अपनी मेहनत से अपने आपको आबाद किया, सरकार की इसमें कोई मदद नहीं है । ऐसे आदमी जिन्होंने अपना सब कुछ खो दिया, जिन्होंने अपने बीवी बच्चों को वहां पर कुर्बानी कर दिया, ये जिन्दा शहीद हैं, जो भगत सिंह की याद को ताजा करते हैं । चाहे वे वहां से आकर शहरों में आबाद हुए या देहातों में आबाद हुए, अपनी मेहनत से आबाद हुए, सरकार से इनको कुछ नहीं मिला है, जो कुछ कमाया है, अपनी मेहनत से कमाया है ।

सरकार का यह भौतिक फर्ज़ कि इनको रिहैबिलिटेट करती, बजाय उसके आप इसलिये यहां पर आये हैं कि हमें कुछ डाक्यूमेंट मिल गये हैं, यह चीज़ रेहन थी, इसलिये आप उनसे बसूल करना चाहते हैं । आप किस चीज़ से जाहिर करेंगे कि यह चीज़ रेहन थी, वह दस्तावेज़ वहां से नहीं आ सकते, क्या कानूनी तौर पर कोई दस्तावेज़ है, डाक्यूमेंट है, जिससे आप यह जाहिर कर सकें कि यह प्राप्ती मोटंगेज़ थी, इसमें एक लार्ज़-स्केल कन्प्यूजन होगा । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पहले ही उजड़े हुए हैं

इनको रिहैबिलिटेट करती, बजाय उसके आप इसलिये यहां पर आये हैं कि हमें कुछ डाक्यूमेंट मिल गये हैं, यह चीज़ रेहन थी, इसलिये आप उनसे बसूल करना चाहते हैं । आप किस चीज़ से जाहिर करेंगे कि यह चीज़ रेहन थी, वह दस्तावेज़ वहां से नहीं आ सकते, क्या कानूनी तौर पर कोई दस्तावेज़ है, डाक्यूमेंट है, जिससे आप यह जाहिर कर सकें कि यह प्राप्ती मोटंगेज़ थी, इसमें एक लार्ज़-स्केल कन्प्यूजन होगा । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पहले ही उजड़े हुए हैं

उनको और मत उजाड़ो । जब गवर्नमेन्ट ने दस लूपार केसेज़ या पांच हजार रुपये में या 100 केसेज़ में भी पेमेन्ट नहीं किया तो इखलाकी तौर पर किस कानून के तहत आप उनसे रियाइज़ करना चाहते हैं ।

जबाब, मेरी स्टेट में और पंजाब में इस विल का उत्तर ज्यादा इफेस्ट होगा, मास्टेन्स पर इफेस्ट होगा । इसलिये मैं इसके सकल विलाक हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि जो हो या, वह हो गया, अब इसको कापत ले लें, इसका अन्तर अच्छा नहीं होगा । जिन्हें देश के लिये कुर्बानियां की हैं, देश के लिये अपनी जायदाद राद कर दी है, एक-एक कुनबे में दस-दस आदवी कल्प हो गये, अपनी कोकिल से, बहायुदी से रिहैकिलिट द्वारा हो गये, उन पर आप क्यों कुठारा चलते हैं । मैं आप को यह भी अर्ज कर दूँ कि कानूनी तौर पर इस कानून को बेलैन्ड किया जायेगा 226 के अन्दर, जाहे चले या न चले, लैकिन सुधीर कोट तक इस मायले को उठाया जायेगा ।

कानूनी तौर पर और इखलाकी तौर पर मैं हम विल को उन उजड़े हुए आदीयों के विलाक समझता हूं और चूंकि यह पालियामेन्ट सारे देश की नुमाइन्दा है, मैं आपसे दरखास्त करता हूं कि आप हम को वापस लें और इस किस्म की कोई चीज़ न करें जौँकि वाजिब नहीं है ।

बी अ० सिं० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : चेयरमैन महोदय, इस विल के बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि हमें यह देखना है कि एक कमेटी जो गाड़ियि एशोरेन्स कमेटी के नाम से बनाई गई थी, उसकी एशोरेन्सेज़ को हम ने कहां तक फुलफिल किया है । अगर हमारी सरकार ने उसकी एशोरेन्सेज़ को फुलफिल किया है, उसको मान्यता दी है, उसके मुताबिक कार्य किया है, तो बेशक इनको हक्क है कि हम से पैसा वसूल कर सकते हैं । आज बेशकरण और नंजाम वे दूसरे इताकों

की क्या हालत है आपको मालूम है, 18-20 सालों के वृद्ध अगर आप इस तरह की चीज़ को ले कर आते हैं और चाहते हैं कि हम वे पैसा वसूल करें, तो यह कहां का न्याय होगा ?

मैं आपके उत्तरे कहना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग वहां से उजड़ कर आये हैं आज उनकी क्या हालत है, हमें इस चीज़ को देखना होगा, उनके जन्दों की क्या हालत है, आज हम उनको पढ़ा भी नहीं सकते हैं, जिनका इन्तजाम हब्बे उनके लिये करना चाहिये या वह हमने नहीं किया है, इसके लिये कौल जिमेझर है । इस डिपार्टमेंट के बंदी महोदय मृदूं पर बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनसे एक सवाल करना चाहता हूं कि आपके पास कितनी दरखास्तें इस तरह की पढ़ी हुई हैं और आपने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है और कितनी उन जन्दों की मदद की है । यदि आप ने मदद की है तो ठीक है, लेकिन आज के दिन भी इखलाके पास इतनी दरखास्तें भीजूद हैं कि आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं । अगर हम किसी से कोई जायदा कर सके हैं, कोई कमेटी बनाते हैं और वह कहते हैं कि हम उस कमेटी की राय पर चलेंगे, हम यह विष्यास दिखाते हैं कि हम उस कमेटी की राय के मुताबिक चलेंगे, लेकिन आज मैं अगर हमारी सरकार उस जायदे पर नहीं चलती, तो हम अविलम्बी माने जायेंगे और हमारा कोई हक्क उन पर नहीं रह जायेगा ।

इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इस किस्म की जो चीज़ हन लायें हैं, यह मुनासिब नहीं है । कम से कम यह तो न करें कि जिस तरह की कहावत है कि आप खून भी करते हैं, और फिर कहते हैं कि हम ने खून तो नहीं किया है । अगर आप इस तरह की चीज़ को रखना चाहते हैं, तो मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि उन छोटे छोटे लोगों के लिये जो बेचारे कह नहीं सकते, जिन को आज भी मुझावजा नहीं मिला है क्योंकि उन लोगों ने बराबर बक्त पर अपनी दरखास्तें नहीं दी हैं । आप पूरी चीज़ों पर एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव विल लाइये । इस तरह से

[ओ अ० सि० नहगल]

एक कम्प्रीहैंसिव बिल लाकर जो इस तरह के लोग हैं उन की आप पूरी मदद करें। उस के बाद यदि आप अपना पैसा वसूल करना चाहते हैं तो किन कायदे के मुताबिक दरअसल में वह जो आप के रजिस्टर्ड डाक्युमेंट है वह कहां तक जायज होगे इस का भी निर्णय आप को लेना पड़ेगा। यह बिल आप बहां के हाईकोर्ट के एक फैसले के ऊपर ले आये हैं लेकिन मैं आप से निवेदन करूँगा कि इस से हमारा कायदा होने वाला नहीं है और जो उजड़े हुए हमारे भाई हैं उनको हम कोई मदद नहीं कर सकते हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि आप इस पर गौर करने की कोशिश करें, फिर से इस को देखें और आप एक कम्प्रीहैंसिव बिल ला कर लोगों को जो दुःख है उन को दूर करने की कोशिश करें।

16 hrs.

श्री सखरात लाल रघुपत (किशनगंज) : सम्भाप्ति महोदय, जो बिल इस सदन में पेश किया गया है मैं उस का सकृत विरोध करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल की कठई आवश्यकता नहीं है। क्योंकि इस बात को आप भी जानते हैं कि जिस परिस्थिति में हमारे हिन्दुस्तानी भाई भारत में आये हैं वह एक हृदय विदारक दृष्ट्य था। अभी भी वे प्रच्छे तरीके से इस मुल्क में बस नहीं सके हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के करीब करीब प्रत्येक भाग में आज भी वह भटक रहे हैं। घर के लिये भटक रहे हैं, रोजी के लिये भटक रहे हैं। वह अपने को इस्टेंबिल्स नहीं कर पाये हैं और उनसे आप रिएलाइज करना चाहते हैं ऐसियसं . . .

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Money has already been realised. The only thing that has got to be done is, you have to put a seal of validation on a certain action that has been taken.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Nobody has supported this Bill.

श्री सखरात लाल रघुपत : भंडी महोदय अपने बिन की ताईद के लिये जो कुछ कहता था वह कह चुके हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि न कर्वैन है न ही व्यावहारिक है दोनों बातों में मैं समझता हूँ कि परे हैं। इसलिए इस बिल को उन्हें वापिस लेना चाहिए। जैसा कि मुझाब इस सदन में आया है नूँकि यह बहराधियों के बसाने का प्रश्न है तो बहराधियों को बसाने के लिये उन को सहलियत पहुँचाने के लिए और उन के चलते जो हमारे सामाजिक जीवन में, आधिक ढांचे में जो एक असन्तुलन है, जो एक असन्तोष है, उस को दूर करने के लिए एक बिल लाना चाहिए।

मैं बोडा सा आप का समय इस विषय पर लेना चाहूँगा। पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से जो आये हुए हमारे ग्ररणार्थी भाई हैं उन की स्थिति से मंवी महोदय और सभी लोग वाकिफ होंगे। लेकिन उसी के माध्य साथ ये सा भी बिल लाना चाहिए जिसमें कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से नालों भाई और बहन आकर इम देश में बिल्कुल कीड़े मकोड़े की तरह जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। और जहां तहां अभी भी पढ़े हुए हैं। उन की रोजी रोटी का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। मैं उस इलाके से आता हूँ और मैं जानता हूँ कि उस का नतीजा यह है कि जो ईस्ट पाकिस्तान का बौरडर है, किशनगंज और वैस्ट बंगल के सिलीगुड़ी, नक्सलबाड़ी से ले कर वैस्ट दीनाजपुर तक ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में लोगों को अपना घर और जमीन छोड़ कर आना पड़ा है, भजबूर हो कर घरबार वहां पीछे छोड़ना पड़ा है और उस इलाके में आये हुए हैं उन के लिए कहीं भी कोई व्यवस्था बसाने की नहीं हुई है। नतीजा वह हो रहा है कि जो स्वानीय बाणिन्दे हैं उन की जमीनों को वह जबरदस्ती दखल कर लेते हैं, उन की फसलों को काटते हैं, जीने के लिये वह वहां पर अपनी एक इस तरह की अवस्था पैदा कर रहे हैं जिस से कि आपल में ला एंड शांडर का प्रश्न उठ रहा है। वहां पर जो बाणिन्दे हैं उन की जमीनों को जबरदस्ती

दखल करने के केसेज हो रहे हैं, मारपीट हो रही है, दंगे हो रहे हैं, हत्यायें हो रही हैं। इस तरफ अधिकारियों का ध्यान बार बार दिलाया गया है लेकिन उस के लिये कोई समाधान नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे सामने जो यह मुश्य प्राप्ति है उन प्राप्तियों को ले कर भारत सरकार को ठंस कदम उठाने चाहिये ताकि भारत की एकता और उन्नति में वह बाधक न हों और देश में जानित हो और वह समृद्ध व उन्नत हों। इस बिल को बापिस करें और ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि हमारा जो बारडर का इलाका है उस में जानित स्थापित हो और साथ साथ आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से लोगों को बसाने लायक सरकार अपनी ओर से पैसा खर्च कर के तुरन्त व्यवस्था करे। 20 साल का अर्सा गुजर चुका है यह हमारे लिए, हमारे देश के लिए और भारत सरकार के लिए लज्जा का विषय है कि अभी तक उजड़े हुए लोगों को हम बसा नहीं पाये जिनको कि यहां बसने का हर तरह से अधिकार है क्योंकि वह अपनी बजह से नहीं बल्कि भारत के बंटवारे के समय भारत के नेताओं के गुनाहों के कारण उन पर यह आफत का पहाड़ टूटा है। इसलिए यह नीतिक प्रभन है और यह नीतिकता की पुकार है कि ऐसे लोगों को बसाया जाय और इस तरह के बिल को ला कर जो बसे हुए हैं उन को उजाड़ने की कोशिश न करें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का घोर विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): As you have put it so beautifully, the purpose of this Bill has been misunderstood. Here is the hon. lady Member who wants us to go to Cachar and wants that the Railway Minister should allot lands on both sides of the railway track for rehabilitation. I entirely endorse that.

Here was another friend of mine who talked about Indo-akistan conflict. The Indo-Pakistan conflict touched your Constituency, my Constituency and the Constituency of Mr. Iqbal Singh much more than the

Constituency of anybody else. You and I have been fighting on this question all these years and we took some responsible Minister from the Centre to that place, so that those persons could be rehabilitated. But there are certain persons who want to take credit for doing certain things which have already been done by you, by me and by Mr. Iqbal Singh.

An hon. Member suggested that we should have pacts between India and Pakistan. What pacts can we have? We are observing the Tashkent Pact but they are not observing it. We left property worth about Rs. 500 crores there, but here the property was worth only Rs. 100 crores. Now what kind of compensation has been given and what kind of rehabilitation has been done. All these things are due to the Government of India and I can tell you that whatever the Government of India has done, it has reason to be proud of. I will tell you, why. The refugees of the First World War which was fought between 1914 and 1918 are still wandering over Central Europe without any compensation and without any rehabilitation. The Arabs who were the victims of the Second World War are still unsettled; they have not yet found their homes. So, whatever you may say, our Government, with its paltry resources and financial stringency, has been able to do something; it may not have done anything for Rani Devi or some other person, but, on the whole, the Government of India has stood by the refugees and has done something for them. Of course, to meet the objection which has been put forward by all these persons, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that he should have a Standing Committee of the Members of Parliament of both the Houses to keep under review the conditions which are prevailing so far as the refugees from West Pakistan are concerned and more so, so far as the refugees from East Pakistan are concerned. I know

[Shri D. C. Sharma.]

that the refugees from East Pakistan have not had a fair deal yet and I want them to be as well settled as they were. We have rehabilitation sites in Cachar, Orissa, West Bengal, U.P., Dandakaranya, Delhi and all those places. Now I want to ask one thing and I put this question in all humility. What does this Bill seek to do? H.G. Wells has said about a character that he spoke about the equator whatever the subject. We are also in the same predicament. Whatever the subject may be, we have to talk on all those subjects. I agree with some of my friends who have come from East Bengal. The problem of the East Bengal refugees has not been properly tackled. What does this Bill seek to do? You put it very aptly, very concisely, and very appropriately that this Bill only seeks to do what has already been done. Do these persons want us to undo all that has been done? All these persons who have spoken on this Bill and who are shedding tears over the conditions of refugees, are not refugees, are not refugees. I am a refugee. Mr. Amar Singh Saigal is not a refugee. I am a displaced person. I know that all these persons are in the habit of shedding tears over our condition because they do not know our condition; they have never done anything for us and they have not taken any pains to study the conditions of the refugees. I can understand my hon. friends from East Bengal saying so, and I support them. But what have these persons done? They have done nothing.

The scope of the Bill is a very limited one. It seeks only to legitimize what has already been done. Now, 23,000 persons are affected and about Rs. 40 lakhs are involved. This money has already been paid. But I would like to request the hon. Minister that instead of three months he should extend the period to one year or six months so that there is no hardship caused to anybody. In fact, even that is not necessary,

because the money is already with them.

In order that all the observations made by hon. Members here are met, I would suggest that we should have a permanent standing committee, in fact two standing committees, one for the West Pakistan refugees and the other for the East Pakistan refugees and they should keep under review whatever is being done for these two groups of refugees.

After all, what can we do? Pakistan is recalcitrant and Pakistan is unco-operative. Pakistan is not going to give us anything. Pakistan knows only one thing namely to grab as much from India as possible. There is no reciprocity between Pakistan and India. If these friends of mine can bring Pakistan into a better frame of mind, if they can induce Pakistan to see justice in our claims and to see moral faith in our claims, I think something could have been done. But we find that the ships and the cargo impounded by Pakistan during the Indo-Pakistan conflict are still with them and they have not yet released them. Pakistan refuses to stretch the hand of friendship to us and if anybody is there who can bring Pakistan into a better frame of mind, I would honour him and I would bow my head before him. But as long as that does not happen, I think we should support this Bill and we should try to see that the legitimate grievances of the refugees whether from West Pakistan or from East Pakistan are looked into. At the same time, the people who have suffered on account of the Indo-Pakistan conflict should not be made scape-goats for anything; they should

also get their due and they should also be rehabilitated properly.

With these words, I thank you very much for having given me, a refugee, a chance to speak on this Bill.

श्री श्रद्धा न गंत बार (गुडगांव) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने बोहतरम दोस्त मिनिस्टर साहब से, जो कि बड़े रहमदिल हैं, कहना चाहता हूँ, और अपनी सरकार से भी, कि अभी तक रोना या मगरिबी पाकिस्तान और मशरकी पाकिस्तान का, लेकिन इस बहुत हालत यह हो गई है हिन्दुस्तानियों की, कि जिन छोटे छोटे देशों की आजादी के लिए लोगों ने महात्मा गांधी के झंडे के नीचे अपनी आवाज उठाई और वह आहिस्ता आहिस्ता आजाद हुए। अफीका आजाद हुआ, बर्मा आजाद हुआ, लंका आजाद हुआ, वहां से भी लाखों भारत के लोगों को बगर किसी मुश्किले के निकाला जा रहा है। गवर्नरेंट नहीं जानती कि किस बुरी हालत में बर्मा से आए हुए भाई जो हैं वह मद्रास की पटरियों पर बैठे हुए हैं। तनजानिया में और दूसरी जगहों में, दुनिया के कोने कोने में जो पंजाबी और सिख भाई काम करने के लिये गये थे उन की अरबों रुपयों की— मैं करोड़ों नहीं कहता—जायदादें वहां की सरकारें नेशनलाइज कर रही हैं और उन को ले रही हैं। मैं मनाता हूँ कि उन को नेशनलाइज करने का हक है, लेकिन उन लोगों को मुश्किले का हक तो होना चाहिये। उन को कोई मुश्किल नहीं दिया जा रहा है और आहिस्ता आहिस्ता तभाय अफीकी देशों से हिन्दुस्तानियों को निकाला जा रहा है, उन को जलील किया जा रहा है। उन के मकानों पर जो चाहते हैं और जब चाहते हैं दबल कर लेते हैं। उन को वहां रहने का कोई हक नहीं है। उन से कह दिया जाता है कि बाहर जाओ और उन को कोई मुश्किल नहीं दिया जाता। परिस्ती यह है कि अपर कोई वहां से अपना सामान लाना चाहता है तो उन पर तरह तरह की शर्तें लगाई जाती हैं।

अब यह मसला इस तरह का नहीं रह गया है कि वह मगरिबी पाकिस्तान का या मशरकी पाकिस्तान का मसला है। अब तो यह मसला उन तमाम देशों का हो गया है जिन को यहां के लोगों ने जा कर बनाया है, बढ़ाया है। तनजानिया में जहां अमृतसर के बहादुर सिंहों ने जा कर सौ सौ बसें बलाई, मेरा कहना यह है कि अब वह वहां से उजड़ कर आ रहे हैं और वह भी इस सरकार के ऊपर ही पड़ने वाले हैं। जब तक यह सरकार है तब तक उस के ऊपर पड़ने वाले हैं। वह चाहे तो हमारा कोशापरेशन ले सकती है। लेकिन वह जिम्मेदारी उस पर आ रही है।

एक तरफ तो हालत यह है और दूसरी तरफ मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की लड़ाई में हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से हिस्से, जिन में अमृतसर का हिस्सा आता है और कीरोजपुर का हिस्सा आता है वह भी बुरी तरह से बरबाद किये गये। उस को बसाने के लिये सरकार जो कुछ दे रही है वह बहुत कम है। सरकार ने समझा है कि उस ने उन को बहुत ज्यादा रुपया दिया है लेकिन मैं ने अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि जिन लोगों ने उन जगहों को बनाने में लाखों रुपये खर्च किये वह मकान तक नहीं बना पाये हैं। इस में कोई तक नहीं कि आप से लोगों ने बैंडमानी के साथ अपनी जमीनें ब्लाट कराई हैं। आप उन से पैसा लेना चाहते हैं तो लें, मैं इस में आप के साथ हूँ अगर कोई देने के काबिल है तो उस से आप जरूर लें। लेकिन जो लोग करीदाबाद में हैं जिन्होंने सारे करीदाबाद को खुद बसाया है और न्यू टाउनशिप बनाई, मैं ने अपनी आंखों से देखा है क्योंकि मैं गुडगांव कस्टिट्यूएंसी को ट्रिप्रजन्ट करता हूँ, मैं ईमानदारी से कहता हूँ कि उन के बच्चे जलील हो रहे हैं, वह जलील हो रहे हैं, और उन का कुमूर यह है कि सरकार अपने फैसले बदलती रहती है। कभी आप उन पर कोई बोझ डालते हैं कभी कोई, और उन की बदनसीबी से हम एकानामिकली भी हिन्दुस्तान के सम्बाल नहीं

[श्री अनंदल गनौ दार]

पाये। आप रोज सुनते हैं कि जो सरकारी इरादे चलते हैं उन में करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान होता है, लेकिन उन को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। लेकिन इन थोड़े से उजड़े हुए भाइयों के बारे में रुकावटें डाली जाती हैं। अगर सरकार कहती है कि उन को इस का हक है तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि उन की आख खुलनी चाहियें। अभी हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर बड़ी मुसीबत आने वाली है क्योंकि जितने लोग बाहर गये थे, जिन्होंने ने बाहर की दुनिया को बयाया, उन को बगर कोई पैसा दिये हुए वहां से विकाला जा रहा है। उन को कोई मुश्किल नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

आप बिल लायें। चूंकि क्षिप हो जायेगा इस लिये वह यहां से पास भी हो जायेगा, जिन भाइयों ने वह जोरों से तकरीरें की हैं वह भी उस के हक में बोट करेंगे। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब के दिल में कुछ रहम आना चाहिये। अभी इस प्रिस को आप वापिस लें और वापिस ले कर उड़े दिल में तमाम प्रावलैंग परविचार करें। इस बक्त दुनिया भर से हिन्दुस्तानियों को निकाला जा रहा है। जितने हिन्दुस्तानियों ने जा कर अपने कुब्बते बाजू से उन मुल्कों को नाया था, उन मुल्कों की ताकत को बनाया था, उन मुल्कों की आजादी की लड़ाई में मददगार साधित हुए थे, उनको आजादी दिलाने ने उन्होंने अपेक्षा की मुख्यालिकत की थी जगह जगह, वे नय बरबाद हो कर वापिस आ रहे हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब रहम दिल है। अगर उन्होंने इस को पास करवाया तो कोप्रेस की ताकत बढ़ी नहीं। अगर इस तरह के बिल लाते रहे तो आपकी ताकत कम होगी, आपकी बदनामी होगी और उनका और भी ज्यादा दुखी होगी। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब इसको ठड़े दिल से सोचे और साव कर इसके लाये। जो लोगों का हक है वह उनको मिले और जिन्होंने नाजायज जमाने दबा रखी हैं, उन से बेशक आप उन जमींदारों को वापिस जे इस में हम आपका साथ हैं।

شروع میں مذکور ڈالر (کروڑوں) :
 سیواپتی مہودے - مہن اپنے محظوظ
 دولت ملستر صاحب - جو کہ
 بوسے دھن دل هیں - کہنا چاہئے ہوں
 اور ایسی سرکار سے بھی - کہ ابھی تک
 دونا نہیں مغوبی پاکستان اور مشترقی
 پاکستان کا - لیکن اس وقت حالت
 یہ ہو گئی ہے ہندوستانیوں کی -
 کہ جن چھوٹے چھوٹے دیہوں کی
 آزادی کے لئے لوگوں نے سہاتا گدھی
 کے جملے کے نیچے اپنی آواز آئھا
 اور وہ آہستہ آہستہ آزاد ہوئے
 افربیت آزاد ہوا، بہما آزاد ہوا، لکھا
 آزاد ہوا - وہاں سے بھی لاکھ بھارت
 کے لوگوں کو بغیر کسی معاوضہ کے
 نکالا گیا رہا ہے - گورنمنٹ نہیں جانتا
 کہ کس بڑی حالت میں بہما سے
 آئے ہوئے بھائی جو ہیں وہ مدرس
 کی پتھروں پر بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں -
 تلذیح میں اور دوسروں چکھوں میں
 دنیا کے کوئے کوئے میں جو پلچابی
 اور سکھ بھائی کام کرنے کے لئے گئے تھے
 ان کی عربوں دوسرے کی - میں
 کروڑوں نہیں کہتا - جانداریوں وہاں
 کی سرکاریں نہشلائیز کر دھی ہیں
 اور ان کو لے دھی ہیں - میں مانتا
 ہوں کہ ان کو نہشلائیز کرے کا حق
 ہے - لیکن ان لوگوں کو معاوضہ کا
 حق تو ہونا چاہیئے - ان کو کوئی
 معاوضہ نہیں دیا جا رہا ہے اور
 آہستہ آہستہ تمام افربیتی دیشون سے

ہندوستانیوں کو نکالا جا رہا ہے ۔ ان کو داخلی قیا جا رہا ہے ۔ ان کے مکانوں پر جو چاہتے ہیں دخل کر لیتے ہیں ۔ ان کو وہاں ہلے کا کوئی حق نہیں ہے ۔ ان سے کہہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ ہمار جاؤ اور ان کو معونہ نہیں دیا جاتا ۔ بالمی یہ ہے کہ کہنی وہاں سے اپلا سامان لانا چاہتا ہے تو ان پر طرح طرح دی شوطلیں لکائی جاتی ہیں ۔ اب یہ مستانہ اس طرح کا نہیں ہے کیا ہے ۔ یہ مغربی پاکستان یا مشرقی پاکستان کا مستانہ ہے ۔ اب یہ مستانہ ان تمام دیشیوں کا ہے کیا ہے جن کو یہاں کے لوگوں نے بلایا ہے ۔ بیوایا ہے تذہانہ میں جہاں امرتسر کے بھادر سکھوں نے جا کر ۔۔۔ سو بیس چالیس مہرا کہا یہ ہے کہ اب وہ عالی سے اجڑ کر آ رہے ہیں اور وہ بھی اس سرکار کے اوپر پونے والے ہیں ۔ جب تک یہ سرکار ہے تب تک اس کے اوپر پونے والے ہیں ۔ وہ جلیس تو ہزار کو آپیشن لے سکتی ہے ۔ لیکن یہ ذمہ داری اس پر آ رہی ہے ۔

ایک عرف تو حالت یہ ہے اور دوسروں عرف میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہیں کہ پاکستان اور ہندوستان کی لوائی میں ہندوستان کے بہت سے حصے ۔ جن میں امرتسر کا حصہ تھا ہے اور فہرود پور کا حصہ آتا ہے ۔ وہ بھی بھی طرح سے برباد گئے کیا ۔

ان کو سانے کے لئے سرکار جو کچھ دے دھی ہے وہ بہت کم ہے سرکار نے سمجھا ہے کہ اس نے ان کو بہت زیادہ دوپیٹہ دیا ہے لیکن میں نے اپلی آنکھوں سے دیکھا ہے کہ جن لوگوں نے ان جگہوں کو بلانے میں لکھوں دوپیٹے خرچ کئے وہ مدت تک نہیں بلنا پائے ہیں ۔ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ آپ سے لوگوں نے بے ایمیٹر کے ساتھ اپلی زمینیں الک کوچاں ہیں ۔ آپ ان سے پہنچے لیدا چھلتے ہیں تو لیں ۔ میں اس میں آپ کے ساتھ ہوں ۔ اگر کوئی دینے نہ قابل ہے تو اس سے آپ خروروں لیں ۔ لیکن جو لوگ فرید آباد میں ہیں جنہوں نے فرید آباد کو خود بسایا اور نو تاہن شب بدھئی ۔ مہر نے اپلی آنکھوں سے دیکھا ہے توونکہ میں نوگانوں کا نستھنہ ایں سو کوہتا ہیں ۔ میں ایسا تداری سے کہتا ہوں کہ ان کے بچھے ذلیل ہو وہ میں ہیں ۔ اور ان کا قصور یہ ہے کہ سرکار اپنے فیصلے بدلنے دھتی ہے ۔ کہوں آپ ان پر کوئی بوجہ قائل دیتے ہیں کہوں کوئی ۔ اور ان کی بد نصیحتی یہ ہے ہم ایکٹو میکلی بھی ہندوستان کو سلبھال نہیں پائے ۔ آپ دوڑ سلتے ہیں کہ جو سرکاری ادارے چلتے ہیں ان میں کروڑوں دوپیٹے کا نقصان ہوتا ہے ۔ لیکن ان کو کوئی پوجھلے والا نہ ہو ۔ لیکن ان تھوڑے سے اجڑے ہوئے بھائیوں کے بارے میں دکا تھے

قالی جاتی ہوں - اگر ساکاں کہتی
ہے کہ ان کو اس کا حق ہے تو میں
عرض کونا چاہتا ہیں کہ ان کی
انکھوں کھلی چاہئوں - ابھی
مددوستان کے لوپر بڑی صیہت آئے
والی ہے کہونکہ جتنے لوگ باہر گئے
تھے، جنہوں نے باعث کی دنیا کو
بسایا - ان کو بغیر کوئی پہمہ دئے
وہاں سے نکلا جا دیا ہے - ان کو
کوئی معاوضہ نہیں دیا جا دیا ہے -

آپ بُل لائوں - چونکہ وعہب ہو
جائے گا اس لئے وہ بہاں سے پاس
بھی ہو جائے گا جن بیانوں نے بتوے
ذکروں سے تقدیریں کہ ہیں وہ بھی
اس کے حق میں وہ تو کوئی نہ -
لہکن میں چاہتا ہوں کہ منسٹر
صاحب کے دل میں کچھ دھم آنا
چاہئے - ابھی اس بُل کو آپ واپس
لہن اور واپس لے کر تھلے دل سے
سلام پر اسلام پر وچار کوئیں - اس وقت
دنیا بھر سے ہندوستانیوں کو نکالا جا
دھا ہے - جتنی ہندوستانیوں نے جا کر
اپنے قوت بازو سے ان ملکوں کو بدلایا
تھا، ان ملکوں کی طاقت کو بدلایا
تھا ان ملکوں کی آزادی کی لڑائی
میں مددگار تابع ہوئے تھے - ان کو
آزادی دالنے میں انہوں نے انگریزوں
کی مخالفت کی تھی جکہ جکہ -
وہ اب واپس آ دھے ہیں - سو جانتا
ہوں کہ منسٹر صاحب دھم دل
ہیں - اگر انہوں نے اس کو پاس
کروالا تو اس سے کانگریس کی طاقت

بڑھ کی نہیں - اگر اس طرح نہ مل
گئے دھے تو آپ کی طاقت تم ہو گئی -
آپ کی بدناسی ہو گئی اور چلتا اور
بھی پیادہ دکھی ہو گئی - میں اشا
کرتا ہوں کہ مڈسٹر صاحب اس کو
تھلڈے دل سے سوچھن اور پوچھ کو
اس کو لاتھیں - جو لوگوں کا چیز ہے
وہ ان کو ملے اور جنہیں نے ناجائز
زمیلوں دبا دکھی ہیں - ان سے
بے شک آپ لن نہیں کو واپس
لیں - لس میں ہم آپ کے ساتھ
ہیں -

श्री हुकम च.व कल्पवाल (उर्जन) :
सभापति महोदय, आपको याद होगा कि
कई बार इस प्रश्न को उठाया गया कि जै
किसी विल पर बहस हो रही हो तो कैबि-
नेट मिनिस्टर यहां मोजूद होना चाहिये ।
आपको यह भी याद हैं गा कि मरदार हुकम
सिंह जब स्पीकर थे तब उन्होंने भी यही
व्यवस्था दी थी । इस बक्त कोई कैबिनेट
मिनिस्टर उपस्थित नहीं है । इसके बारे
में मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ ।

सभापति महोदय : मिनिटर साहब
तो बैठे हैं।

श्री हुकम चंद्र कल्याण : कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर को आप नहीं बुलायेंगे ? ये एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

12-24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now there is quorum.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I listened to the speeches delivered by many hon. members with very rapt attention. A number of members brought in the problem of refugees from East Pakistan and West Pakistan. Some of the members went to the extent of saying that during the last 15 or 16 years Government had done nothing

so far as the rehabilitation problem of the country is concerned. I may inform the hon. Members that the Government of India have spent more than Rs. 500 crores on the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan and West Pakistan and that being so, I am rather surprised to find at this type of criticism levelled against the Government. A number of things have been done to solve the problem of displaced persons in West Bengal and sometime in 1960-61, the residuary problem there was assessed by representatives of both the West Bengal and the Central Governments and as a result of that assessment, it was felt that about Rs. 20 crores more would be needed for the solution of this problem. A major portion of this money had been spent and we are awaiting schemes from the Government of West Bengal to utilise the rest of the money. A number of refugees had been taken to Dandakaranya and my hon. colleague Mr. N. C. Chatterjee after paying a visit to Dandakaranya paid a glowing tribute to the work done there. Two medium irrigation schemes have been undertaken at a cost of about as 4 crores and when this scheme comes to fruition I am confident that those who had been rehabilitated in Dandakaranya will be economically secure. Once the irrigation facilities are provided, milk and honey will be flowing in those areas.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: What are you doing for those in Assam?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: In Assam here are nearly 19,000 families and about 12,000 families would be provided benefits of rehabilitation by schemes undertaken by the Central and the State Governments. But those points which had been made by hon. Members are not relevant to the Bill. The purpose of this Bill is different. Shri Randhir Singh wanted that the Bill should be withdrawn and asked: why are you taking money from them? I am sorry to say that my hon. friends do not seem to have lis-

tened to my speech. What has been done? A decision was taken at the Joint Board of Rehabilitation consisting of representatives of Central, Punjab and PEPSC and in pursuance of that decision, executive directions were issued for making deductions from the compensation that was to be paid to the persons who had mortgaged their property to the residents in Pakistan. I shall give an illustration. Suppose a displaced person had ten standard acres and he had taken money by mortgaging this property—say, Rs. 2,000—to a residents in West Pakistan. There are rules made under the rule-making powers given under the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Act. In accordance with the rules, and the scheme of compensation that has been provided therein, all these deductions have been made or are proposed to be made. In this particular case, what has happened? The mortgagor came down to India mortgaging his property there; as I pointed out, take the case of 10 standard acres. He has taken Rs. 2,000. In accordance with the rules, he will get an allotment of land of 7.8 standard acres, because his allotment is subjected to a graded cut of about 25 per cent. Similarly, the money which he has taken from a resident in West Pakistan, about Rs. 2,000, is also subjected to a graded cut. That amount will be brought down to Rs. 1,500; on paying this amount, the allotment of land of 7.8 standard acres can be retained.

Therefore, the question here is, the person who has already received some consideration for a mortgage-charge, will not be allowed to retain the land as well as the money which he has received there. Therefore, the Joint Board of Rehabilitation took a decision to deduct this amount of Rs. 1,500 from the compensation that was payable to that person. This amount has to be deducted because it forms part of the compensation pool. Therefore, between 1952 and 1964, nearly 23,000 cases have been decided. The money has been taken and realised. These

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

executive directions came to be challenged in the Punjab High Court under a writ petition, and the Punjab High Court stated that the deduction cannot be made under executive directions unless a substantive provision is made in the law. That is the reason why we have come here with this Bill.

Now, that decision came sometime in the month of May, 1964. After that, an effort was made by the Department to introduce this Bill, but for want of time it could not be included in the business. It was introduced also in the previous Parliament, but after the new elections, that Bill lapsed, and that is the reason why it has been brought in now. Therefore, what has been done is, because it came to be challenged in a writ petition in the Punjab High Court, it has got to be validated by bringing this provision. That is the only purpose of the Bill.

So many hon. friends have made a reference to so many things. I assure the hon. Members that the demands for grants are coming up, the demands for grants under this department are going to come, and then they can take up this problem right from the border of Assam to Chaamb-Jaurian and Khem Karan. I have paid a visit to Chaamb-Jaurian, Khem Karan and other areas. To say that nothing has been done in Khem Karan and Chaamb-Jaurian is absolutely wrong. Only small problems remain; most of the things have been done there and the people have been rehabilitated. I am going to that place on the 19th of this month to see what is the quantum of the problem that still remains to be solved.

Therefore the purpose of the Bill is small, but unnecessarily so many problems have been brought in. Therefore, I would like to tell my hon. friend Shri Randhir Singh that I can understand the emotional outbursts because he is in the midst of those persons who have been affected and whose homes have been lost

and abandoned in Pakistan. I can understand his feeling, and I can understand the feelings of several other hon. friends also. But this is not the occasion when these problems can be brought in. The demands for grants under this department are coming up, and you are free to raise any problem then. My hon. friend Shri Patil raised some individual questions. Let him send those representations which he has received; if the representations which have been received by him are not sent to me, what is the action that I am likely to take? Therefore, I request him that those representations should be sent to me. Another hon. friend, Shri Baswant, raised the problem of Ulhasnagar. I know that a number of problems are pending there for the last 15 to 16 years, and the Department of Rehabilitation is doing its best to solve all those problems. Mr. Baswant himself is associated with one of the committees called the screening committee which scrutinises the applications and suggests solutions to us. Therefore, all these problems would be solved.

As I said, the purpose of the Bill is limited. What has been done has got to be validated. Therefore, I would request hon. members to support this Bill without any hesitation. I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, clause-by-clause consideration. There are no amendments to clause 2

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill."

Clause 1—(Short title.)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4, for "1967" substitute "1968". (2)

(Shri D. R. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line for "Eighteenth" substitute "Nineteenth" (1)

(Shri D. R. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.38 hrs.

INSECTICIDES BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings or animals, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

श्री हृकम चन्द्र कछवाय (उच्चरण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। दूसरा बिल शुरू हो गया है, लेकिन कोई भी केबिनेट मिनिस्टर सदन में उपस्थित नहीं है। प्राप हमेशा इस बात को टाल देते हैं। इस बारे में प्राप का निर्णय क्या है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What you have said on the floor of the House will be conveyed to the Ministers and Cabinet Ministers as well.

श्री हृकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या प्राप किसी केबिनेट मिनिस्टर को नहीं बुलायेंगे?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Immediately it is being conveyed.

श्री हृकम चन्द्र कछवाय : तो मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि सदन में गणपूति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Deputy Minister may kindly resume his seat. Quorum has been challenged. The Bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Deputy Minister may continue his speech.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Insecticides Bill 1967 as passed by the Rajya Sabha on 28th November, 1967 was introduced in Rajya Sabha four years

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

earlier in 1964. The Bill is a sequel to the report of the Kerala and Madras Food Poisoning Cases Inquiry Commission and is mainly intended to implement the recommendations of that Commission.

The key provision in the Bill is the one relating to registration of insecticides. The Registration Committee has been entrusted with the task of screening insecticides from their toxicity angle and registering them subject to such conditions as the Committee may deem necessary. Other regulatory provisions of the Bill flow from this provision for registration. Thus the import, manufacture, sale, distribution or use of an unregistered insecticide is prohibited. Any insecticide which is not labelled or packed in accordance with the direction of the Registration Committee will be deemed to be a mis-branded insecticide. The insecticides should display on their label cautionary notes or statements which would be necessary and sufficient to prevent risk to human being, domestic animals etc.

Insecticides are required to be manufactured or sold only against a licence. The licensing scheme will be utilised to regulate the manufacture according to prescribed standards to ensure that the insecticides will be packed in a secure form to minimise risk in handling and to make sure that the labour employed during manufacture is adequately protected against the hazards involved in handling insecticides. Similarly, dealers will be required to maintain proper storage conditions and also record etc., in respect of insecticides sold and distributed by them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Joint Committee of Parliament has fully examined the Bill and its implications. The Joint Committee had obtained evidence from the Pesticides Association of India which is an organisation representing the manufacturers of

pesticides in this country. The views of technical experts from the Health and Agriculture Ministries including the head of the Entomology Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute were available to the Select Committee. The opinion of the ultimate users of the insecticides was placed before the Select Committee by the Block Development Officer of Najafgarh and a farmer from Mahratfi. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture who are intimately concerned with the production of foodgrains and the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals who are concerned with the development of insecticides industry in the country had also intimated their views on the Bill.

It was clear from the evidence tendered before the Select Committee that the following view-points had to be considered:—

(a) The use of insecticides is of paramount importance in increasing food production in the country, particularly of the high-yielding varieties of foodgrains. The regulatory measures in the Bill relating to the registration of insecticides or cancellation of such registrations should be such as not to hamper the increasing use of insecticides.

(b) Insecticides by their very nature will be toxic or poisonous. While provision should be introduced to screen insecticides from the toxicity angle and to see that the packing, labelling, etc. will be such as would ensure the safety of the insecticides during the operational stage, the farmer should not be scared away from using the insecticides because of any penal provisions in the Bill which would affect the ultimate user.

(c) The country, at present, is mainly dependent upon imported insecticides. Every effort should, therefore, be made to provide incentives to manufacturers to manufacture these insecticides in the country. No

provision in the Bill should, therefore, directly or indirectly, affect the interests of the manufacturers of insecticides adversely.

(d) While insecticides should be used to eliminate the damaging insects, pests, weeds, etc., those living organisms which are beneficial to human beings including fish and fowl should be protected. There should be scope for preserving or protecting the wild life of the country wherever and whenever they are necessary.

The Select Committee has struck a splendid balance between the four points of view mentioned above and has suggested changes in the Bill which would meet all the points of view without compromising on its basic objectives which is to prevent risk to human beings and useful animals. The salient changes suggested by the Joint Select Committee are as follows:—

1. The Long Title and also the context of the Bill has been amplified to include not only vertebrate animals but also all animals useful to human beings including fish and fowl and such kind of wild life as the Central Government may desire to preserve or protect.

2. The Bill will extend to the whole of India including the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

3. The composition of the Central Insecticides Board has been expanded to 24 members instead of 18 as in the original Bill.

4. The Registration Committee, because of its important functions, shall be constituted by the Central Government and not by the Board as in the original Bill. The Plant Protection Adviser shall also be a member of the Committee whose Chairman shall be appointed by the Central Government.

5. A new proviso has been added in Clause 9 by which the Registration Committee can refuse to register an insecticide on the ground that the precautions to be observed for its use are not such as can be easily complied with.

6. Provision has been made by which if an insecticide has been registered, another person desiring to register the same insecticide shall be given a certificate of registration on the same conditions without the insecticide being subjected to the same scrutiny again.

7. Clause 10, which enables the Registration Committee to cancel registration of an insecticide on the ground that a less toxic insecticide has been marketed, has now been deleted. As a result of this, an insecticide once registered will not be cancelled. If an insecticide has become obsolete, it may cease to be used through the operation of competitive forces in the market.

8. The Central Government has been given the power to review the decisions of the Registration Committee.

9. Time limits within which decisions on the appeals of aggrieved parties against the orders of the licensing authorities should be taken have been laid down in the various provisions of the Bill. Similarly, a time-limit has been specified for the Insecticide Analyst to send his report.

10. The provision that Insecticide Inspectors can be punished (for vexatious seizure) has been deleted, as the Joint Select Committee felt that such a provision might act as a deterrent to Inspectors.....

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL (Chandigarh): This reading could be done at home without wasting the time here....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is giving the background of the Bill.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: I am only trying to see that the essence of the Bill is before the members. I am only placing the essence before the members, so that it will be beneficial to them.

11. A provision has been made in clause 25 empowering the Court to

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

confiscate a misbranded insecticide even in cases where no proceedings have been instituted against any person in respect thereof.

12. The provision for prohibiting sale of insecticide for reasons of public safety has been amplified in Clause 27 where Government has to record in writing the reasons for such prohibition. The investigations in such cases are to be completed within sixty days which may be further extended by only to the specific preparations of an insecticide or any batch thereof.

13. The scale of punishments under Clause 29 has been reduced. For the first and second offence, the punishment now provided is imprisonment or fine instead of imprisonment and fine as was earlier provided. The provision for giving a minimum punishment of imprisonment for the major offences has also been deleted.

14. A new sub-clause has been added under clause 30 by which a person other than importer or manufacturer or his agent shall not be liable for punishment if he can prove that the insecticide while in his possession was stored properly and remained in the same state as when he acquired it and on certain other conditions.

15. Under clause 38, a specific exemption has been provided for use of insecticides by any person for his household use or in respect of any land under his cultivation.

16. Since many insecticides are used in other industries, the use of a substance included in the Bill as an insecticide for purposes other than as an insecticide has been exempted.

I am grateful to the Joint Committee for their valuable recommendations and for their unanimous report. The Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Petroleum and Chemicals, Health, Family Planning and

Urban Development concur in the changes in the Bill as recommended by the Joint Committee.

I now come to the other phase of this Bill. Undoubtedly, large quantities of various types of insecticides will be used in this country in future. The major checks that will be exercised over the insecticides under the Act will be at the stages of their registration, manufacture and distribution.

Regarding the enforcement machinery, the intention is to give the Insecticide Inspectors an orientation course in insecticides, regarding the manner in which they should be used, the precautions that should be employed in handling them, the nature of risks involved, the antidotes used for poisoning cases etc.

Notwithstanding the provisions in the Bill which are aimed at reducing the risk involved in the manufacture, storage, distribution and use of insecticides, in the ultimate analysis, the farmer has to be educated about the hazards involved in handling insecticides. This education programme will be intensified by the State Agriculture Departments, the Plant Protection Directorate etc.

When the Bill was discussed in the Rajya Sabha, certain observations were made, and it would be helpful in our discussion if I may be allowed to state them.

(1) A view was put forward that 'insecticides' fall in the Concurrent list of the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments should enact legislation on insecticides. The other way would be to change the name of the Bill to Pesticides Bill.

17 hrs.

The position about the competence of Parliament to legislate this Bill is that the legislation is relatable to

entry 19, List III—'Drugs and Poisons' and as under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951, any industry engaged in the manufacture or production of 'any insecticides, fangicides, weedicides and the like' has been declared (item 19(II) of the First Schedule) to be an industry coming under the control of the Union, it would be open for Parliament to undertake the proposed legislation.

(2) The second point raised in the Rajya Sabha was a suggestion made that the condition for the use of insecticides should be laid down in the Bill. I may be permitted to mention that this is already provided in sub-cl.(x) of cl. 36(2), and necessary rules will be laid down providing for the conditions of the use of insecticides.

(3) It was also suggested that the hazards involved in the use of insecticides should be shown in all the regional languages so that farmers in all parts of the country could clearly understand the risks involved in using insecticides and take adequate precautions in their storage and use. It may be emphasised that the main purpose of the Bill is to prevent health hazards to man and animals and that the necessary provisions for labelling insecticides to show the hazards involved and the precautions to be taken in their use will be laid down by rules as provided by sub-cl.(a) of cl. 36(2).

(4) The last point was an observation made that containers of insecticides should be such as to prevent poisoning. I share the anxiety expressed in this connection and would like to add that a provision to lay down packing conditions which could minimise hazards due to leakage etc. has already been made in sub-cl.(a) of cl. 36(2). The specifications for the packing of different categories of insecticides taking into consideration their toxic properties will be laid down by rules.

With these words, I would request the hon. House to take up for consideration the Bill as amended by the Joint Committee and as passed by the Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion Moved:

"That the Bill to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings or animals, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): This Bill should have been brought before this House much earlier. Since the introduction of intensive farming and agriculturists having taken to high-yielding varieties, this matter has assumed importance.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): How much time is allotted for this Bill?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One hour. But as the Minister has taken rather a long time, we will see. There is no question of curtailing the debate.

SHRI P. K. DEO: After these high-yielding varieties of paddy and wheat have come under cultivation by agriculturists, there has been profuse use of these insecticides. There is no denying the fact that careless and indiscriminate use of these insecticides has led to several deaths. A Bill of this type was introduced in the United States as late as 1954, and it is on the model of that Bill that this Bill has been drafted and presented to be passed by this House.

In this regard I would like to point out that this Bill falls short of our expectations, and there are many lacunae which I shall presently point out. This Bill envisages the control of manufacture, sale, distribution, transport and use of chemicals known

[Shri P. K. Das.]

as insecticides or pesticides so as not to involve risks to human beings and animals. As early as 1958 in Kerala many persons died out of food poisoning rising out of contamination of food by a poisonous insecticide called Foliodol. It became a matter of great concern and agitation in this House, as a result of which the Government of India appointed a commission headed by Justice J. C. Shah. It is on the recommendation of that enquiry commission that this Bill is being brought here.

In 1962, in Malda and Dinajpur 450 persons were crippled with paralysis due to contamination of food by this insecticide. Lately also we learn that a similar incident took place in Agra, and in various other parts of this country.

Even though we are anxious that there should be adequate safeguards against all possible hazards, I personally feel that the Government is only concerned more or less with the human hazards or with deaths that may occur due to contamination by insecticides. These are perceptible things, but there are certain damages which are being done to the body by the use of insecticides which may not be physically visible. In this regard I would quote from the evidence of an eminent person like Dr. S. Pradhan, President of the Entomological Society of India. The Minister has expressed his concern regarding the agriculturists, but I would like to mention the labourers who are engaged in the manufacturing plants of these various insecticides. They have been continuously subject to these occupational hazards, and they continuously deteriorate in their health, as has been rightly pointed by Dr. Pradhan. He says that the sample of human fat from Delhi contained as much as 30 parts per million of DDT. So, you can very well understand the condition of the labourers who are engaged in the DDT factory at Delhi, to what hazards they are being subjected.

Similarly, he makes another startling revelation, that in one of the States in the U. S. A. they recommended some insecticides to be sprayed in the fields, and that insecticide was later found to have secreted to milk. The amount of secretion was so little that it was not detected earlier, but with the great sophisticated methods of detection developed now, they have detected it and they are destroying all the milk produced in that area for the past two years. So, you can very well understand that in spite of our good intentions for the luxurious growth of our crops, it may indirectly damage the food as it has been found in the United States.

In this regard, I, being a Member of the Indian Board for Wild life, would be failing in my duty if I do not voice the feeling of those dumb denizens of the forests.

They will all be subjected to the hazards of these insecticides. India has been endowed with magnificent fauna whose beauty and variety surpass those of many countries. Many of our rare species have been extinct due to indiscriminate poaching pink headed duck, mountain quail, cheetah, hispid hare etc. Many are on the verge of extinction Great Indian buzzard, white winged woodcock, Kashmir stag, Asiatic lion, musk deer and others. It is the duty of every civilised Government to give protection to them. If you go through the various Samhitas and Puranas, you will find how concerned were our forefathers to give protection to wild life. The earliest recorded evidence of this is found in Asokas third rock edict in the third century B.C. where he has stated: "Thus sayeth King Priyadarsi beloved of Gods, 26 years after my coronation. I have declared the following species of animals exempt from slaughter—namely, parrots, minas, boneless fish, geese, rhinoceros etc." It is a long list and I do not want to go on reading it. Jahangir also was a lover of animals and he preferred game

wardenship to being an emperor. There is no use quoting from scriptures; it is the duty of our generation to see that these dumb denizens in the forest who cannot express their feelings are protected. Unless we take steps to protect them, we shall gradually upset the balance of nature with its evil consequences. If you kill all the deer, the tigers will naturally turn man-eaters. It happened in my constituency that by using rat poison, many rats were destroyed and cats which lived on these rats died with the result the cat population became extinct. But the rats have begun multiplying again and it has become a rodent menace and as there are no cats now, it is posing a serious problem now. Such stories come to our notice. These insecticides are sprayed in the forests and the deer come to the small water holes in summer for drinking water. After drinking this water or licking the salt sprayed with insecticides, they die within a short time. There is thus complete massacre of the dumb animals in our forests because of the indiscriminate use of the insecticides. American and other foreign visitors give a high value for the skins of the panthers and the tigers with the result they are killed indiscriminately not by shooting them but by poisoning the carcasses of buffaloes and other kills on which the tigers and panthers feed themselves. Thus we have started upsetting the balance of nature and I do not know what will happen in course of time. Deer was introduced in the Andamans and there being no cariuvora there they multiplied so much that it has become a menace. Rabbits in Australia are posing a similar problem. Problems will arise if we interfere too much with the balance of nature. Government should have a soft corner for the dumb denizens of the forest and protect them. At least the game sanctuaries and national parks should be spared of these insecticides.

In this regard, I would like to draw your attention to a very important
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resolution on insecticides which has been passed by the eighth General Assembly of the I.U.C.N. and N.R. meeting at Nairobi in 1963. That resolution states that "No chemical insecticide should be used in the national parks and game reserves which will disturb the balance of insect and plant life of the area." Similarly, the Indian Board for Wild Life has passed a similar resolution in 1964 and suggested that insecticides sprayed carelessly find their way into organisms of animals and there is danger of their doing permanent damage to the succeeding generations.

Before I conclude, I would like to point out that even though clause 4 envisages that representatives of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and representatives of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Zoological Survey of India would be included, there is no mention of the Indian Board for Wild Life. I therefore suggest that a representative of the Indian Board for Wild Life should also be taken in this Board.

Regarding the storage and packing and labelling of the insecticides, they should be foolproof. We find nowadays that they are being sold in the market in paper bags, and that will endanger the life of the community which uses them. So, I most respectfully submit that they should be properly packed in good containers. Especially, the kisans who use them should be properly instructed that these are poisonous materials and these should be most carefully dealt with. There should be proper instructions in the regional languages for this purpose. Instruction in English or Hindi alone would not do. The instructions will have to be printed in the regional languages and the agriculturists have to be educated.

With these words, I support the Bill even though it is belated.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on this Bill, but before I speak on it, I crave your indulgence in allowing me to accept my amendments which I crave your indulgence in allowing gave those amendments at the close of the third session of the Lok Sabha. Yesterday, being a heavy day, I could not move them and I shall therefore be very grateful if these amendments could also be taken up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is a matter of great happiness that this Bill is being introduced in the Lok Sabha now. In fact, this has been a very much belated measure; it has passed through various committees and sub-committees and Joint Committees where experts have given their evidence. I have listened with great attention to the speech of the hon. Minister, Shri B. S. Murthy, who has given us a detailed resume of this Bill. But unfortunately, some of the most important points, when this Bill is being introduced for the first time, have not been taken into consideration; they should have received the consideration of the Ministry. This Bill, which is entitled the "Insecticide Bill," in fact, has very wide implications. Besides insecticides, there is also a variety of chemicals that are used; there are various other things like weedicide, nematicides, acaricide, fungicide, rodenticide, herbicide, etc., which are within the purview of this Bill.

In fact, we are basically an agricultural country and one of our most important problems that is facing this country is the shortage of food. And lately we have started using pesticides, and if the use of chemical materials in the production of food and for the stoppage of wastage by the various pests is resorted to, I think it would have been fair, as it is going to have far-reaching implications on the food production in the country.

Our country has been suffering from shortage of food, and the shortage today, as has been said, is about 6 per cent. The loss of food in the

country caused by the various pests is as much as 20 per cent. If, by the use of pesticides, we can save the food crops by six per cent, I think we will be reaching self-sufficiency in a very short time.

We have started using hybrid type of seedgrains which we receive have been sowing for some time, and as you know, hybrid seeds are being used and these are sophisticated varieties of hybrid seeds and pests have greater susceptibility on these, and unless we use these pesticides with a greater balancing in our agricultural production, I am sure we will not be able to reach the targets which we are envisaging. The use of pesticides in this country has been very little compared to other countries. In Japan, per acre of land they are using as much as Rs. 104 worth of insecticides. In America they are using about Rs. 15 worth of insecticides whereas in India we use only 29 paise worth of insecticides per acre.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to one important thing. It is laid down here that toxicity should be mentioned and if it is not mentioned, it will be a condition for misbranding the insecticides. I would like to point out that even in the Drugs Act, where there are various medicines which are toxic and hazardous to human life, toxicity is not required to be mentioned on the labels. If toxicity is to be mentioned under the Insecticides Bill, I think it is going too far and making this Bill something of a legal parable for the manufacturers, users and distributors. In the Drugs Act, on page 12 an explanation has been given but the word 'toxicity' has not been mentioned for misbranding the drugs. I think it will be wise to take away this word from this Bill also.

I would also like to draw attention to the fact that toxicity data is for the basic chemicals. Insecticides, pesticides, etc. are not basic chemicals. They are formulated products formed by adding so

many solvents and adjuvants to the basic chemicals. In no other country toxicity data is mentioned for formulated products. If we lay down a condition which is not available anywhere else in the world, it will create difficulties. The Joint Committee and various other committees have overlooked this fact. I have, for example, the reports of the United States Department of Agriculture in which they have given toxicity data of the basic chemicals, but no toxicity data is available for the formulated products. Similarly I have another report by the World Review of Pest Control, by countries other than America. There also toxicity data is not given for formulated products.

I would also like to draw attention to the fact that toxicity data varies from country to country for the same product. For example, for aldrin, toxicity oral is 39-60 by the U.S.D.A. whereas it is 40 to 60 by the World Review of Pest Control. Similarly, toxicity dermal is 98 by U.S.D.A. whereas it is about 200 by the world Review of Pest Control. Therefore, toxicity data differs from country to country and it is not mentioned for formulated products. I would request the minister to give careful consideration to this and to eliminate the word "toxicity" and use the word "content" in its place.

The word "use" has been used quite a number of times in this Bill. I think unless we give a definition of the word "use", it will be very difficult to implement this Bill or to attack it in a court of law.

In clause 5, the formulation requires mentioning of details of adjuvants necessary for making it soluble, for dusting, spraying etc. or to dilute the basic chemicals. If we take the example of soap, they never give what sort of caustic soda or oil they are using. If a particular oil is not available, it is left to them to use any other oil which is available and suitable. In a formulation, only the basic chemicals should be required to be mentioned. The word 'toxicity'

should be removed and only the basic chemicals, whether they are hazardous or whether they are poisonous or not poisonous should be mentioned.

Another important point is in regard to appeals against punishment for contravention or violation of the provisions or for manufacturing misbranded insecticides. All these cases have not to go to the Central Committee that is being formed. I personally feel that for all appeals there should be a twotier method. There should be the Board of Control and the Central Government Committee should hear the final appeal before a decision is taken. Sir, we are in a developing State where we are developing pesticides. India being a very large country where our consumption of pesticide and manufacture of pesticides is very little if we put a very big embargo on these things and create difficult conditions possibly there will be retardation in the growth of these pesticides. I am sure the hon. Minister will give a thought to those things. I had moved these amendments before also. Accepting these amendments will only mean a great advancement to the pesticides industry and to be growth of food in this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So far as your amendments are concerned you have not submitted them in time and therefore they would not be taken. You have made your speech and that is all right.

17.26½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFIARS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Sir, I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.22. Item.

THE INSECTICIDES BILL—Contd.

बी बूज भूषण लान (बरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स बिल सरकार लायी है और उस को पास कराना चाहती है, मैं उस का विरोध इस बजह से करता हूं, पहली बात तो यह है कि इस बिल के लाने के जो आवजेक्ट हैं वह इस प्रकार मैन्युफूल किए गए हैं :

To regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings or vertebrate animals, and for matters connected therewith.

इस आवजेक्ट का मंत्रा यह है कि इस बिल को लाने से इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स से जो हृद्यमन बीइंग्स के लिए और एनीमल्स के लिए अतरा होता है उस की सुरक्षा होती है, उस की हिपाजत होती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि जब यह बिल ज्याइंट सेलेक्ट कम्पनी के सामने आया और बहुत से लोगों के एविडेंसेज इस में हुए तो क्या एक भी मिसाल ऐसी है कि इन इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स से किसी की मृत्यु हुई हो और अगर नहीं हुई है तो यह आवजेक्ट जो रखा जा रहा है इस लिए के लाने के लिए हृद्यमन बीइंग्स की लाइक बचाने के लिए यह लाया जा रहा है मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल कुल गलत है। मैं यह समझता हूं कि आजकल जरूर कि जेटी के उत्पादन को डाने के लिए और और और फूड के लिए सरकार जोर दे रही है, लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया इस के ऊपर बचाने कर रही है तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि जितना अधिक से अधिक गलत पैदा हो सके वह किया जाय और आज के दिन बुशी की बात है कि आज जितनी हाई ईलिंग वेराइटीज हैं वाहे धान की या गेहूं की जिन को कि इस्तेमाल किया गया है उन के बहुत ही अच्छे रिजल्ट्स हुए हैं और उन से काफी गले का उत्पादन बढ़ा

है। लेकिन जहां गलत पैदा करने के लिए फॉटिसाइबर की जितनी आवश्यकता है वहां उतनी ही आवश्यकता मैं समझता हूं कि इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स की भी है। जब तक कि कोई कोई भी भावना की दबा हमारे पास न होगी अगर फसल तैयार भी हो गई फॉटिसाइबर दे कर और खूब मेहनत के साथ पानी बर्ग रह सका कर तो होता क्या है कि दबा न होने की बजह से कास्टकार की सारी फसल खत्म हो जाती है या उस में बहुत कुछ नुकसान हो जाता है। तो इस में कोई लक नहीं है कि आज के दिन इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स की बहुत ही ज्यादा आवश्यकता कास्टकार को है। लेकिन जिस प्रावजेक्ट को सामने रख कर इस बिल को सरकार सदन के सामने लायी है कि हृद्यमन बीइंग्स या एनीमल्स की लाइक को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए इस की आवश्यकता है ताकि उन को खतरा न हो, मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि कोई एक मृत्यु हुई हो इन इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स से तो वह बताएं। जब यह दात नहीं है तो यह आवजेक्ट रखना और यह दिखाना सदन को और सब को कि हम इस बजह से ला रहे हैं यह बतात है। दूसरा इन का मकसद यह है कि वह इस बिल को ला कर जो इम्पोर्ट इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स में हो रहा है उस को कंट्रोल करना चाहते हैं। यह इम्पोर्ट वह उन्होंको देना चाहते हैं जो कि उनके फेवरिट्स हैं और इस तरह मैं समझता हूं कि इस्काइरेक्टली वह अपने आदमियों को फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं इस के लिए यह एच ईंट्रोड्यूस किया गया है। लेकिन जो परपत्र इस का दिखाया गया है वह परपत्र बिलकुल नहीं है।

दूसरी बात मैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के जरिए सरकार की नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि अगर इन की ईमानदारी यही है तो इस में जो इम्पोर्ट के बारे में प्राविधिक रखा गया है वह बिलकुल बेमानी है।

सरकार को इस बात पर जोर देना चाहिए कि इन इंसर्टीसाइड्स के लिए जितनी तादाद में उसे ज्यादा पैदा कर सके उतना पैदा करें। उस पर पूरी तबज्जह है, उस पर काफी रुपया खर्च करें ताकि उस की बजह से जो खेतों में नुकसान हो जाता है, करोड़ों रुपये की फ़सल किसान और काम्तकार की छात्र हो जाती है, जो एक नेक्सन लोस हो जाता है, उस को आप बचा सकें। इस तरफ तबज्जह न देकर बिल को लाये इसलिए कि इम्पोर्ट को रैग्लेट करके मैनुफैक्चर को आप बढ़ावें और इस बिल में यह जो दू इम्पोर्ट का रैस्ट्रक्शन लगा रहे हैं यह दू इम्पोर्ट इस में से निकाल दीजिये। अगर सरकार में नेकनियती है तो मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि यह जो इम्पोर्ट को इस बिल में रैग्लेट करना चाहते हैं उस को हटा दें। हमारे पास पैसे की जीटेंज हैं। इस इम्पोर्ट पर आप रैस्ट्रक्शन कर्यों लगाए रहे हैं? इम्पोर्ट पर रैस्ट्रक्शन लगाने के और कोई माने नहीं हैं सिवाय इसके कि जो आप के फेब्रिट्स हैं उन को आप लाइसेंस दे दें जैसा मैंने कहा इस को हटाने से आप का परेज़ किसी हृद तक हम ही सकता है।

साथ ही पहली बात तो मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि आज के दिन इस बिल की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। आज के दिन जो हमारे इंसीटिसाइड्स के इंस्पैक्टर्स हैं उन्हें काम्तकारों के लिए इसे हासिल करने में बड़ी दिक्कत हो रही है। इसे बड़ी मुश्किल से वह हासिल कर पाते हैं तब आकर उन बाधाओं को अपनी फ़सलों पर वह बेचारे छिकड़ते हैं जिससे कि वह कीड़ों को मार सकते हैं जोकि अपनी फ़सल को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में लाकर मार्केट में बेचते हैं।

इस बिल में जो प्रोसीज़ोर दिया गया है वह काफी सम्भव और कम्बरसम है और उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि आज जो हमारा परेज़ है कि गत्से के उत्पदन को हम बढ़ावें

वह हासिल नहीं होगा बस्ति उसमें वह बाधक सिद्ध होगा। वैसे ही काम्तकार को इंसीटिसाइड्स आज बड़ी मुश्किल से मिलते हैं और जो मिलते भी हैं वह भी इस के कारण नहीं मिलेंगे। अगर यह इंसीटिसाइड्स काम्तकारों को बाइफ़रात मिलते होते तो फिर कोई दिक्कत इस के कारण नहीं होती और उस हालत में इस बिल का आना किसी हृद तक ठीक भी हो सकता था। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि करपान और होगा और अबैक मार्केट में यह इंसीटिसाइड्स बिकेंगे। यह अबैक मार्केट में चले जायेंगे और किसी भी हालत में वह काम्तकार को नसीब नहीं होंगे। ज्यादा पैसा उस को देना पड़ेगा और यह परेज़ दिक्कत साया जा रहा है इस बिल को लाने को वह किसी में हालत पूरा नहीं होगा बस्ति जो बाधाओं का उत्पादन होने जा रहा है उस में कमी हो जायगी। यह बिल सरकार लाकर जो आप का फुट प्रोस्ट्रोरमेंट है जिसमें बृद्धि होनी चाहिए उस में कमी हो जायगी इसलिए पहले तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि आज के दिन कोई आवश्यकता नहीं और वह इस बिल को वापिस कर लें लेकिन अगर वह इस बात पर तुले हुए हैं कि हम इस को पास ही करेंगे तो दो, तीन बातें मैं उन की सेवा में कह रर अपना आवश्यकता समाप्त कर दूँगा।

इस बिल के संक्षेप 20 (1) में जो यह प्राप्तिवान किया है उस में उन्होंने यह लिखा दिया है कि इंसीटिसाइड्स के इंस्पैक्टर के लिए टैकिनिकल नौलिज की ज़रूरत नहीं है लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि उस के लिए टैकिनिकल नौलिज का होना बड़ी ज़रूरी है। बगैर टैकिनिकल नौलिज के होगा यह कि जो उन के फेब्रिट्स हैं उन को इंस्पैक्टर बना देंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह संक्षेप 20 (1) को बिलकुल डैलीट होना चाहिये और उस के लिए टैकिनिकल नौलिका होना ज़रूरी

(श्री बृज भूषण लाल)

होना चाहिए अलवता जो आप का परपत्र है वह बिल्कुल फस्ट्रेट होने वाला है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि बाहर से जो इंस्क्रिट साइड्स मंगाते हैं उन को उसे मंगाने में सुविधा होनी चाहिये और उस में जो पावन्दी आपने रखी है वह नहीं होनी चाहिये। अब इस बारे में जो आप ने रूल्स रखे हैं उन का उल्लंघन अगर कोई आदमी करता है तो उसमें पहले फेज में जो आप ने काइन और या इम्प्रेजनमेंट रखा है वह तो चलो ठीक है लेकिन वह जो सेकेंड औफेस और औसावद कांसीकुरेट औफेस है उस में इम्प्रेजनमेंट और फाइन यह दोनों लाजिमी माने चाहिए उसमें यह जो लिखा हुआ है इम्प्रेजनमें या काइन या बोथ डिलीट हो जाना चाहिये और अगर आप बाकई आपने उद्देश्य में सिसियर हैं तो इसे एकेनिटव बनाइये और उसके लिए यह इम्प्रेजनमेंट और फाइन यह दोनों लाजिमी होना चाहिये वरना होगा यह कि जो बिजनेसमें हैं जो इस में डील कर रहे हैं वह लाखों करोड़ों रुपया ब्लैक में पैदा करेंगे और अगर उस पर 500 रुपया जुर्माना भी हो गया तो वह उसे मज्जे से दे देंगे। जब जब उन पर जुर्माना होगा वह उसे देते रहेंगे और वह बड़ेल्से से वह ब्लैक का काम करते रहेंगे और उस बिल को लाने का जो उद्देश्य है वह बिफल हो जायगा। इसलिए अगर मंत्री महोदय सिसियर हैं तो पहले औफेस के लिए तो ठीक है कि इम्प्रेजनमेंट या काइन कर दिया जाय लेकिन दूसरे औफेस के लिए उसके लिए इम्प्रेजनमेंट और फाइन दोनों होने चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह कहनी है कि उस में कहीं भी यह प्राविजन नहीं है कि जिस समय यह दूसरा कनविंक्शन हो उस के बाद उस का रजिस्ट्रेशन और लाइसेंस कैसिल किया जाय। ऐसा प्राविजन होना बहुत ही आवश्यक है

वरना इस बिल के लाने का जो परपत्र है वह पूरा नहीं होगा। अगर आप इन तीन, चार बातों को व्यान में रखियेगा तो जो आप का मकसद इस बिल के लाने का है वह पूरा हो जायेगा।

श्री रणधन सिंह (रोहतक) : जनाब किंटी स्पीकर, यह बिल जो माननीय मंत्री ने पेश किया है उस के लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ और उसकी पुरजोर हिमायत करता हूँ।

जैसे पानी किसान के लिए एक जिदधी का सवाल है, जैसे खाद उसकी जमीन के लिए एक जान है उसी तरीके से पानी और खाद की तरह कीड़ामार दवाएं भी जोकि किसान की फसल कीड़ों द्वारा होने वाले नुकसान से बचाती है वह भी उस की जान है। उस की जमीन और उपज की जान है।

मेरे दोस्त संघी साहा ने बताया कि कोई 20 फीसदी फसल कीड़ों से नष्ट हो जाया करती है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि 30-40 फीसदी फसल किसान की कीड़ा लगने से बर्बाद हो जाया करती है। यह कीड़े एक किस्म के नहीं बल्कि संकेड़ों किस्म के होते हैं। अकेले चावल की फसल में 88 किस्म के कीड़े लगते हैं जबकि गेहूँ की फसल में 100 से ऊपर किस्म के कीड़े लगते हैं। अभी बरसो ही मैं आपने इलाके से लौट कर आया हूँ जहां कि किसानों ने दिखाया कि सारा नेश्कर एकदम सूख गया था। जाहिर था कि उसको कीड़ा लग गया था। अब पता नहीं लगता कि वह जड़ में लगता है या डाल में लगता है या सिर में लगता है। बहरहाल काफी नुकसान उस कीड़े के लगने से किसान की फसल को होता है। पता नहीं है कि वह कीड़ा किस किस्म का है बहरहाल बड़ी जरूरत है इस बात कि उस की तशबीस की जाय और इस बात का पता लगाया जाय कि वह किस

किस्म का कीड़ा है। इसी तरीके से मैंने देखा कि चूहों से किसान की सारी गेहूं की फसल बबांद होती है। मेरा कहना है कि इस तरह से जो किसान की उपज हर साल काकी बड़े पैमाने पर कीड़ों के लगाने से बबांद हो जाया करती है उसे दवाई आदि उन्हें सूलभ कर बचाने का इंतजाम किया जाय।

सरकार को इस बात को देखना होगा कि यह बिल जिस मकसद से लाया गया है वह मकसद पूरा हो और यह महजकोटों का सिलसिला बन कर न रह जाय। यह महज लाइसेंस वाली चीज होकर न रह जाय। यह सीमेंट और चीनी का कोटा परमिट सिस्टम होकर न रह जाय। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि फूड कारपोरेशन इस भाष्मले को अपने हाथ में ले और यह सेबो इंडस्ट्री कारपोरेशन अपने हाथ में ले। किसानों को उस की जहरपात की चीजें मुहैया दी जाय और मुनासिब दामों पर की जाय। आज हालत यह हो रही है कि जिस ट्रैक्टर की कीमत 4,000 रुपये है उस के लिए एक किसान को 25,000 रुपये देने पड़ते हैं। इसी तरह से मेरा कहना है कि सरकार यह जो कीड़ामार दवाई देने जा रही है वह उसे मुनासिब और सस्ते दामों पर मिलनी चाहिये क्योंकि अगर वह मंहगी होगी तो वह यरीब किसान उन्हें खरीद नहीं पायेगा। यह भी देखना चाहिये कि यह जो दवाई कीड़े भादि मारने की हों वे नकली न हों उनमें मिलावट न हो। देखना यह होगा कि डालडा के समान इन दवाओं में भी लोग नक्द न करने लग जायं। इस तरह की बैंडीमाली इन कीड़ामार दवाओं में भी न मूँह हो जाय।

मेरे एक काजिल दोस्त ने कहा कि इसमें योड़ा डिट्रैट पनिशमेंट होना चाहिये तो मेरा कहना है कि अगर इन दवाओं में कोई मिलावट करता है और हमारे देश को खाद्यान्न के भाष्मले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के सक्ष्य में बाधा उत्पन्न करता है तो उस के साथ सख्ती

के साथ सरकार को पेश आना चाहिये। चूंकि यह बिल हाउस के सामने आया है इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस भाष्मले पर खास तौर पर व्यापार दिया जाय।

एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं अभी गुजरात में गया था। मेरे दोस्त ने भी इस बात का जिक्र किया है। गुजरात में जो गीर फारेस्ट है वहां से भी शिकायत आई है। वहां जो बाइल्ड लाइफ है, जो जीर है अगर जीर ने किसी के डंगर को खा लिया या खेती का नुकसान कर दिया तो बेट के ऊपर, मरे हुए के ऊपर वे दवाई छिक देते हैं। इस तरह से बेटिंग से जीरों को वहां मारा जा रहा है और बाइल्ड लाइफ को समाप्त किया जा रहा है। इस तरह से फिश फाउल की बातें हो सकती हैं। ये चीजें हो रहीं हैं। इसकी शिकायतें भी आई हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इन बातों की तरफ भी व्यापार दें।

अब मैं सीजर्ज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जो बैंक्सेशन सीजर होते हैं उसकी पैनेलटी भी होनी चाहिये। इन्स्पैक्टर को उसकी पैनेलटी नहीं मिली हुई है। जहां तक मिलावट का सम्बन्ध है फूड स्टॉप्स की मिलावट का सम्बन्ध है, इन्स्पैक्टर लोग घड़ाघड़ चालान करते हैं। आप सोचें कि अगर कोई गलत चालान करे तो उसके लिए भी डिट्रैट पनिशमेंट हो। अगर कोई बैंक्सेशन चालान करता है, सीजर करता है और बाद में वह बात नहीं पाई जाती है तो इन्स्पैक्टर को जरूर बांधा जाए, इसका भी इलाज जरूर किया जाए। मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि सब युविष्टर हैं, सब धूतराप्त हैं और वे जो कुछ भी करेंगे ठीक करेंगे।

कनफिस्केशन की बात भी यहां पर रखी गई है। अगर जुर्म साबित हो जाता है तो ब्लैक लिस्ट आप उसको करें।

[बी रणधीर सिंह]

जब आप को पता चल जाए कि इस डीलर ने मिलावट की है औलैक चीज बेची है तो उसको औलैक लिस्ट आप करें और सारी चीज जो है, जो केरेज है या माल है या दूसरी चीज है उसको आप कनफिस्ट करें।

इस में आपने पनिशेंट भी रखी है। फर्ट आफेंस और सैकिन्ड आफेंस में जो पनिशेंट दी जानी है वह आपने रखी है। मुझे ताज्जुब होता है इसको देखकर कि इतनी कम पनिशेंट आपने इसमें रखी है। सैकिन्ड आफेंस के लिये और ज्यादा पनिशेंट होनी चाहिये। जो आफेंस करता है वह सारे देश की जिन्दगी के साथ जुलता है। फर्ट आफेंस में तो डिटरेंट पनिशेंट होनी चाहिये और दूसरे में कम से कम एक साल की सजा और फाइन होना चाहिये। आप ने इम्प्रिजनमेंट और फाइन रखा है, यह इम्प्रिजनमेंट और फाइन होना चाहिये। फूट एडल्ड्रेशन एक्ट के पैटर्न पर यह सजा भी रखी जानी चाहिये। उसमें जो सजा दी दुई है एजेंटली वह यहां भी होनी चाहिये। फर्ट आफेंस पर भी इम्प्रिजनमेंट की सजा होनी चाहिये और अगर सैकेन्ड आफेंस होता है तो कम से कम एक साल की सजा और एक हजार का जुर्माना दिया जाना चाहिये। यह दो चार दस सेर की बात नहीं है, लाखों टन का सवाल है। एक बार उसने कर लिया तो लाखों करोड़ रुपया उसने बना लिया, उसने तो अपना घर भर लिया। वह तो सरमायेदार बन गया लेकिन देश के साथ उसने ऐसा करके खिलाड़ी की। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो ओरिजिनल बिल में या उसको आप बहाल करें। सिलैक्ट कमेटी ने जो सिफारिश की है उसको आप न मानें एनेन्टिड ब्यू या लीनिमेंट ब्यू आप न में। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस की तरफ आप आगे आयें।

यह मैं हैजाईज के बारे में बोडा सा कहना चाहूँगा। चार पांच रोज पहले मैं बूम कर आया हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि किसान ने छालनी में कीड़े मारने की दवाई की। उसको वह दूसरे कामों में लाता है। वह कोई अमीर आदमी तो होता नहीं है। उसी में उसने आठा भी छान लिया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि सारा घर पायजन हो गया। रिफेलर कोसी की आप बात करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो विलेज लैविल बूकर है जो वहां पंचायत का सैकेटरी है जो बेहत में काम करनें वाले हैं, प्रेक्षीडेंट हो या कोई और हो उनको आप इस काम के लिये खास तौर पर ट्रैन करें और उनको बताये कि कीड़े मारने वाली दवाईयों को मैसे हैंडल किया जाए। एशियनल्यर डिपार्टमेंट का जो इंस्पॉक्टर है जब गांवों में इन दवाईयों का मैस स्केल पर इस्तेमाल हो तो उस बक्त खास तौर पर गांव में रहे। इसके लिये आप एक दिन मुकार्रर कर दें। सब गांवों के लिए आप दिन एसाट कर दें और उस दिन उसके यूज के लिये आप प्राक्फिलेटली ट्रैड आदमियों को भेजें। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि किस तरह से मवेशी मरते हैं उस तरह से इंसान मरने लग जायें। मैं इस बिल को साने के के लिये बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन इसको देखा जाए कि जो सरमायेदार है वह बोटा बेट होता चला जाये और किसान बरबाद होता चला जाए। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कीमत इन की इतनी बढ़ जाए कि किसान बरीद ही न सके। किसान का फायदा होना चाहिये, देश का फायदा होना चाहिये। इस में देश का और कौम का बड़ा भला होगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को भूवारकाद बेल करता हूँ।

बी लहारत्व तिह भारती (बेल) : दो बालों की जास तौर से चर्चा है, एक तो कीड़े मकौड़े मारने वाली दवाईयों की और एक घर पत्तवार मारने वाली दवाईयों

की । हम लोग आम तौर से बड़े बड़े गुल्कों की, अमरीका और रस की नकल बिना प्रकल जनाये कर सिया करते हैं और बैसा करने से कभी लाभ नहीं होता है, हनि ही हुआ करती है ।

हम इन दबाओं पर भी बड़ा जोर दे रहे हैं । लेकिन आप देखें कि अमरीका और रस में निराई करने के लिए मजदूर नहीं मिलते हैं । वहां मजदूर होते ही नहीं । इस लिए वे खर पतवार मारने के लिए दबाई लिड्का करते हैं । लेकिन हमारे यहां करोड़ों लोग, गरीब लोग जो दूष बेच कर, पशु पाल कर गुजारा कर रहे हैं, किसानों के खेतों में से खर पतवार निकाव कर उसको चारे की जगह इस्तेमाल करके अपनी जिन्दगी बला रहे हैं । आप यह भी देखें कि बीड़ी इंडूज से खर पतवार का पूरा निकाल नहीं होता है । कहीं पर चालीस परसेंट भीर कहीं पर साठ परसेंट ही होता है । लेकिन अगर सो परसेंट का नतीजा भी आ जाए तो यह होगा कि जो बड़ा

किसान है वह अपने खेतों पर बीड़ी इंडूज लिड्क देगा, खर पतवार नष्ट कर देगा और उस चास को निकाल कर जो बगल में निराई हो रही है और जो जानवर लग रहे हैं, उनका वह चारा भी नष्ट हो जायेगा । इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि उस पर हमें बहुत ज्यादा जोर नहीं देना चाहिये ।

भी झोंकार साल बेरवा (कोटा) : कोरम नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the bell be rung—

As there is no quorum, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

17.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Wednesday, February 14, 1968/Magha 25, 1889 (Saka).