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Thursday, December 6, 1973
Agrahayana 15, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Ninth Session



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 6, 1973/Agrahayana
15, 1895 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

New Steel retention prices

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*362. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

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

(a) whether Government propose to announce soon new steel retention prices; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). An Inter Ministerial Committee has been set up to work out the retention prices of various categories of steel for the main producers, taking into account productivity, cost and investment. The Committee is expected to furnish its report next month.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, the Minister may please mention in greater details as to what are the factors which will be taken into account by the Inter-Ministerial Committee while taking a decision? Also what is the reason for the Government, at the moment, to decide about setting up their Committee to revise the retail price of steel?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): Sir, the House is aware that in the course of the last five years, the retail price of steel has been put at about Rs. 170 per ton while the steel producers—out of them six are now either in the public sectors or are managed by the public sectors—were demanding Rs. 350 per ton as an increased price on account of increase in wages and other costs of production which have gone up.

Lately, we also allowed the steel to be sold to the public at a much higher price and, as a policy decision, we have decided after granting the retention price to each of the plants that the surplus must be transferred to the Central Fund which could be utilised only for the expansion and development of the steel industry in consultation with the Planning Commission. So, under this, it became necessary that we should go into the retention prices afresh. Therefore, a committee has been set up with the following terms of reference, namely:—

- (i) to establish realistic cost and productivity norms of each plant, taking into account plant capacity, raw material position and the total productive situation in each plant;
- (ii) fix appropriate rate of depreciation so that money is available to each plant for optimum repair and maintenance;
- (iii) fix the rate of return on capital, taking into account the inflationary increases;
- (iv) determine retention prices and also the period for which these prices should be fixed;

(v) consider evolving a formula, if possible, where changes could be made in the retention prices once every year, taking into account escalations in costs and other relevant factors.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The hon. Minister had said that the difference between the selling price and the retention price which would accrue as a surplus for the industry would be ploughed back into the industry itself for modernisation and expansion. In that case, since there were two price hikes during the recent period, one in July, 1972 and the other in September, 1973, may I know what amount of this increase in price Government could plough back to the industry for capital investment, and for expansion and modernisation of the industry during 1972-73?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The price hike that resulted from the hike in the retention price was hardly enough to meet the increased working expenses and did not provide enough reserves for the ideas that we had in mind, of either expansion or improving the steel industry.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It may be that I was not very clear.....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister says that it was not enough to plough back. What else does he want?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I think that this policy decision that the difference between the selling price and the retention price would be ploughed back into the industry for modernisation and expansion was taken after the setting up of SAIL, that is, during the last one year. Does it mean that the Government could not get any surplus to plough back into the industry?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The policy decision was no doubt taken after the SAIL was set up, but the policy decision was taken on October, 15, and, therefore, any surplus will accumulate only after the 15th October.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: The main reason for high prices of steel is non-utilisation of the full capacity in the steel plants due to which the overhead charges go higher, and secondly the stoppages of work due to strikes and other things. May I know whether the hon. Minister wants to punish the consumer for these shortcomings of the Government or of labour?

SHRI T. A. PAI: No, Sir. I do not want the country to be punished on account of shortage of steel as a result of either labour trouble or loss in production. I would expect that the steel industry produces to the maximum capacity installed. In fact, if the capacity had been fully utilised or utilised better, we would have had a higher profit, but under the conditions where the demand is much higher and the shortage is there, we thought that instead of the middlemen reaping the profits in between, the profits could go back to the steel plants and may be available for development.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय ने अभी फरमाया कि इस्पात की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत साधनों की श्रीरंगजी की जरूरत है। बीच में इहोने एनान किया था कि दो दाम वाली नीत चलेगी। मतलब आवश्यक कामों के लिए कम दाम में इस्पात मिलेगा और जो गैर-जरूरी काम हैं उनके लिए ज्यादा दाम होगा मैं मंत्री महोदय की तवज्ज्ञ हइस सदन की कमेटियों की रिपोर्टों की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ जैसे स्टैंडर्ड ड्रम, भारत बैरेस, हिंद गेलबनाइजिंग इन कफ्सें ने किया क्याकि इनको जो कोटा कन्ट्रोल के दाम पर मिला था, उसको टैक्के में बेच दिया और बहुत पैसा कमाया। क्या आप वित्त मंत्रालय से कहेंगे कि इन्होंने जो ब्लैक का अतिरिक्त मुनाफा कमाया है, उस पर टैक्स लगाया जाय और वह पैसा आप को दिया जाय—इस्पात की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये? क्या आप इस तरह की बात उनसे करेंगे?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The selling price of steel is very high in the open market. As long as quotas and allocations are made at a lesser price, there would always be a temptation to divert it from actual users also sometimes. Therefore, we had to make our prices realistic enough. Even today, the imported prices are much higher than what we have fixed for the present. We had to decide about the prices prevailing in the blackmarket and the imported prices, and we have fixed the price in between.

We would like to wait for some time to see that the prices are adjusted in such a way that the scope for making money is reduced to the minimum.

भी मधु लिमये : यह तो आप ने अच्छा जवाब दिया है। मैंने कह था कि अतीत में जो ब्लैक मार्केट में मनाफा हो चका है उसका मौप-आप करने का अधिकार वित्त मंत्रालय के पास है, वह पैमा आप को मिल सकता है, वह ले लें।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is going too far from the scope of the main question.

SHRI T. A. PAI: If the hon. Member can suggest a way out about how to do it, I shall certainly examine it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The Income-tax Department has sufficient powers under the Income-tax Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Let not the hon. Member enter into arguments with the hon. Minister now.

भी विभूति भिष्म : क्या सरकार किसानों के लिये सर्ते दामों पर लोहे का कोटा इंएर माक करेगी? मंत्री जी ने जवाब में कहा है कि बाहर से जो लोहा आता है, वह मंहगा है, इस लिए इस देश का लोहा भी मंहगा पड़ेगा मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या किसानों को सर्ते दाम पर लोहा देकर खेती की पैदावार बढ़ने से देश की गरीबी दूर होगी या मंहगे दामों पर लोहा दे कर किसानों की गरीबी दूर होगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने और मधु लिमये ने इस सवाल को जैनरल बना दिया है।

SHRI T. A. PAI: We examined the question when framing the daul policy whether it would be possible to have steel price in such a way that certain types of consumers could pay a lesser price and the others higher price. But inevitably, it would have led to the sale of steel from one sector to another when the prices were higher. So, we went by the type of uses, and we found that those articles which were used by the Government primarily and mostly were charged less and the others were charged more. Inevitably, it may be that some of the farm implements may have to cost more.

MR. SPEAKER: His simple question was whether the needs of the agriculturists were kept in view.

SHRI T. A. PAI: No, I was only saying that even the needs of the agriculturists could not be taken care of.

भी हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याण : आज जब लोहे का मूल्य बढ़ाने की बात चल रही है— तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस्पातं कारखानों में इस समय जो स्केप निकलता है, उस का मूल्य काफी कम है और मार्केट में वह 8 गुना और 10 गुना अधिक दामों पर विकला है। इस समय स्केप का क्या मूल्य है, उस का दाम सरकार को अधिक मिले इस के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं।

आप ने यह भी कहा है कि बाहर का लोहा मंहगा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाहर का लोहा यहां से कितना मंहगा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कठवाय जी, इस में स्वैप कहां से निकलता है।

The hon. Minister perhaps thinks that it is not worth answering.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I would clarify it by saying that the Government would ensure that the scrap available in the steel plant is used by the steel plants mostly and recycled and its disposal will be taken care of so that it does not enter the blackmarket.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय: इन के दामों में कितना फर्क है— यह आप ने नहीं बताया:

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has been good enough to reply to the hon. Member's previous question. Now, the hon. Member is going too far.

Production of high-strength deformed bars

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*364. **SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:**

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KOKODKAR:

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

(a) whether production of high-strength deformed bars has received attention of Government;

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

(c) the cost involved in their production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference is to deformed cold twisted bars used for concrete reinforcement. These are already being produced in the country by Hindustan Steel Limited, Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, Mysore Iron and Steel Limited and certain re-rollers. Cold twisted deformed bars have higher yield strength, higher bond strength and can contribute to a saving of steel of about 30 per cent over plain round mild steel bars.

(c) The cost of production would depend on the technology adopted, type of equipment installed and the scale of operation.

श्री श्रीकिशन मीदी : अध्यक्ष जी क्या यह सत्य है कि डिफार्म्ड बार्ज की कीमत बहुत अधिक बढ़ गई है और इन की मांग दिनों - दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। आवश्यकता के अनुसार आप को उत्पादन ज्यादा हैं या कम है? जो आप को प्रणाली पंच विधि योजना आ रही है, क्या उस में आप इस की पूर्ति कर पायेंगे? यदि नहीं हो पायगी तो क्या उस कमी को इम्पोट के जरिये पूरा किया जाएगा?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): The requirement of reinforcing steel bars for the construction industry has been estimated at 1.5 million tonnes. The use of this steel would bring about saving of about 30 to 40 per cent of mild steel, and every effort, therefore, would be made to see that the production of this type of steel is encouraged.

श्री श्रीकिशन मीदी : डिफार्म्ड बार्ज के वितरण की आप की क्या प्रणाली है तथा क्या इन प्रणाली से सही और ज़रूरतमन्द लोगों के पास लोहा पहुंच पाता है और काले बाजार में नहीं पहुंच पाता है?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Deformed steel, perhaps, is understood as something which is deformed when coming out of production. I would like to say this is a special deformed steel manufactured by various units, and so far as the sales are concerned, we shall fix the price.

श्री रामनारायण शर्मा : सरकार ने प्रश्न के तीसरे भंग का उत्तर नहीं दिया है इस में कहा गया है कि —कास्ट-इन्वाल्ड इन-डेप्र-प्रोडक्शन-रा-मैटीरियल तथा अन्य खंड मिला कर क्या कास्ट पड़ती है— क्या सरकार इस का उत्तर देगी?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The twisting machine costs about Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 70,000; straightening machine costs about Rs. 60,000; shear cutting machine costs about Rs. 50,000. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Cost of production?

SHRI T. A. PAK You would require Rs. 4 lakhs for a unit to manufacture 4,000 tonnes of deformed bars. The difference will be about Rs. 250 per tonne between ordinary steel and this. It will work out to an investment of Rs. 1,000 per tonne.

Survey of industries in and around Bokaro Steel Ltd. by R.P.F.C., Patna

*366. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Patna for the purposes of examining the applicability of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 to industries set up in and around Bokaro Steel Ltd. in Bokaro (District Dhanbad);

(b) if so, the particulars of the factories covered under Section 1(3) of the Act; and

(c) the factories listed in the Infant and Marginal registers and the establishments inspected under Section 2A of the Act?

Statement

Factories/establishments, listed in infant and marginal registers and the establishments inspected under Section 2A of the Employee's Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act.

Sl.
No.

Name of Establishment/Factory

- 1 Textile Machinery Construction Ltd. Bokaro Steel City, Bokaro
- 2 Damodar Enterprises Bokaro Steel City, Bokaro
- 3 Central India Machinery Mfg. Co Ltd., Bokaro Steel City Bokaro
- 4 Modern India Construction Co Ltd., Bokaro Steel City, Bokaro;
- 5 New Standard Engineering Works, Bokaro Steel City, Bokaro
- 6 Bokaro Hotel, Bokaro Steel City, Bokaro
- 7 Arvind Construction Co. Ltd., Bokaro Steel City, Bokaro;
- 8 Alpana Cinema, Bokaro Steel City, Bokaro
- 9 Hindustan Structure Construction Co Ltd., Bokaro Steel City Bokaro (A Govt. of India Undertaking H. O. Calcutta. 22)
- 10 Gammans Ltd., Bokaro Steel City, Bokaro H. O. Bombay

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अक्सर राशाही की यह बड़ी घिनीनी तस्वीर है पटना प्रोविडेंट फंड कमिशनर के रूप में और उन के बड़े बाबू के रूप में। यह बात सदन में भी उठायी गई और मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने उन दोनों का तबादला किया। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या मंत्री जी उन के खिलाफ जो चार्जें आये थे उन पर कोई इनकावायरी कराने जा रहे हैं जिस से जो उन्होंने अपनी पावर का दुरुपयोग किया और जो उन के चलते प्रोविडेंट फंड एक्ट के अन्दर फँकट्रीज़ कवर नहीं हो पायी इमालाएं उन के खिलाफ कायवाही की जा सके?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : हम लोग देख रहे हैं और जैसा आवश्यक होगा कार्यवाही करेंगे।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने एक लिस्ट दी है जिस के मुताबिक प्रोविडेंट फंड एक्ट के अन्दर वे सब फँकट्रीज़ कवर होती हैं। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि इस के अलावा और कौन से फँकट्रीज़ हैं धनबाद के आसपास जो प्रोडक्शन में चली गई हैं और अभी तक जिन पर प्रोविडेंट फंड एक्ट लागू नहीं हुआ है? यदि नहीं हुआ है तो कब तक लागू होगा?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : ये कुछ इसैट फँकट्रीज़ हैं, मार्जिनल हैं जो रजिस्टर में दर्ज की गई हैं। अभी उन के ऊपर यह एक्ट बांधा नहीं है। उन का सर्वे करा लिया है, और तीन साल, पांच साल की अवधि बीत जाने के बाद उन पर लागू करेंगे।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : कौन कौन फँकट्रीज़ हैं जो प्रोडक्शन में यली गई हैं और जिन पर एक्ट नहीं लागू हुआ है?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : ये सभी फँकट्रीज़ प्रोडक्शन में चली गई हैं लेकिन अभी हम ने उन के ऊपर यह एक्ट लागू नहीं किया है क्योंकि तीन साल, पांच साल की अवधि

पूरी नहीं हुई है। तीस फँकट्रीज़ हैं जिनके मैंने नाम बताये—मैसर्जं कंसीलीडेटेड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बोकारो, मैसर्स ब्रिज एंड रूफ कम्पनी इंडिया लिमिटेड और मैसर्स गार्डन रीच वर्कशाप लिमिटेड। यह तीन फँकट्रीज़ हैं, और इन के अलावा एक और कम्पनी है जो उस रूप में नहीं है बल्कि एक बान्व है एक कम्पनी की, उस पर भी लागू हो गया है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र चार्टर को नया रूप देना

* 369. **श्री विभूति मिथ्या :** क्या विवेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार संयुक्त राष्ट्र चार्टर को बदलती हुई वर्तमान परिस्थितियों के मनुरूप नया रूप दिलाने के लिए कोई उपयुक्त कदम उठा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मस्त्र बांते क्या हैं?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India has supported steps to amend the UN Charter to conform to the changing situation, such as the enlargement of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. Government believes that the UN Charter must evolve with the times in order to remain an effective and dynamic force for peace and progress, and shares the understandable desire for a comprehensive review. It is of the opinion, however, that the prevailing climate of international politics is not conducive to a general review of the UN Charter, a question which has been on the Agenda of the UN General Assembly for several years now.

श्री विभूति मिथ्या : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री और नेताओं ने नान-ऐलाइन्ड कानफरेंस में हिस्सा लिया, 50, 60, 70 देश उम में आये, और अभी कामरेड ब्रैंडेनेव साहब आये, तो क्या इन मीटिंगों में कभी यह जिक्र हुआ कि १०० एन० चार्टर में सुधार किया जाय? अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा

कि बनाइमेट नहीं है, तो बलाइमेट बनाने के लिए जो इन्हीं कानफरेंसेज और सम्मेलन हुए उन में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये? और यदि हां, तो उन का क्या नतीजा हुआ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने काफी कदम उठाये हैं। मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि हम इम राय के हैं कि चार्टर को अमेंड होना चाहिए। इसी मीके पर नहीं, पहले हेमेशा बातचीत होती रही हैं और वहाँ से मुल्क चाहते हैं कि चार्टर अमेंड हो। य० एन० असेम्बली ने एक कमटी बनाई हुई है जो इस मामले में जा रही है, वह कमटी 1955 में बैठी थी, लेकिन वह कमटी महसूस करती है कि जब तक सब की एक राय न हो जाय, खास तौर से सेक्योरिटी काउन्सिल के पांच परमाणेंट मेम्बर्स की, उस वक्त तक चार्टर अमेंड नहीं हो सकता। और वह इस रूपाल की है कि अभी अमेंडमेंट करने का मौका नहीं है। हम उस दिशा में कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री विष्वृति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, अमेंज नहीं चाहता था कि भारत छोड़ कर जाये, लेकिन हम लोग स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं जो अप्रेजेंस से नहै और उन को हटाया। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने यह कदम उठाया कि जो य० एन० ओ० के मेम्बर हैं, और जो पांच इम्पीरियलिस्ट कंट्रीज बैठे हुए हैं जो चाहत नहीं है कि सुधार हो और जिन में एक से हमारी सांठगांठ है, तो क्या सरकार ने कदम उठाया उन को इकट्ठा कर के नान-ऐलाइड कानफरेंस में, कि अगर वह सुधार नहीं चाहते हैं पांचों मुल्क तो इस का वहिकार करें और कोई सक्रिय कदम उठायें जिस से दुनिया में सुधार हो? क्यों कि कोई न कोई देश इन पांचों के पीछे लगा रहता है इसलिए कि सेक्योरिटी काउन्सिल में मदद करेंगे, और उस से गलामी बनी रहती है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कमटी बठी हुई है उस को इस दिशा

में मोड़ने के लिए कि चार्टर में संशोधन हो सके, कौन सा कदम उठाया है? और अगर कोई कदम नहीं उठाते हैं तो उस का बायकाट करें।

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य से मुझाव दिया है कि कुछ नहीं कर पाये तो बायकाट करें। तो यह बात समझ में आने वाली नहीं है। इस का मतलब सब जानते हैं कि संस्था में अन्दर रह कर ही हम कोशिश कर सकते हैं, बाहर रह कर नहीं। हमारी कोशिश है कि चार्टर अमेंड हो जाये ऐसी भावना बन जाय सब की। इस के लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Of course, to boycott the UN Assembly is beyond our imagination. But at present China is the only Asian country which is a permanent member of the Security Council. May I know whether the Government at any time has mobilised the opinion, especially of Asian countries, with regard to the desirability of expanding the Security Council so that many more Asian countries are made its permanent members?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: This question can always be taken up when the Charter itself is amended. Unless and until you succeed in amending the Charter, this question is rather premature.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In view of the fact that the spirit of the UN Charter and its basis are getting destroyed by the provisions of veto, permanent seats and also the existence of international caste system consisting of super powers and small powers, will Government make efforts to get all these provisions changed so that the implementation of the UN Charter can be entrusted.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We are always in favour of strengthening the world organisation and from our side, we have always been doing everything possible towards that end. It is true that at times things are done in a manner which detracts from the importance of

UN. We feel that issues of global importance which affect the entire mankind should be discussed in the UN and decisions taken there. But there are occasions when certain local issues are also settled bilaterally. We cannot entirely rule out that possibility. But I do agree that everything possible should be done to strengthen the UN organisation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I asked what efforts you are making to get three specific provisions changed, namely, veto, permanent seats and international caste system.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I agree these are very important issues, but they can only be taken up and discussed when the appropriate time comes for a review of the UN Charter itself.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कौन से खास मद्देह हैं जिन को अमेंड करने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने कोई प्रस्ताव दिया है। या क्या हमारी सरकार ने कोई ऐसे मद्देह छांट लिए हैं जिन को अमेंड कराने की वह कोशिश करेगी ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : मैं जित कमेटी का चिरिया वा उसने सभी मेम्बर सदस्यों को निकाला है कि वह अगे अगे सुनाव भेज दें। हम भी इस पर सोच रहे हैं कि उस के जवाब में क्या सुनाव दिए जायें।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: When an international crisis or a conflict arises, we have found that the U.N. has failed on certain aspects to intervene to establish durable peace either in this sub-continent or when there is a conflict between developing countries because of the reason that the imperialist forces have an upper hand in the U.N. body....

MR. SPEAKER: No speech please.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In order to relieve such a strangle-hold of imperialist countries which control the U.N. body, may I know whether any effort is being made by the Government, after taking

into consideration the fact that in all the conflicts it has failed to take action, to strengthen the organisation and to effect a better representation of the weaker countries in the world body?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The hon. Member has shown anxiety that perhaps the UN organisation is getting less importance and that the bigger powers are taking decisions which do not strengthen the hands of the U.N. organisation. As I have already said, we are in favour of strengthening the organisation. We are not in favour of decisions being taken outside the forum of the U.N.

Manufacture of Plastic Watches by H.M.T.

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*372. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD**

VERMA:

SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal is under the consideration of Government to set up a new factory to manufacture low-priced plastic watches;

(b) the scope of their marketing in the country, the estimated price of these watches and whether collaboration of any foreign country has been sought for this work; and

(c) the salient features of the scheme, the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented and the location of the factory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Proposal for manufacture of watches having plastic parts, which were expected to be comparatively low-priced, does no longer seem feasible.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : सरकार ने बतलाया कि ऐसी आशा थी कि घड़ी की कीमत कम होगी, लेकिन अब विभाग ने उस प्रस्ताव पर व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से आगे विचार करने का प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत कर दिया है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा किस दृष्टिकोण से किया गया है, मूल्य अधिक पड़ता है इस लिए या कोई दूसरे कारण हैं जिन की बजह से विभाग जिस प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा था उस पर उसने विचार करना बन्द कर दिया है?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): The plastic watches are being manufactured now in Switzerland by the Tisot—these are called Astrolon watches. They have spent millions of Swiss francs in developing this watch. It has a very complicated mechanism and lots of synthetic material are being used in a very large way. During our discussions, we found that the Swiss were not willing to transfer the technology for the manufacture of components or composition of the synthetic material used nor they were willing to transfer the know-how. Therefore, as long as we depend on the to supply this, I am afraid, we cannot take up this.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं ने जो प्रश्न किया था सरकार की ओर से उस का उचित उत्तर नहीं आया, लेकिन सरकार ने बतलाया कि विशेषज्ञों की कमी है हमारे पास, और वह लोग वहाँ से विशेषज्ञ देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार यह मानती है कि प्लास्टिक की घड़ी की कीमत अपेक्षाकृत कम होगी तो फिर इस दृष्टिकोण से अपने विशेषज्ञों को प्रशिक्षित करने के बारे में उस का क्या विचार है?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I wish our technicians do that, but, at present only a Swiss firm has concentrated in making it at a very heavy expense and I think they would like to derive the best benefit out of it.

श्री रामोदतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने यह बतलाया कि व्यावहारिक न होने की बजह से इस प्रस्ताव को छोड़ दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की घड़ी बनाने की प्रेरणा सरकार को किस आधार पर मिली और कहाँ से मिली तथा इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने और सब बातों का पता लगाने में सरकार की द्वे जरी से कितना पैसा खर्च करना पड़ा।

SHRI T. A. PAI: Not much. The suggestion came from the President of a Federation in Switzerland for manufacture of different types of watches at a meeting with the President of HMT. While this appears very attractive because plastic watches by themselves are not very expensive and it was considered that for a country like ours, it would be good to have this idea. But, ultimately, when we went into the cost involved and also the technology not being transferred, this was proving a great disability in executing this.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि स्विटजरलैंड की कमी घड़ी बनाती है और वह अपने विशेषज्ञ भेजने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम कुछ अवक्षिप्त वहाँ भेजेंगे जो वहाँ जा कर प्रशिक्षण ले सकें और उस का निर्माण खुद अपने यहाँ चालू कर सकें?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The suggestion does not seem to be practical because nobody would part with the technology even if our people go there.

Steel Import from U.S.S.R.

*373. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:**
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA:

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

(a) whether any agreement has recently been signed with the U.S.S.R. for the import of steel products; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and the progress achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). During October 1973, U.S.S.R. had offered 50,000 tonnes of H. R. Coils and contract has been issued by Hindustan Steel Limited for the same. 25,000 tonnes are to be supplied during the first half of 1974 and the balance 25,000 tonnes during the latter half of 1974.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: May I know Sir, whether the Government proposes to import steel scrap to feed the mini steel plants and arc furnaces which are facing a serious shortage of melting scrap?

MR. SPEAKER: Your question is about imports from USSR, but you are now going into mini steel plants.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The hon. Member's question is whether the Government proposes to import scrap steel from USSR to feed the mini steel plants.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): We have proposed to import a small quantity of scrap which would be hardly adequate to meet the requirements of the mini steel plants, because the scrap available the world over is also becoming scarce.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Is there any proposal with the Government to import stainless steel from USSR during the next financial year to meet the requirements of actual users and export-based industries?

MR. SPEAKER: Though the relevancy is very thin, I am allowing it.

SHRI T. A. PAI: For meeting the requirements of the stainless steel industry for essential purposes, we would try to import not only from USSR but from wherever it is available. But, the so-called actual users may not get it in full because of our inability to import as much as the country requires.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: May I know from the Minister whether, in view of the agreement with the USSR for import of steel products, how far the needs of the country for steel would be met, and if this lags behind, how is the Minister proposing to meet the demands of the country?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Ultimately we have to decide how much we are going to import because steel is becoming scarce all over the world. The advantage that we have out of the Soviet agreement is this. By this availability of steel the requirements of the country can be met at least to some extent. But that will not meet the entire requirements and we have to depend upon other countries also.

Installation of computer at Bokaro

*374. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether computer is to be installed at the Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the basis therefor; and

(c) whether global tenders had been obtained for the computer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). A hired second generation IBM 1401 Computer system has been working in Bokaro Steel Plant since October, 1970. In order to improve productivity, it has been decided to replace this computer with a third generation general purpose computer system and also instal a process control computer. Global tenders were invited and offers received in respect, thereto are being examined by a Technical Committee of experts. A final decision in the matter will be taken after the report of the Committee is received.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: May I know whether the installation and steaming of the existing computer has yielded any useful results of decreasing the losses of

the Bokaro Steel Plant? If so, to what extent has there been improvement? To what extent have the losses been reduced? Have you taken into consideration the entire shortfall of steel in the whole country? To what extent this has created the problem of retrenchment of labour? To what extent do you anticipate increase in production of steel in the Bokaro Steel Plant?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): There would be about 51,000 inter-related major activities in the project construction which would have to be coordinated. About 19,000 items of equipment would be required in State I of the Steel Plant and the Inventory level is expected to be about 1,20,000 items. To control and coordinate construction, equipment and materials procurement, inventory control, personnel, operation and related statistics a computer installation is essential. The computer that is already there is also being used for follow-up of equipment supplies, inventory control, manpower planning and financial applications such as pay roll, works accounting, stores accounting, etc. while the second generation computer has been useful in the above mentioned fields, the need has been felt for a faster and more versatile third generation system with extensive tele-processing facilities for real-time control in production planning and scheduling. It was also felt that while the third generation general purpose computer system could fulfil the production control functions in addition to work that is now being done by the second generation computer, two smaller systems would be required for process control in blast furnaces and L D converters. Introduction of computer would certainly result in better coordination and increased production and decisions could be taken quickly.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Has any assessment been made by this Technical Committee, in view of the magnitude of work involved in the installation of this computer, as to how many of the labour will be retrenched when it is in the process of

production orientation in the Bokaro Steel Plants?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The question of retrenchment does not arise. Naturally it cannot be indicated at present as to how many people would be retrenched. After the installation of this computer, more people would be employed. That is a different question. I can only say that with the installation, more people will be able to do their job much more profitably and therefore the plants will be able to work efficiently.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I want to know from the hon. Minister, whether the retrenchment does or does not take place or it denies the job opportunities, would not the computer, by its very nature, be able to displace the blue-collared workers or white-collared workers? My question is: is the computer of any value to this country and if so, whether it affects only the blue-collared workers or white-collared workers?

MR. SPEAKER: You will kindly sit down. Let him reply.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, the computer calls for more white-collared workers being employed here than in other countries. In other countries the problem has been of labour whereas, in our country, we have the problem of employment of more labour. We will have to be guarded against replacing the labour by any machine. In fact, I say that the computer helps in more production and results in more employment. I think these two things can be reconciled.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कम्प्यूटर लगाने से कोई छिन्नी नहीं होगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि कम्प्यूटर न लगाया जाता, तो कितने लोगों को काम पर रखा जाता। मंत्री महोदय का विश्वास है कि कम्प्यूटर विल्कुल मही श्रीर अच्छा काम करता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रकार का कम्प्यूटर मिनिस्ट्री में भी लगाया जायेगा, ताकि मिनिस्टर कम हों और काम प्रचला हो।

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am afraid, we would not have thought of even carrying out the operations which we now propose to carry out with the help of the computer. Therefore, I cannot, possibly, make any assessment of the number of people who would have been employed had the computer not been utilised.

प्रश्न महोदय : क्या इधर कम्प्यूटर लगाने से श्री कल्वाय भी कम हो सकते हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister just now said that the computers will employ the white-collared people. I want to know whether the girls will also work there as white-collared workers.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask him privately.

**Manufacture of Steel Bars in Bangalore
. . . Project**

*379. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deccan Steel and Alloys Corporation has decided to set up a project at Bangalore for the manufacture of steel bars and other products; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of its capacity, cost and the time by when it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Messrs. Deccan Steel and Alloys Corporation had applied to the Iron and Steel Controller for registration for setting up a rolling mill complex at Bangalore to manufacture 36,000 tonnes of rounds, rods and light structurals. In accordance with the revised licensing procedure, as applicable to such units from October 31, 1973, the party has to apply for a licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act.

The investment on this scheme and the likely date of commissioning as indicated by the party are Rs. 93.30 lakhs and March, 1974 respectively.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Do I take it that due to the complexity of the problem about licensing policy the project is not coming up at Bangalore at all? Or if it is coming up, when and what will be the employment potential?

SHRI T. A. PAI: From 1st November, as a policy we have said that all units which were allowed to come up, with an investment of upto Rs. 1 crore, will be required to obtain a licence. The reason for it was that we were finding that we had a lot of difficulty in getting scrap, and new units also would face the same problem. However, all those units which have taken some steps or other to get into the erection of such plants before that date, will be permitted to go into production and these units come under that definition. All that they are required to do is to make a formal application for a licence.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: What would be the employment potential created if the project comes up?

SHRI T. A. PAI: May be about 200—300 persons.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In giving licences to such industries, do Government consider the desirability of dispersing such industries as far as possible so as to provide not only the employment potential but also lesser requirements of steel? If so, are any such proposals coming forward specially from backward areas?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Very much so. We would prefer that as far as possible such licensed units should be located in backward areas. So far as units upto Rs. 1 crore are concerned, they have been left free to set up these units wherever they want. Such units coming up in backward areas will qualify for assistance. But this is a highly power-intensive industry and availability of power has been a constraint.

MR. SPEAKER: Out of 20 questions, members were present for only 8, something very unusual today.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: 370 is a very important question. It may be answered.

MR. SPEAKER: Unless he has got authority, I cannot allow it. It is a very important question in his opinion, but the member who has tabled it may not think likewise.

The question hour is almost over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

आयुध कारखानों के अधीन चल रहे स्कूल

*363. श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेश : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयुध कारखानों के अधीन कितने स्कूल चल रहे हैं और वे कहां-कहां पर स्थित हैं;

(ख) क्या इन सभी स्कूलों पर एक अभिकरण का नियंत्रण है और उनके कार्य-संचालन के लिये समान नियम लागू होते हैं; और

(ग) इन स्कूलों के कर्मचारियों और अध्यापकों को किस आधार पर पदोन्नति किया जाता है?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में रक्षा मंत्री (श्री विद्या चतुर्ण शुक्ल) : (क) आयुध कारखानों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे 21 स्कूलों और उन के स्थानों की एक सूची सभा के पटल पर रख दी गई है।

(ख) जब कि उपर्युक्त स्कूल, आयुध कारखानों के महानिदेशक के पूरे प्रशासनिक नियन्त्रण में अधीन हैं और उनके कर्मचारियों को एक जैसे ही नियम लागू होते हैं, वे सम्बन्धित कारखानों के महा प्रबन्धकों के सीधे नियंत्रण

के अधीन ही कार्य करते हैं और सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार के शिक्षा संहिताओं का पालन करते हैं।

(ग) अध्यापकों की पदोन्नति केन्द्रीय विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा तैयार की गई सेक्रीटीय चयन सूचियों के अनुसार की जाती है और अन्य कर्मचारियों के कारखानों के अन्य गैर आद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के साथ की जाती है।

विवरण

आँडेनेस कारखानों के संगठन द्वारा चलाये जा रहे स्कूलों की सूची

क्रम संख्या	स्कूल का नाम	स्थान
1	गन और शैल फैक्टरी जूनियर हाई स्कूल	कोसीपुर
2	राइफल फैक्टरी हाई स्कूल	ईशापुर
3	ओ० एफ० डम डम प्राइमरी स्कूल	डम डम
4	एम० एस० एफ० प्राइमरी स्कूल	ईशापुर
5	आँडेनेस फैक्टरी कानपुर हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल	कानपुर
6	ओ० इ० एफ० मीडिल जूनियर स्कूल	कानपुर
7	ओ० एफ० मीडिल मुरादनगर हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल	मुरादनगर
8	क्लोरिंग फैक्टरी शाह-जहानपुर हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल	शाहजहानपुर
9	ओ० एफ० मीडिल देहरादून, हाई स्कूल	देहरादून
10	गन केरेज फैक्टरी हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल	जबलपुर
11	ओ० एफ० मीडिल कटनी हाई स्कूल	कटनी

12 श्रीडनेस फैक्टरी खमरिया
प्राइमरी स्कूल

13 श्रीडनेस फैक्टरी अम्बर-
नाथ हाई स्कूल

14 श्रीडनेस फैक्टरी भुसावल
प्राइमरी स्कूल

15 क्लोविंग फैक्टरी अरुबेन-
काडू हाई स्कूल

16 श्रीडनेस फैक्टरी भंडारा
हाई स्कूल

17 श्रीडनेस फैक्टरी बरंगाव
प्राइमरी स्कूल

18 श्रीडनेस फैक्टरी चांदा
हाई स्कूल

19 श्रीडनेस फैक्टरी अम्बा-
जारी प्राइमरी स्कूल

20 श्रीडनेस फैक्टरी तिची
प्राइमरी स्कूल

21 ब्हीकल फैक्टरी जबलपुर
प्राइमरी स्कूल

खमरिया

अम्बरनाथ

भुसावल

अरुबेनकाडू

भंडारा

बरंगाव

चन्दपुर

अम्बाजारी

तिचीरी

जबलपुर

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The Government have decided to set up a low-temperature carbonisation plant based on Singareni coal for the production of domestic fuel (soft coke) at Ramakrishnapur in Adilabad District of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The plant is likely to start functioning within about 30 months.

(c) 900 tonnes of coal per day.

(d) About 400 persons.

Decrease in Border Tension after Simla and Delhi Summits

*368. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the Simla and Delhi Summits, there has been decrease in tension on border of India and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether Government consider relaxation of border security measures?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). There has been a decrease in the number of border incidents along the Indo-Pakistan border after the Simla and Delhi Summits. However, there has been no abatement in the activities across the border. It would not be prudent for our Security Forces to relax their vigilance on our borders.

Self-Sufficiency in Tractors

*370. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great dearth of tractors in the country;

Setting up of a Fuel Plant at Hyderabad

*365. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a fuel plant at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the date by which it will start functioning;

(c) the per day processing capacity of the plant; and

(d) the number of persons likely to be employed in the plant?

(b) if so, whether the Union Government are hopeful that self-sufficiency will be achieved during the current year; and

(c) if so, how?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Indigenous manufacture of tractors is expected to match the demand in 1973-74 in terms of numbers.

Allotment of Scooters to Foreigners in India and Indian Nationals returning from Abroad

*371. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:**

SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give priority under a new scheme framed recently for the allotment of cars and scooters to the foreigners who stay in India and also to the Indian nationals returning from abroad; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The Government of India in the Ministry of Heavy Industry has been having a scheme for priority allotment of cars and scooters to foreigners who come to stay in India for at least 2 years and also to Indian nationals returning from abroad after a stay of at least 2 years. The intending buyers have to apply in a prescribed form. The other conditions that are to be satisfied by the applicants are given below:—

(1) An individual should have brought foreign exchange equivalent of at least Rs. 25,000 for a car and Rs. 4,000 for a scooter. One can apply either for a car or a scooter.

(2) He should not have brought any car or scooter from abroad.

(3) He should not have booked with any dealer in India or with the Government any demand for supply of a scooter or a car to him. In case, he has booked any such demand he should get it cancelled and then cancellation certificate obtained from the dealers or the Government, as the case may be, will have to be furnished.

(4) He should not have taken delivery of a new car or a scooter from any source in India during the last 4 years.

(5) The individual bringing in the foreign exchange will deposit the requisite amount in a Bank in India. He will have to get a certificate to that effect endorsed from the Bank on the back of the prescribed application form.

Memorandum from Dock Sramik Association, Calcutta

*375. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Dock Sramik Association, Calcutta dated the 4th August, 1973;

(b) if so, the salient points thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient point made by the Dock Sramik Association implies that an additional increment should be granted also to those workers whose pay on 1st January, 1969 was fixed at a stage higher than the maximum of the scale recommended by the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers. This point has been made as orders were issued by Government in May, 1973, allowing the registered and listed dock workers stagnating at the maximum of their present pay scales for three years or more as on 1st

January, 1973 or on any date thereafter, a personal pay equivalent to the rate of increment last drawn by them in their existing scales.

(c) Government orders were intended to provide relief only to those workers who were stagnating at the maximum of the Wage Board scales and not to those whose pay as on 1st January, 1969 had been fixed at a stage higher than the maximum of these scales.

Mini-Steel Plants in West U.P.

*376. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mini-steel plants located in West Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether most of these plants were experiencing difficulties on account of power shortage, non-availability of raw material and labour troubles; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove these difficulties and to help these plants to restore production?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Presumably, the reference is to the area covered by Agra, Meerut, Jhansi and Rohilkhand Divisions. If so, the total number of parties who have been granted licences/Letters of Intent under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, and those who have been registered under the Liberalised Industrial Licensing Policy for setting up electric furnace units for the manufacture of steel ingots/billets, is eighteen.

(b) There is general shortage of power in Uttar Pradesh which has affected all electro-metallurgical industries. No specific case has been brought to the notice of Government regarding labour troubles or non-availability of raw material.

(c) Does not arise.

Terms of Reference of Wage Board for Journalists

*377. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised terms of reference of the proposed Wage Board for Journalists and appointed the Chairman for the Board; and

(b) if not, when the Wage Board is expected to be formed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Wage Board is expected to be constituted early.

मैंसे फरगुसन ट्रैक्टरों की मांग

*378. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या भारी उद्योग; मत्री यह बनाने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में मैमे फरगुसन ट्रैक्टरों की भारी मांग है परन्तु उनकी सप्लाई मांग से कम है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांग और सप्लाई का अपौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उनकी बढ़नी हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं?

भारी उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) इस मेंक के ट्रैक्टरों की कुल अनिंत मांग 1-10-73 को 27,000 थी। इस मांग पर 1973-74 में 3,500 ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन होने की आशा है।

(ग) इस मेंक के ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माताओं को अपना उत्पादन अधिकतम करने के लिये कच्चे माल, हिस्से पुर्जों आदि का आयात करके हर सम्भव सहायता दी जा रही है।

मारुति लिमिटेड को आवंटित भूमि

*380. श्री जगजीवन राम जोशी :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वायु मंत्रा यूनिट संख्या 54 के बारे में 11 जनवरी, 1969 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित अधिकृतन का उल्लंघन करते हुए मारुति लिमिटेड को जो भूमि आवंटित की गई थी उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या उस स्थान से वायु मंत्रा की यूनिट को हटाने का अयवा मारुति लिमिटेड को हटाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो उसकी मुद्द्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) इण्डियन बर्स आफ डिफेंस एक्ट 1903 की धारा 3(2) की व्यवस्थाओं का आनुपालन न किये जाने के कारण वायु मंत्रा यूनिट संख्या 54 ए एस पी के बारे में 11 जनवरी, 1969 को भारत के गजपत्र में प्रकाशित अधिकृतना निर्दिष्ट रही । अतः इसके उल्लंघन का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ख) जी नहीं श्रीमान् ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Indo-Soviet Pact for Copper and Zinc

*382. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether a pact for import of copper and zinc has been concluded with the Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Yes. Sir. Commercial contracts have been concluded with U.S.S.R. for the supply of 1,800 metric tonnes of copper and 15,000 metric tonnes of zinc in 1974.

Selling prices of Aluminium Products

3592. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the selling prices of aluminium products which were fixed as far back as May, 1971, on the basis of inputs ruling in April, 1970, have become most unrealistic, uneconomic and counter-productive;

(b) whether the cost of inputs in the last three years has risen substantially; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). As the cost of inputs for production of aluminium has risen during the last three years, the Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices has been asked to examine the costs of aluminium production. Government would consider the need for revising aluminium and products prices in the light of the Bureau's recommendations.

Development Works at HMT Factory in Kerala

3593. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the development works undertaken in the Hindustan Machine Tool Factory at Kalamassery in Kerala; and

(b) the works Government propose to undertake in the coming year and the total expenditure involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) HMT Ltd., Kalamassery which was set up for the manufacture of machine tools has started developing the manufacture of Printing Machines as a measure of diversification.

(b) During the coming year the total expenditure of the Government for this purpose is expected to be Rs. 150 lakhs.

High Power Committee on Problems of Heavy Engineering Industry

3594. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up a high power Committee to enquire into the problems of heavy engineering industry, particularly the utilization of idle capacities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): There is no proposal to set up a high power committee to enquire into the problems of heavy engineering industry, particularly the utilisation of idle capacities. However, the National Industrial Development Corporation has been commissioned by the Ministry of Industrial Development to carry out a survey of capacities existing in certain branches of engineering industry. The study by the National Industrial Development Corporation seeks only to assess the capacities existing and additional capacities probable wherever balancing equipment is proposed to be installed. A Statement of industries which come under the purview of the Ministry of Heavy Industry and are to be covered by the study is attached. The investigation by the National Industrial Development Corporation will not be specifically covering the question of utilisation of idle capacities.

Statement

1. Industrial Machinery
2. Boilers
3. Cranes, Lifts, Hoists
4. Structural

5. Wagons
6. Pipes & Tubes
(ferrous and non-ferrous)
7. Alternators
8. Turbines
9. Transformers
10. Switchgears
11. Diesel generating sets
12. Power Rectifiers
13. Earth Moving Equipment
14. Automobiles
15. Automobile Ancillaries
16. Agricultural Implements
17. Ship Building
18. Petrol/Diesel Engines
19. Welding Equipment
20. Printing Machinery
21. Locos
22. Wire Ropes

Service provided to released Ex-Servicemen

3595. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Military Personnel released from service during the last three years;
- (b) the number of ex-servicemen provided with alternative employment in the Central Government and in other agencies;
- (c) whether some quota has also been reserved by Government class-wise for retired military personnel; and
- (d) if so, the percentage thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B.

PATNAIK: (a) 1,61,599 military personnel were released from service during 1970—72.

(b) 61,238 ex-servicemen were found employment during 1970—72.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) (i) 10 per cent of class III and 20 per cent of class IV posts under Central Government are reserved for ex-servicemen including disabled. Disabled ex-servicemen are also accorded priority against these reservations.

(ii) *Reservation for released Emergency Commissioned Officers and Short Service Commission Officers.*

(a) 20 per cent of vacancies in All India Services excluding the IPS, IFS and Indian Medical and Health Services.

(b) 27 per cent of vacancies in the Indian Police Service.

(c) 25 per cent of vacancies in Central Services/posts Class I (non-technical) including those under the Railways.

(d) 25 per cent of vacancies in Central Services/posts Class II (non-technical) including those under the Railways.

मध्य प्रदेश में भारी उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए आवेदन पत्र

3596. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से राज्य में भारी उद्योग आरम्भ करने के लिये किनसे आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ब) उनसे मुख्य विशेषांक क्या हैं?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्ती (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से राज्य में भारी उद्योग स्थापित करने

हेतु गत दो वर्षों में कोई आवेदन-पत्र नहीं मिला है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र द्वारा निर्यात के लिए जारी किया गया छलवा लोहा

3597. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान मई, 1973 तक मिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र द्वारा निर्यात के लिए किनसे छलवा लोहा रिलीज किया था; और

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान इसका कितना उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्ती श्री सुबोध हंसदा : (क) और (ख). मम्भावत: अभिप्राय कच्चे लोहे से है। अप्रैल 1973 के दौरान मिलाई इस्पात कारखाने ने निर्यात के लिए 52,918 टन कच्चा लोहा दिया है। चालू वर्ष (1973-74) में मिलाई इस्पात कारखाने द्वारा घरेलू विक्री तथा निर्यात के लिए 514,000 टन कच्चे लोहे का उत्पादन करने की सम्भावना है।

गोलियां (पेलेट) के रूप में लोह अवस्क का निर्यात :

3598. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश से गोलियां के रूप में लोह अवस्क का निर्यात करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) क्या गोलियां के उत्पादन के लिये किसी प्राइवेट पार्टी न प्रस्ताव किया है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री

(श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में राष्ट्रीय खनन विकास निगम की बेडिला की खानों से निकलने वाले लौह अयस्क के चूरे से पेलंट बनाने के बारे में तकनीकी अधिक अध्ययन किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में पेलेटाइजेशन संयंत्र लगाने के बारे में किसी प्राइवेट पार्टी से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

मध्य प्रदेश में पाये गये कोयला भण्डारों का निकाला जाना

3599. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण के दोरान पाए गए निक्षणों की वृणितियक आधार पर निकालने के मामले में क्या प्रगति हुई है।

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : मध्य प्रदेश में अनेक कोयला क्षेत्रों का पता चला है, उनमें से मुख्य कोरिया, सेवा, कांरबा, पेंच, पाथोड़ा तथा सिगरावली है। इन सभी कोयला क्षेत्रों का व्यावसायिक सम्पर्योजन किया जा रहा है। मध्यप्रदेश कोयले का जो उत्पादन दूसरी योजना के अन्त में लगभग 63 लाख टन था, तीसरी योजना के अन्त में बढ़कर लगभग 97 लाख टन तथा 1972-73 में लगभग 143 लाख टन होंगा। पांचवीं योजना के दोरान मध्य प्रदेश के इन सभी कोयला क्षेत्रों से उत्पादन में बढ़िया करने का प्रस्ताव है जिस से 1978-79 में कुल उत्पादन लगभग 320 लाख टन हो जाएगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज निक्षेप

3600. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज भंडारों का पता लगाने सम्बन्धी किसी योजना को खनिज अन्वेषण निगम ने अपने हाथ में लेने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी वातें क्या हैं?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). प्रग्नन का सम्बन्ध संभवतः खनिज समन्वेषण निगम से हैं जिसका समुपर्योजन एजेंसियों के आदेश पर और ठेकें के आधार पर व्यापक समन्वेषण परियोजनाएं तैयार करने के लिए हाल ही में गठन किया गया है। इस समय खनिज समन्वेषण निगम मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसी दो परियोजनाओं पर कार्य कर रहा है, जो बालाघाट जिले में मालजखड़ तांबा अन्वेषण तथा छिदवाड़ा जिले में पेंच कानून कोयला अन्वेषण के नाम से हैं।

Coal supply to States

3601. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

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

(a) the monthly supply of coal to different States during the last eight months;

(b) what has been the monthly requirement of these States during the period;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall, if any;

(d) whether supply of coal to power houses in different States has also been cut and if so, the steps taken to restore the supply?

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

Annual rate of employment of Ex-Servicemen

3602. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual rate of absorption of ex-Servicemen into employment schemes which are now being sponsored by the Government;

(b) the annual expenditure that Government incurred on running schemes that impart training to ex-Servicemen; and

(c) the total number of ex-Servicemen who want employment at present and by what time a stage will be reached when it would be possible to absorb all ex-Servicemen readily?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Approximately, 19,000.

(b) A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1973-74 to meet the expenditure on account of pre-release and pre-cum-post release training schemes for ORs and JCOs/ equivalent in the Armed Forces. Similarly, a provision of Rs. 40,000 has been made during 1973-74 for conducting re-orientation courses for retired released service officers.

(c) On 30th June 1973, 81,639 ex-servicemen were on the live registers of Employment Exchanges. Since release of service personnel from the Armed Forces and their registration with the Employment Exchanges is a continuous process and in view of the background of

the general situation of unemployment in the country. It is not practicable to indicate a time limit by which all ex-servicemen on live register will be absorbed readily.

Retrenchment in Border Road Organisation

3603. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a very large number of workers in the Border Road Organisation are going to be retrenched shortly;

(b) if so, their number and from when they will be thrown out of employment; and

(c) whether any scheme has been drawn up for their absorption in making roads or in the projects of similar nature being executed with the help of Central assistance and if so, the main feature of the scheme and if no such scheme has been drawn up so far the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). As a result of reorganisation of GREF, 5500 pioneer labour are to be reduced in a phased manner over a period of 3 years commencing 1973-74. This will involve actual retrenchment of about 1000 pioneers annually, the remaining being adjusted normal wastages.

(c) A special scheme for their absorption has not been drawn up. Every effort is, however, being made to find alternative employment.

Merger of B.H.E.L. and H.EIL

3604. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to merge into one company the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and Heavy Electricals India Limited; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the salient features of the new company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Heavy Electricals (India) Limited (HEIL) and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) with its units at Hardwar, Hyderabad and Tiruchi, are two major public sector projects, set up for the manufacture of heavy power generating equipment as also heavy electricals equipment like transformers, switchgear, etc. The performance of HEIL and two units of BHEL, namely, the Hardwar and Hyderabad units was gone into by a high powered Action Committee appointed by Government under the Chairmanship of Shri M. S. Pathak, Member, Planning Commission. The Committee observed, *inter alia*, that the existence of two separate companies in the heavy electricals equipment field, tended to prevent the optimal use of scarce resources of plant, material and people as also of the imported technologies. They, therefore, recommended that HEIL and BHEL may be amalgamated into a single Company. On merger, the four constituent units will have a single Chairman and Managing Director who will be provided with a complement of staff which will assist him in making the best use of diverse foreign technologies, in preparing a long term programme for coordinated expansion of the 4 units as also in developing an integrated management training and development programme. Each unit will be enabled to specialise in certain lines of production, the aim being the avoidance of more than one unit producing similar products. There will be one research and development organisation for the merged undertaking having a sub-unit at each location which will specialise in equipment that is predominantly manufactured at that location.

Appointments of Heads of India Supply Missions in London and Washington

3606. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SUPPLY

AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any officials of the rank of Joint Secretary in the Department of Supply have sought clearance of the Finance Ministry in order to seek postings as Heads of the India Supply Missions in London/Washington when they are on the verge of retirement;

(b) if so, the reasons for recommending their cases, especially when there are many adverse reports against the said officials; and

(c) the stage at which the matter rests and what are the names of the persons selected for these two posts of Heads of our Supply Missions abroad?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) A Joint Secretary of this Department due to retire on 18th September, 1975 has been posted as Director General, India Supply Mission, London with effect from 30th November, 1973 (A.N.) after obtaining approval/clearance from all concerned authorities including the Ministry of Finance. The officer appointed as Director General, India Supply Mission, Washington on 8th June, 1973 (A.N.) belongs to India Supply Service and is due to retire in 1978.

(b) The said officers' confidential reports have all along been good.

(c) (1) Shri S. C. Agarwal was appointed as Director General, India Supply Mission, Washington on 8th June, 1973 (A.N.)

(2) Shri S. S. Puri was appointed as Director General, India Supply Mission, London on 30th November, 1973 (A.N.).

Seniority and Promotion of Emergency Commissioned Officers in Regular Commission

3607. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great resentment among the former Emergency Commissioned Officers now granted permanent commissions in the Armed Forces, because their seniority and promotions *vis-a-vis* that of regular army officers, is relegated from their anti-date, equivalent to periods which fall short of nearly two years *vide* Army Instruction No. 13[S]65 as the period of training under the 1962 National Emergency varied between 6 to 10 months only;

(b) whether the position was under examination *vide* A.H.Q. letter No. A/28166[AG]PS-2(a) dated 26th April, 1972; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to remove the anomalies in seniority and promotions between the former E.C.Os and the regular service officers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). During the 1962 emergency ECOs were commissioned after shorter training periods ranging from 6 to 10 months, as compared with the normal training period of 2 years for the regular commissioned officers at the IMA. It was decided that, in fairness to the regular officers, on grant of P.C. and ECO should be given the substantive rank on the date on which he would have completed the full-fledged training of 2 years given to a regular officer. There were representations against this decision and the matter was under consideration in April, 1972. After considering the matter from all its aspects, it has been decided in July, 1973 to allow the status-quo to continue in this matter of relative substantive seniority between the erstwhile ECOs who have been granted P.C. and the regular officers.

Grant of increments to Civilian Employees in Defence Installations

3608. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether civilian non-gazetted employees in the Defence installations holding technical degrees/diplomas in engi-

neering etc., were entitled to receive upto five increments w.e.f. 1st December, 1960;

(b) whether through its letter dated the 5th September, 1972, the Defence Ministry have reversed the earlier stand on the issue and a civil writ petition No. 4781 of 1972 went against the Defence Ministry *vide* judgment of the Andhra Pradesh High Court, dated the 17th November, 1972;

(c) if so, the facts of this case; and

(d) where the matter now rests and what steps Government have taken to remove the civilian employees, difficulties as a result of this judgment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Under orders issued on 4th February, 1969, a civilian employee of the Defence Installation on acquiring a Degree in Engineering—or a qualification recognised as equivalent thereto for recruitment to the Central Engineering Services Class I examination—while serving in a non-gazetted technical/scientific grade was entitled to three advance increments, with effect from the date of his acquiring the Degree or the said equivalent qualification, or from the date of appointment if the Degree or equivalent, qualification had been acquired earlier. The financial benefit accruing to the affected employee consequent on such re-fixation was, however, to be allowed only with effect from 1st December, 1968 (*not* 1st December, 1960).

(b) to (d). In the orders issued on 5th September, 1972, clarifying the original orders of 4th February, 1969 referred to in the answer to part (a), it was provided that the original orders (of 4th February, 1969) would not apply to cases in which a Degree in Engineering or a qualification recognised as equivalent thereto for the Central Engineering Services Class I examination is a minimum qualification prescribed for appointment to the non-gazetted post held by the employee. These orders of 5th September, 1972 were to have retrospective effect

from 1st December, 1968. Overpayments, if any, as a result of further re-fixation of the employees affected by the clarificatory orders of 5th September, 1972 were, however, to be treated as waived. Despite this provision, 19 Senior Scientific Assistants of Defence Research and Development Laboratory, Hyderabad filed a Writ petition against the orders of 5th September, 1972 in the Andhra Pradesh High Court having felt aggrieved by their exclusion from the scope of the benefit of advanced increments which accrued to them under the original orders of 4th February, 1969. The court, which comprised a single judge, in its judgment dated 17th November, 1972 allowed the Writ petition and directed that the orders of 5th September, 1972 should not be applied or implemented to the detriment of the petitioners.

The advance increments have been restored to the petitioners as a result of the judgment of the High Court but the Government have gone in an appeal to the full Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court against the decision of the single judge. The judgment of the full Bench is awaited.

Negotiations with Foreign Countries for Import of Fertilizers

3609. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has sent a procurement mission abroad to arrange for long-term concentrated Fertiliser contracts so as to be assured of a future supply;

(b) if so, the contracts made in this connection with various countries; and

(c) the quantities and the prices of fertilizers for which contracts have been entered into?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) A Fertilizer Purchase Delegation visited Europe, UK,

USA, Canada, Kuwait and Japan in August/September, 1973 to enter into contracts for immediate requirements and also explore the possibility of entering into long term contracts.

(b) and (c). Some offers for long term arrangements have been received pursuant to the discussions held by the Delegation. These are under consideration and no agreement has been concluded so far in respect of these offers. However, to meet the immediate requirements, the Delegation made some purchases, details of which are given in Statement—I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5918/73]. Besides some long-term arrangements have been entered into with East European countries through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation as detailed in Statement—II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5918/73].

Alleged Nepotism and Corruption Charges Against Engineer of Rourkela Steel Plant

3610. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the Chief Engineers of Rourkela Steel Plant was removed from service and later on posted as General Manager, Bharat Coking and Coal Limited;

(b) if so, what were the grounds for his removal from Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(c) whether Government have checked up certificates and testimonials of above Officer on which a controversy was reported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir. The Chief Engineer (Construction), of Rourkela Steel Plant has recently been transferred as General Manager, Central Coal Washeries Organisation, Dhanbad, on the same scale of pay.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At the time of interviewing him for appointment initially, the certificates relating to his qualifications were verified.

Shortage of G. I. Sheets

3611. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of G. I. sheets in North East region of the country and this shortage has hit hard the construction activities; and

(b) the steps being taken to remove the shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). There is a gap between demand and availability of Galvanised Sheet in the country. With regard to supplies to North East Region there are some transport difficulties. Constant efforts are made by the Steel Plants with the assistance of Railway Authorities to expedite supplies to the North East Region.

Soviet Assistance for Search of Mineral and Oil Resources

3612. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government sought the help and co-operation of the Soviet experts for accelerated search for minerals and oil and ground water resources and an aero-magnetic survey of the entire country; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). There was a proposal to conduct airborne mineral surveys over selected areas in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa with Soviet collaboration

but in 1971, a decision was taken to drop the same, mainly as a result of the emergence of indigenous capacity for carrying out aero-magnetic surveys. It has also been decided to make an assessment of the results of the airborne mineral surveys conducted so far before going in for more surveys of this type. The proposal to get Soviet equipment and expertise for Geological Survey of India's programme of regional geochemical surveys is under examination. There is no proposal as yet for seeking Soviet assistance for search of ground water resources in the country.

Regarding Soviet assistance for oil exploration a statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Soviet assistance to ONGC for Oil Exploration Development and Production

The history of Soviet assistance to the ONGC goes right back to the time of inception of the latter. During the intervening years, this assistance, which has been of considerable magnitude, has taken the form of extension of credits, supply of equipment, deputation of Soviet specialists, training of Indian Specialists and transfer of technology. In recent years, when the Government decided that the future activities of the ONGC should be planned out on a proper scientific and technoeconomic basis, it commissioned a feasibility study to be jointly conducted by a team of ONGC and Soviet experts, for development of hydro-carbon reserves in the public sector in the country. The Report of this Study Team was received in September, 1971, and is being implemented upon with Soviet assistance. Meetings are periodically held with the Soviet authorities to review the progress in this regard and the last such meeting took place in Moscow between October 16-19, 1973, during the visit of an Indian Delegation. The main decisions that were taken during this meeting were as follows:-

(1) Soviet experts would be deputed to India in January, 1974 to assist ONGC in conducting the Basin Studies;

(2) In the matter of equipment, the ONGC would *inter-alia* purchase three drilling rigs of 2000 metres drilling capacity from the USSR. A Contract worth Rs. 148.62 lakhs was also signed between ONGC and V/O Technoexport at Moscow during the visit of the Indian Delegation, for import of other items of equipment, spares etc. from the USSR.

(3) The ONGC presented its long-term requirements for the period 1975-78 for various types of equipment from the USSR and it was decided that the Soviet side would study these and for the items which are needed in 1975, it was to present a draft contract to the ONGC in the first quarter of 1974.

(4) The terms of the 4 existing Russian experts were extended and proposals for deputation of additional Russian Experts were presented to the Soviet side. The latter agreed in principle to depute these and it was agreed that a draft contract would be presented to the ONGC in December 1973.

(5) In response to a request from the ONGC, the Soviet side agreed in principle to receive the ONGC's technicians in certain disciplines for on-the-job training and a draft contract was to be submitted by it to the ONGC in January 1974.

(6) In order to enable ONGC to get over its problems connected with wax deposits in the Production tubings, the Soviet side agreed in principle, to deliver certain quantities of enamel-coated tubings for trial by ONGC.

Committee for Transportation and distribution of Coal to Steel Plants

3613. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-powered Committee headed by the Deputy Minister of Steel and Mines was recently appointed to co-ordinate the transportation and distribution of coal to the steel plants;

(b) whether the Committee has finalised its report; and

(c) the salient features of the recommendations and observations made by the Committee and whether a copy of the Report would be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). A High Level Standing Committee headed by Deputy Minister of Steel and Mines was constituted in August, 1973 to look into the problems of coal transportation and distribution and to make recommendations to the Government from time to time. In its two meetings held so far the Committee has made the following main recommendations:—

- (i) Increase in the availability of wagons for loading for steel plants and washeries.
- (ii) Setting up of Joint Monitoring Cell to ensure that the difficulties faced from day to day in the movement of wagons in the mines, the washeries and the steel plants are solved as expeditiously as possible and an increased level of loading is achieved quickly and maintained.
- (iii) Steel Plants and mines to make an all out effort to reduce the detention of wagons within the steel plants, washeries and mines.
- (iv) Every effort should be made to meet the requirement of power stations, cement, railways and other major industries.
- (v) Efforts should be made to increase the production of soft coke.
- (vi) Movement of soft coke by road to destinations in West Bengal and Bihar to be encouraged.
- (vii) Increase in the wagon available for movement of various types of coke.
- (viii) Establishment of coal dumps at important locations in different States.

- (ix) Ministry of Shipping and Transport to study in depth a scheme for the transport of coal by inland waterways.
- (x) Ministry of Shipping and Transport to take steps for increasing coastal movement of coal.

Expenditure on Army deployed in States to Maintain Law and Order

3614. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to ask the State Governments to bear the expenditure of army sent to the States to maintain law and order situation; and

(b) if so, the main points of the proposal and how many States have agreed to this proposal.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation of Iron and Steel Materials to States

3615. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has revised the percentage allocations of iron and steel materials to the various States;

(b) if so, whether under the revised system there has not been any appreciable increase in the allocation of materials to Punjab; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to

(c). There is no fixed percentage basis of allocation of steel to the various States and as such, the question of revision of the percentages does not arise. Supplies of steel from the main steel plants are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee, after taking into account the end-uses for which the steel materials are required, availability in a particular quarter and the competing demands.

Statements by Defence Minister Regarding Defence of the Country

3616. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the background reasons for his recent repeated warnings to the effect that 'we have to be always alert and keep our powder dry'; and

(b) whether there are any note-worthy changes in the dispositions of Pakistan and China armies along the Western and Northern borders?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The House has been kept informed from time to time that Pakistan has raised a number of formations and units since the 1971 war. Pakistan has not only made up her deficiencies but has also augmented her armed forces. She is known to be acquiring military hardware from various countries. In these circumstances and for safeguarding our national security it is essential that our armed forces exercise constant vigilance.

(b) There are no note-worthy changes in the the dispositions of the Pakistani or Chinese armies along the Western and Northern borders.

Quantity of steel demanded by Kerala.

3617. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of steel demanded by the State Government of Kerala during the current year;

(b) the total quantity supplied so far; and

(c) the reasons for the short supply, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Nine cars and fifteen scooters have been allotted by Delhi Administration to employees other than those of Delhi Administration on grounds of urgency, health, compassion and hardship during the last five years.

Representation from United Iron and Steel Workers' Union

3619. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: SHRI S. N. MISRA:

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

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the United Iron and Steel Workers' Union regarding the corruption among the high officer of the Indian Iron and Steel Company at Burnpur;

(b) if so, the nature of allegations received; and

(c) whether the inquiry has since been instituted by Government and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). A representation was received in April, 1973 from this Union containing general allegations of corruption.

(c) The Custodian of the Company, in the course of his review of its working, has been taking such action as he deemed necessary in regard to personnel. In view of this, no separate action was considered necessary.

Russian SAM Missiles

3620. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

SHRI SHANKERRAO
SAVANT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the effective role played by Russian built SAM-6 and other SAM missiles in the West Asian

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5919].

(c) Yes, Sir.

War, Government intend to request the USSR to supply India with the latest version of these missiles; and

(b) whether SAMS are considered to be a substitute for the deep strike aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): It will not be in the public interest to disclose information on the subject.

(b) SAM is a defensive weapon whereas the deep penetration strike aircraft is an offensive weapon. One cannot therefore be a substitute for the other.

New residence for Second Secretary in Indian Mission at Stockholm

3621. SHRI N. K. SANGHI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Second Secretary in the Stockholm Mission recently changed his residence involving increased hire charges;

(b) if so, the reasons for permitting such changes; and

(c) whether Government propose to impose a ban on such changes of accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The officer had to change the house because the approved doctor of the Embassy considered the earlier residence of the officer harmful to the health of the officer's wife. This was also the view of the Karolinska Institute of Doctors.

(c) Normally changes in accommodation involving additional expenditure during the tenure of an officer are not permitted. The powers of the Mission to lease residences are clearly defined and whenever any change is warranted due to unforeseen factors, e.g. medical reasons, landlord's demands for inflated rents etc.,

prior approval of Government has to be obtained.

Mining Companies with 500 shareholders on dates of nationalisation of non-coking Coal Mines

3622. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Mining Companies - having more than five hundred shareholders on the date of nationalisation of the non-coking coal mines;

(b) which of them have filed Writs before the Courts;

(c) their subscribed share capital, paid up capital, and the market value of their shares on 1st April, 1968, 1st April, 1970, 1st April, 1972, 11th March, 1973, and 1st October, 1973; and

(d) the quantum of compensation shareholders would get as per last available break-up with Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). A total of 155 Writ Petitions have been filed by different coal companies challenging the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. The rest of the information is neither readily available nor would its disclosure be in the public interest.

Hydrographer Survey at Azhikkal Port Kerala

3624. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Hydrographic survey is now being conducted at Azhikkal port in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the facts regarding this survey?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No hydrographic survey is now being conducted at Azhikkal in Kerala by the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount allotted for roads in Ladakh during Fifth Plan

3625. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for the development and construction of roads in Ladakh during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the roads to be undertaken during this period; and

(c) whether the proposed programme will provide all villages in Ladakh with road facilities?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). It will not be in public interest to disclose detailed information regarding road communications in this sensitive area.

Agreement regarding take over of Arthur and Butler Wagon Manufacturing Unit, Muzaffarpur and Britannia's Units at Calcutta and Mokameh

3627. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between the Ministries of Railways and Heavy Industry on pricing regarding taking over of the Arthur and Butler Wagon Manufacturing Unit at Muzaffarpur (Bihar) and Britannia's two units near Calcutta and Mokameh by Government, and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b).

These is no aspect of pricing involved and, as such, there could be no question of an inter-ministerial agreement thereon.

Ban on strikes in Public Undertakings

3628. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban strikes in all the public undertakings for three years as a measure to increase production; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Government do not in general intend to impose a blanket ban on strikes.

H.M.T. Consultancy Services

3629. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars regarding the chain of agents created in foreign countries by the Hindustan Machine Tools; and

(b) whether foreign countries have also sought HMT's consultancy services in setting up machine tools industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) For the purpose of organising the sale of its products, Hindustan Machine Tools Limited have appointed agent in U.K., Holland, Denmark, West Germany, Belgium, Ceylon, Japan, South Korea, Nepal and Malaysia.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Statutory protection to Newsmen

3630. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the suggestion to give statutory protection to the newsmen;

(b) whether his Ministry have consulted the concerned Ministries on the question of providing statutory protection to the journalists; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 regulates the conditions of service of working journalists and Government propose to set up a Wage Board for them. No decision has yet been taken to constitute a Wage Board for the non-journalists.

Tractor Factory in U.P.

3631. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up the tractor factory in Pratapgarh District (U.P.) has been finalised; and

(b) if so, when the work will begin and the factory be ready?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) The intending manufacturers have submitted a plan for location of production and assembly facilities. It is under consideration of Government.

Bauxite discovered in Gujarat

3632. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether high quality bauxite has been discovered in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to utilise this bauxite by setting up an aluminium plant in Gujarat and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government of Gujarat have proposed to use the bauxite for setting up an export-oriented Aluminum Plant. The proposal is under consideration.

रोडों पर एक ट्रैक्टर कारखाने की स्थापना करना

3633. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश के रीवां डिवीजन में प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में वन सागर परियोजना द्वारा प्रदत्त विजली और अन्य सुविधाओं से एक ट्रैक्टर कारखाना स्थापित करने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दल बीर सिंह) : जी नहीं।

मारति सिमिटेंड को लॉटी कार के लिए हंजन

3634. श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मारुति लिमिटेड की आर्म्भिक योजना के अनुसार उनकी छोटी कार दो स्ट्रोक इंजन की बननी थी लेकिन अब कार चार स्ट्रोक इंजन की बनेगी ;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप इस कार का कितना मूल्य बढ़ने की संभावना है और इसके उत्पादन की तारीख कहां तक स्थापित हो जायेगी ; और

(ग) चार स्ट्रोक इंजन की हो जाने के बाद इस छोटी कार और ऐम्बेसेडर, फियट और स्टैंडर्ड कारों के बीच क्या अन्तर रहेगा ?

भारी उद्घोष मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलवीरसिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मूल्य में मामूली वृद्धि हो जाने की आशा है । उत्पादन कार्यक्रम, जो कि कार के आवृत्ति के परीक्षण के पश्चात् और उसके सङ्क पर चलने योग्य प्रभावित हो जाने पर तैयार किया जायेगा, पर इसका कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ।

(ग) सभा पटल पर रखे गये संलग्न में दी गई है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी 5920/73]

Diversion of funds earmarked for Ratnagiri Aluminium Project to Korba Aluminium Project

3635. SHRI S. L. PEJE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal from the Bharat Aluminium Company to divert the funds provided for the Ratnagiri Aluminium Project towards the Korba Aluminium Project; and

(b) the reaction of Government to this proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposals presented by India at Non-Aligned Nations Conference in Algiers

3636. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India presented some proposals at the meeting of Non-aligned Nations Conference in Algiers; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Fourth Conference of Heads of States and Governments of Non-aligned countries held at Algiers in September, 1973, adopted a General Political Declaration, an Economic Declaration and an Action Programme for Economic Cooperation. A number of resolutions on specific political and economic subjects were also adopted. These documents contain the decisions reached at the Conference and were adopted by consensus by the Conference in keeping with the traditions of non-aligned meetings.

India took an active part in the discussions and consultations for the preparation of these declarations. On the various subjects covered by them, India put forward its views as also proposals for consensus where necessary.

As the Conference documents were adopted by consensus in keeping with the spirit of non-alignment, it would not be proper to specify proposals made by individual countries which contributed to the evolution of the consensus.

Copies of the declarations and resolutions adopted by the Fourth Summit Conference are available in the Library of the House.

Manufacture of Transition Relay for Metre Gauge Diesel/Electric Locomotives by H.E.I.L.

3637. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether transition relay for metre gauge diesel/electric locomotives are now being manufactured in the country for the first time at Heavy Electricals India Limited;

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

(c) the foreign exchange savings likely by such manufacture?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This electromagnetic relay is essentially used for changing the field so that desired performance of the locomotive is obtained at various speeds. The relay also enables satisfactory operation at variable current and voltage.

(c) Foreign exchange savings will be to the tune of Rs. 50,000 during 1973-74.

Sponge Iron Plants

3638. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether the State Sector Enterprises are to set up sponge iron plants; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to help them financially and, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):

(a) Letters of Intent have been granted to the State Industrial Development Corporations of Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Haryana, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat for setting up sponge iron plants.

(b) There is no special scheme for financial assistance for these projects.

Employment of Service Officers in Central Government, State Governments, Public/Private Sectors

3639. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the up to date number of service officers given employment in Central Government, State Governments, Public Sector and Private Sector; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to provide jobs for the remaining jobless service officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Since 1956, 1,362 regular retired service officers and since 1967, 1,118 released Emergency Commissioned Officers and 136 released Short Service Commissioned Officers have been found employment. Reservations extending from 20 per cent to 27 per cent have been made for released Emergency Commissioned Officers and Short Service Commissioned Officers in various class I and class II posts under the Central Government. Similarly, most of the State Governments have also reserved a certain percentage of class I and class II posts under them for Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers. In the context of the general situation of un-employment in the country, the scope for providing direct employment to all retired or released service officers is somewhat limited. More emphasis is therefore being laid on schemes of self-employment. A number of training courses for re-orientation of ex-service

officers have been arranged to improve their chances of self-employment.

Survey of Establishments around Barauni Oil Refinery by P.P.F.C., Patna

3640. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any extensive survey has been conducted by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Patna in the establishments situated around Barauni Oil Refinery in the district of Begusarai;

(b) if so, what are the establishments covered and under what schedule head; and

(c) how many such establishments have been enlisted in the Infant and Marginal Registers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Non-payment of minimum wages to Mica-Miners in Jhumritilaiya, District Hazaribagh

3641. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the mica-miners in Jhumritilaiya in the District of Hazaribagh are not getting the minimum wages as stipulated in the Minimum Wages Act; and

(b) whether the enforcement of the law by the Regional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad is very remote and Enforcement Officers are not carrying out inspections strictly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) According to

information received from the field officers, the mica miners are paid more than the prescribed minimum rates.

(b) The office of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) is located at Dhanbad, but a Labour Enforcement Officer is posted at Kodarma in the heart of mica mines, for the purpose of inspections and enforcement.

Enforcement of Safety Measures by Mines at Jhumritilaiya, Ramgarh and Asansol

3642. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Directors of Mines at Jhumritilaiya, Ramgarh and Asansol are not strictly enforcing the Indian Mining Act inasmuch as adequate safety measures are not adopted in the mines;

(b) whether several accidents have taken place in these mines; and

(c) whether the owners have escaped even from the liability of paying compensation to the nominees of the deceased?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) The Director General of Mines Safety has reported that the allegation that the Directors of Mines Safety at Jhumritilaiya, Ramgarh and Asansol are not strictly enforcing the Mines Act is incorrect. The Jurisdiction of Director of Mines Safety, South-Eastern Zone with head-quarters at Ranchi covers Jhumritilaiya and Ramgarh and that of the Director of Mines Safety, Eastern Zone with head-quarters at Sitarampur covers Asansol.

(b) The number of fatal accidents in all mines in the South Eastern Zone are 40, 38 and 41, in 1971, 1972 and 1973 till date respectively. Similar figures for the Eastern Zone are 47, 55 and 43.

(c) Compensation is payable by the managements under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the administration of which falls within the State sphere.

Strike by Employees of M/s. Bokaro Steel Limited

3643. SHRI R. P. YADAV:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of M/s. Bokaro Steel Limited, P.O. Bokaro, Dhanbad were on strike and if so, the demands of the employees and the Unions;

(b) whether all the Unions are recognised and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the loss due to the strike and the steps taken to end the strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to available information, the workers of Bokaro Steel Limited had gone on strike from November 8 in support of their demands concerning conveyance allowance, production bonus, etc. The strike is reported to have been called off on November, 16, 1973 following a settlement at the intervention of the State Industrial Relations Machinery.

सशस्त्र कर्मचारियों के प्रश्नक्षण हेतु
अनुबाद और उस के जांच कार्य के लिए
मंजूर किए गए कर्मचारी

3644. डा० सक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) मेनप्रलों, संदर्भ पुस्तकों/सैनिक
प्रकाशनों तथा प्रशिक्षण सम्बन्धी अन्य प्रकार

के साहित्य के अनुबाद और उसके जांच-कार्य के लिए (प्रथम श्रेणी से तृतीय श्रेणी तक) कितने पद मंजूर किये गये हैं और उन पदों पर वास्तव में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या इस कार्य के लिए अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता है, और यदि हाँ, तो कितने कर्मचारियों (प्रथम श्रेणी से तृतीय श्रेणी तक) की ; और

(ग) गृह मंत्रालय से स्पष्ट निर्देशों के बावजूद इन संगठनों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Cultural Exchanges with China and Pakistan

3645. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have some Cultural Exchanges with China before entering into full diplomatic exchanges; and

(b) whether some cultural exchanges are anticipated with Pakistan also in pursuance of Simla Spirit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) India and China continue to maintain diplomatic relations with each other, though at the level of Charge d' Affairs Cultural exchanges are not necessarily

linked with diplomatic relations but they require mutual agreement. Government are in favour of increased contacts in the fields of culture and sports. We sent a Table Tennis Team to China to participate in the Afro-Asian Invitational Tournament held in Peking in October-November 1971, while another such team participated in Asia-Africa-Latin America Friendship Invitational Tournament held in Peking in August 1973. We invited a Chinese Table Tennis Team to visit India but there has been no response to this invitation so far.

(b) Cultural exchanges with Pakistan were envisaged in the Simla Agreement. These exchanges were to be part of normalisation measures which were to be implemented by the two countries "step by step".

Pakistan has not so far responded positively to initiatives which were taken by us to discuss normalisation measures as provided in the Simla Agreement. Pakistan's plea is that implementation of these items will have to await the repatriation of the POWs and civilian internees from India to Pakistan. If Pakistan sincerely desires normalisation of relations with India, cultural exchanges between the two countries can easily be resumed in terms of the Simla Agreement.

Production in Rourkela Steel Plant

3646. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the additional measures Government consider necessary to boost production in Rourkela Steel Plant in view of continuous unrest among employees; and

(b) whether Government propose to bring in some more deputationists from Orissa Government to the steel plant at Rourkela to establish better relation with State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):

(a) While there have been some industrial relation problem there is no continuous unrest among the employees. As far as encouragement to employees to step up production is concerned, the management of Rourkela Steel Plant and the recognised union consult with each other from time to time to consider steps that are essential for strengthening employee's involvement in production and betterment of industrial relations. Production incentive schemes have been worked out by the Steel Plant management together with the recognised union.

(b) No, Sir.

अरब-इजरायल सेना द्वारा प्रयुक्त

शस्त्र

3647. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री पी० नरसिंहा रेडी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह वराने की गृहा करेंगे कि :

(क) इजराइल और अरब देशों के बीच अभी हाल में हुए पश्चिम एशियाई युद्ध में कौन-कौन से अर्ति आधुनिक शस्त्र प्रयोग में लाए गए थे ;

(ख) क्या वे शस्त्र भारत के पास हैं ;
और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या भारत सरकार का विचार देश में ही कारखानों को स्थापित करके उन शस्त्रों को बनाने का है अथवा उन्हें बाहर से मंगाने का है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, मिराज-3 विमान की सुधरी हुई किट्स के अतिरिक्त इजराइल द्वारा उपयोग किए गए अति आधुनिकतम शस्त्रों में 'मावरिक' वायु से भूमि पर टी वी गाइडिंग टेक्नीकल प्रक्रियास्त्र तथा 'वल्लेज' वायु से भूमि गाइडिंग वम थे । अरब देशों ने 'स्ट्रेजा' (ग्रंथ ए-7) भूमि से वायु में गाइडिंग प्रक्रियास्त्र और 'सेग-6' भूमि से वायु में गाइडिंग प्रक्रियास्त्र तथा भागर/भागर टैक मेरी प्रक्रियास्त्र उपयोग किए हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). हमारी सशस्त्र भेनाओं की शस्त्र प्रणाली हमारी निजी तथा विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं के संदर्भ में निर्धित की गई है । तथापि, विभिन्न देशों में, विभिन्न संघर्षों में उपयोग किए गए शस्त्रों, सामरिकी श्रादि का मूल्यांकन करना एक सामान्य कार्य है ताकि अपनी रक्षा के लिए उनसे शिक्षा ली जा सके । हाल ही के अरब इजराइल युद्ध के बारे में भी इसी प्रकार का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है ।

Principles of India's support to Arab Countries

3648. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister, while addressing a 'Kisan Mela' in Khera in Aligarh District, U.P. on the 20th October, 1973 said that India's support to Arab was based in principles;

(b) if so, the broad features of the principles, which apparently prompted the Prime Minister to reiterate India's total sympathies with the Arab World; and

(c) the instances and specific events, in which the Arab countries supported India and Indian cases and the causes therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As was made clear by the Prime Minister in the same speech, the principle involved is that of the non-admissibility of the acquisition of territory by force.

(c) Arab countries have supported India and the Indian standpoint on a number of issues. However, Government of India do not consider it necessary to draw up balance sheets of acts of mutual support between India and each of the Arab countries.

रक्सोल (बिहार) में भूतपूर्व रेजिडेंट दफ्तर का उपयोग

3649. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या विवेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व चम्पारन (बिहार) में रक्सोल स्थित भूतपूर्व रेजिडेंट दफ्तर का उपयोग किसी भी कार्य के लिए नहीं हो रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उस दफ्तर और इसके साथ वाले बाग को किसी अच्छे उपयोग में लाने का है?

विवेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). रक्सोल स्थित पूर्व रेजिडेंट कार्यालय का इस्तेमाल अब भारतीय

राजदूतावाम काठमान्डू और भारतीय सहयोग मिशन के कर्मचारियों तथा नेपाल में विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों द्वारा मार्ग आराम घर के रूप में किया जाता है। बाग के फल वाले पेड़ों से आमतन 1000 रुपये सालाना की आमदानी होती है। स आराम घर की भूमि का एक भाग गत वर्ष केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क और भू-सीमा शुल्क विभाग को कार्यालय तथा आवास बनाने के लिए देया गया था। इस स्थान पर अन्य का लिय और भवन बनाने के लिए भी सरकार विचार कर रही है।

चम्पारन, बिहार में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थियों को भूमि का स्वामित्वाधिकार

3650. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के चम्पारन (बिहार) में पुनः बसाये गये शरणार्थियों को अलाट की गई भूमि के स्वामित्वाधिकार पर विचार नहीं किए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या इन अधिकारों के अभाव में उन्हें अपनी भूमि के विज्ञाल हेतु सरकारी और गैर सरकारी स्रोतों से ऋण नहीं मिल सकते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उन्हे अलाट की गई भूमि पर स्वामित्वाधिकार देगी?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपसंचारी (श्री जी० बैंकटस्वामी) : (क) भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए शरणार्थियों को, जिन्हें बिहार तथा अन्य राज्यों में बसाया गया है, एलाट की गई भूमि के मूल्य को

प्रत्येक व्यक्तिगत परिवार के मामले में ऋण के रूप में माना गया है और वे ऋण तथा उस पर आए ब्याज का भुगतान करने के पश्चात् भूमि के स्वामी बन सकते हैं। तब तक भूमि सरकार के पास बन्धक रहती है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) उपरोक्त (क) में वर्णित स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Production of Ingots at Durgapur Steel Plant

3651. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of ingots during the year 1972-73 at the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) and (c). The possibility of expanding expansion of the Plant's present capacity for ingot production in the near future; and

(c) if so, the extent to which it is likely to be expanded?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):

(a) 7,22,777 tonnes.

(b) and (c) The possibility of expansion of the capacity of the plant is under examination.

Tractor manufacturing units

3652. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tractor manufacturing units in the public and the private sector in the country at present and the total annual production thereof; and

(b) the number of tractor units likely to be set up in the next three years and their location and the estimated production likely to increase as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) At present seven tractor manufacturing units are in production, of which one is in the Public Sector. The total production was 20,802 in the year 1972-73 and 12,062 in the year 1973-74 (April to October, 1973).

(b) Six more units are likely to come into production during the next three years. Two of these will be located in Maharashtra, two in the Punjab and one each in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. When all these units go into production, the total production is likely to exceed 50,000 tractors per annum.

Supreme Court Judge as Chairman of Wage Board for Journalists

3653. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.F.W.J. had urged for the appointment of a Supreme Court Judge as Chairman of the proposed wage board for journalists; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes.

(b) The suggestion is receiving consideration.

Memorandum from Burn Sramik Union Howrah

3654. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum on the 20th Septem-

ber, 1973 from the Burn Sramik Union Howrah;

(b) if so, the main points of the Memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) to (c). A Bill has since been introduced to take over management.

Confirmation of economy/statistical investigators in Ministry of Labour

3655. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Junior/Senior Economic/Statistical Investigators working in the Ministry including attached offices as on the 31st October, 1973;

(b) the number of those are declared permanent;

(c) whether there is any immediate proposal to declare more persons as permanent; and

(d) if so, the period by which final decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Representation from Computer in Labour Bureau

3656. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from the Computer in the Labour Bureau regarding discrimination

meted out to them in promotion to the post of Investigator Grade II;

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

(c) whether large number of promotions have been effected from clerical cadre to technical cadre much in contravention of the provisions and spirit of the Recruitment Rules; and

(d) if so, whether Government are considering the whole question and rationalising the Recruitment Rules to avoid frustration in the technical cadre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, from the Technical Staff Association, Labour Bureau, Simla.

(b) The main point in the representation is that the non-graduate Computers who are not at present eligible for promotion to the post of Investigator Grade II in accordance with the existing Recruitment Rules, should also be made eligible for promotion to this post. The matter is being looked into.

(c) No.

(d) The representation submitted by the Technical Staff Association is being looked into.

Memorandum received from Ichapur Ordnance Factory Mazdoor Union regarding Viewers Grade 'B'

3657. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received any memorandum from the Ichapur Ordnance Factory's Mazdoor Union about the delay in pay fixation of 21 Viewers grade 'B' of Metal and Steel factory, Ichapur;

(b) if so, a gist thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In their Memorandum dated 2nd August, 1973 the Union have requested for early fixation of pay of 21 Viewers Grade (B) on their re-designation/promotion as Examiners.

(c) The matter has been taken up by the DGOF with the concerned Accounts Authorities and is expected to be decided shortly.

Payment of Arrears of Workers of Gowrepore Containers and Closures Ltd., Naihati

3658. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrears due to the workmen of Gowrepore Containers and Closures Limited (Naihati, 24 Parganas) which was taken over by Government, have not been paid so far;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite the payments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) It is understood from the Government of West Bengal that after take over of the Gowrepore Containers and Closures Ltd. by the Government of India on the 29th November, 1972, all the legal dues of the workers since that date have been paid.

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

Report of Committee on Fixation of Wages of Dock Workers under Calcutta Labour Board

3659. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Report of the N. N. Chatterjee Committee to enquire into the wage fixation of certain categories of Dock workers registered under the Calcutta labour Board;

(b) if so, the salient points of the Report; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5921/73].

Value of Assets left over in Uganda by Indian Nationals

3660. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations have since taken place with Government of Uganda in regard to the disposal of assets left over by the Indian Nationals;

(b) if so, the total value of the assets as claimed by the Indian Nationals and those accepted by Government of Uganda; and

(c) the nature of decision taken as a result of the above discussion and by what time the disposal of the assets is likely to take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (c). As the House is aware, the Government are in constant touch with the Uganda authorities for evaluation and payment of fair and equitable compensation for the assets left behind by Indian nationals. The Government of Uganda have given general assurances against confiscation but have not yet enunciated their policy regarding compensation. The

Uganda Government have informed us that a Committee to go into the evaluation of the assets has been appointed and that they would invite a high-level team of officials from India. No invitation has yet arrived, though our High Commissioner in Kampala is in touch with the Uganda Government.

(b). Some claims have been preferred directly to the Uganda authorities, others have also been registered with our High Commission and some others may still be outstanding for which requests over radio and news media have been made for their earliest submission. It would, therefore, not be helpful or realistic to give any firm figures at this stage of their total value.

Living Conditions of Refugees from Sind

3661. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Ministry of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refugees who had crossed over to the Indian side during the Indo-Pak conflict from Sind are leading a very difficult life in open weather and are not given adequate ration; and

(b) if so, the quantum of ration being given to these refugees and the reasons for not keeping them under properly covered tents or hutments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a). No, Sir.

(b) The quantum of rations and other relief assistance given to these persons is as indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5922/73]. They are being given adequate rations. The question of inadequate shelter does not arise as in Rajasthan a subsidy of Rs. 100 per family was sanctioned for the construction of their jhompas, and in Gujarat the grass huts for these refugees were got covered with tarpaulins during the rainy season.

Memorandum from Chipping and Painting Workers of Calcutta Port

3662. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any memorandum from the chipping and painting workers of Calcutta Port;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). In December, 1972, an industrial dispute was raised on behalf of the Chipping, Painting and Boiler Cleaning workers and their Tindals, Serangs and ex-supervisory staff employed under the Chief Mechanical Engineer and Marine Department of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, Calcutta in respect of the following demands:—

- (1) Employment of Chipping and Painting workers on monthly basis;
- (2) Roster off day with pay;
- (3) Payment of wages as per the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers;
- (4) Kachra and Gear Allowance;
- (5) Applicability of Employees Provident Fund Scheme to workers;
- (6) Hospital facilities;
- (7) Grant of earned, sick and casual leave;
- (8) Gratuity as per Gratuity Rules;
- (9) Fixed weekly off with pay;
- (10) Minimum guaranteed wages at 20 days a month.

The dispute was taken by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta in conciliation which ended in failure. While the Failure of Conciliation Report was being examined, 296 casual chipping.

painting pool workers of Calcutta Port went on strike with effect from 24th March, 1973. The strike was called off following a bipartite settlement arrived at between the Calcutta Port Commissioners and Dock Shramik Association (CITU) on 1st June, 1973. However, no agreement could be arrived at regarding increments in the scales of pay, higher scale of pay of Tindals and facilities of provident fund or pension.

2. Memoranda were received on behalf of the Chipping and Painting workers of Calcutta Port Commissioners for referring the above-mentioned outstanding demands for adjudication. On receipt of the memorandum on 12th June, 1973, the matter was taken up with the Port authorities. As a result mutual discussions were held between the Port authorities and the Union concerned. The matter is still under the consideration of the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

Allegations against Officials of Ordnance Depot Alipore, Calcutta

3663. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer the reply given to Starred Question No. 414 on the 23rd August, 1973, regarding the allegations levelled against Officers of Ordnance Depot Alipore, Calcutta and to state:

- (a) whether the inquiry has been completed; and
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The inquiry into the allegations has not yet been completed.

Employment of Welfare Officers in Plantations by State Governments

3664. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3978 on the 23rd August, 1973 regarding employment of Welfare Officers in plantations by State Governments and state:

(a) whether Central Government have taken the decision about framing of rules for guidance of the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a). Not yet.

(b). Does not arise.

Pelletisation Scheme of Bailala Mines

3665. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pelletisation Scheme of Bailadila mines has been finalised, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the total amount paid to M/s. Dastur & Co. for preparing the techno-economic feasibility report on the above Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a). Studies regarding the pelletisation of the Bailadila iron ore fines including the method of transportation are in progress.

(b). Rs. 1.10 lakhs.

Pelletisation Scheme of Dorimalai Mines

3666. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pelletisation Scheme of Dorimalai mines has been finalised, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the total amount paid to M/s. Dastur & Company for preparing the techno-economic feasibility report for the above Scheme and the amount spent on up-dating the report by the National Mineral Development Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a). No. Sir. The Scheme is now being processed for an investment decision by the Public Investment Board.

(b). Rs. 1.10 lakhs. The Report was up-dated by the National Mineral Development Corporation with its own engineering staff. Separate record of expenditure on this account is not available.

Expansion of Kiriburu Mine

3667. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) when the scheme for expansion and modification of the Kiriburu mine for supply of ore to Bokaro Steel Plant was approved by Government and the date when its execution commenced;

(b) whether the first line of the plant has been completed; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the consultants who were associated with the scheme for the expansion and modification of the said mines and the total amount paid to them so far; and

(d) whether the entire plant will be ready and start working by January, 1974; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a). Approval of the Government to the expansion and modification of the Kiriburu iron ore mine was accorded in August, 1969. The execution of the work on the project however, commenced in June, 1970, after Government had accorded sanction to the appointment of Consultants for the project on 29th May, 1970.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c). M/s. W. S. Atkins Ltd., Calcutta, in association with M/s. Nittetsu Mining Consultants of Japan, are the consultants for the project. The amount paid, to the Consultants, so far is Rs. 21.82 lakhs approximately.

(d). No, Sir. The main reason for the delay in the completion of the plant is delay in the supply of the mobile equipment by the H.E.C. Ranchi.

Progress of Bailadila Iron Ore Project

Deposit No. 5 (M.P.)

3668. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the execution of Bailadila iron ore project Deposit No. 5 (M.P.);

(b) the name of the consultants associated with the project and the total amount paid so far;

(c) whether erection work in the said project has commenced; and

(d) the progress made in driving the tunnel through which the conveyor system of the project will pass and when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Progress upto the end of September, 1973 on various items is given below:—

1. Civil & Structural works Between including Town Ships , roads and water supply 50%—60%
2. I.I. T. Power Distribution 60%

3. Procurement and Erection of equipment

(i) Mining equipment	80%
(ii) Ore dressing and loading equipment	25%

4. Tunnelling 71%

(b) The prime consultants for the ore processing plant are M/s National Industrial Development Corporation and the foreign consultants are M/s Nittetsu Mining Consultants of Japan. Amount paid so far to National Industrial Development Corporation is about Rs. 67 lakhs.

(c) Structural erection work has already commenced. Equipment erection is likely to start from February, 1974.

(d) Upto end of November, 1973, about 1600 metres out of a total of 2025 metres of the tunnel boring involved had been completed. The entire length is expected to be completed by second quarter of 1974.

Cumulative Loss to H.S.L.

3669. SHRI E. V. VIKIE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total cumulative loss so far sustained by the Hindustan Steel Limited;

(b) whether it is proposed to reconstruct the capital structure of the Hindustan Steel Limited and its units; and

(c) if so, the financial implications thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) As on 31st March, 1973, the cumulative loss of Hindustan Steel Limited was Rs. 250.83 crores; after making full provision for depreciation.

(b) and (c). The question of restructuring Hindustan Steel Limited is under consideration.

Heavy Industries in Andhra Pradesh

3670. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of industries situated in Andhra Pradesh which come under his department as at present, district-wise; and

(b) the investment, production capacity and the employment potential of the respective units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement containing the information readily available in the Ministry is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5923/73].

Mine workers thrown out of employment in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh

3671. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of mine workers have been thrown out of jobs in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government are contemplating to provide employment for them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Diversification Programme of Bharat Gold Mines

3672. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Gold Mines has started its diversification programme; and

(b) if so, the nature of works undertaken under this programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposed diversification programme includes:—

(i) a Contract Division to undertake the contract work relating to installation of mining equipment and machinery, shaft sinking etc. A beginning has already been made in this direction and Bharat Gold Mines Ltd, are executing shaft sinking contracts at Khetri mines of the Hindustan Copper Limited.

(ii) a Manufacturing Division which fabricates lighter range of machinery and equipment and undertakes repairs thereof at the existing mechanical and electrical workshops and supplies equipment to public sector undertakings and private parties. Already some equipment have been supplied to the Hindustan Copper Limited, Hindustan Zinc Limited, and Chitradurga Copper Limited.

(iii) Mining Activities outside Kolar Gold Fields: Work has already started in Ramagir Gold Mines, Andhra Pradesh, and exploration work is proposed to be started at Mamandur, Tamil Nadu, (Multi-metal deposit). Investigations for graphite are also being carried out in and around Kolar Gold Mines. Attempts are also being made to re-open some of the abandoned Gold Mines in and around Kolar.

(iv) Consultancy Division is being organised with a view to advise public sector undertakings/ private parties on various problems in the field of deep underground mining.

Ferrous Scrap based Electric Arc Furnaces

3673. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

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

(a) whether Government had decided to freeze with immediate effect the capacity in the de-licensed sector of ferrous scrap-based electric arc furnaces, steel re-rolling units and steel wire drawing units; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Government have issued orders on 31st October, 1973 excluding:

- (i) all qualities of steel manufactured from electric furnaces based on scrap;
- (ii) wires of mild steel, special steel and alloy steel—coated and uncoated; and
- (iii) re-rolling of steel

from the purview of the Liberalised Industrial Licensing—making it obligatory to obtain industrial licences before setting up units for the above-mentioned items of manufacture;

Even for the electric furnace units set up/being set up, adequate quantities of ferrous scrap may not be easily available. Further, there is shortage of power in most of the States. Hence, it has been considered necessary to regulate the growth of this industry in keeping with the availability of essential inputs such as ferrous scrap, electric power, refractories and graphite electrodes. As for wire withdrawing units and steel re-rolling mills, considerable capacity has already been created and it has, therefore, been decided to regulate the further growth of these industries on the basis of demand forecasts, capacity already created, and availability of raw materials.

Expansion of Naval Plans for Self-reliance

3674. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of the Government of India to review expansion of naval plans; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the need for self-sufficiency and self-reliance would be met for the naval forces during the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Naval Plans are kept under constant review and are up-dated as necessary. It is the policy of the Government to achieve maximum self-reliance in respect of defence requirements, within the constraints of the available resources/industrial base in the country. A number of types of naval vessels, including the highly sophisticated Leander Frigates are being built in India. The Hon'ble Members would appreciate that it will not be in public interest to disclose further information in the matter.

Import of Steel on Barter System

3675. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed import of steel from foreign countries will be on a barter system or against cash payment;

(b) the projects for which the steel will be utilized; and

(c) the quantity of the steel to be supplied to Rajasthan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Import of Steel at present is on cash basis and there is no barter arrangement.

Imported steel is supplied against release orders issued by Chief Controller of Imports and Exports under Import Trade Control Policy for actual users and Registered Exporters and is not specifically earmarked for any project or State. In the case of a few categories, actual users are given import licences in terms of the Import Trade Control Policy for direct imports.

Coal Shortage in Punjab

3676. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that there has been an acute shortage of coal in Punjab;

(b) if so, whether Punjab Government have been representing for the supply of adequate quantities of coal to meet the State's requirements; and

(c) if so, Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). There have been reports of shortage of coal in many parts of the country, including Punjab. The Punjab Government had also been expressing difficulties regarding the availability of slack coal to brick kilns in that State. Inspite of the fact that low priority consumers like the brick kilns industry have had to face shortage of coal in the recent months all over the country, the Coal Mines Authority Ltd., in co-ordination with the Ministry of Railways, is making efforts to increase supply of coal for the brick kilns in the State of Punjab.

Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant in Andhra Pradesh

3677. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a low-temperature carbonisation plant based on Singareni coal for 12572 LS—4.

the production of domestic fuel (soft coke), is proposed to be set up at Ramakrishnapur in Adilabad District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved the proposal; and

(c) if so, the time by which production will commence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Production is likely to commence within about 30 months.

Production of Iron Ore

3678. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the current annual production of iron ore;

(b) whether India's iron ore export is likely to register soon a sharp rise; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The current production of iron ore has been as under:

1972	— 35.2 million tonnes
1973	— 25.6 million tonnes

(January—Sept. estimated)

(b) and (c). Exports of iron ore from India are estimated to reach during 1973-74 and 1974-75 about 23.5 million tonnes and 27.0 million tonnes respectively.

Linking of Wages and Profits with Productivity

3679. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to link wages and profits with productivity is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal at present.

New Coal Deposits

3680. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether large coal deposits have been found during the recent survey conducted by the Geological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the locations where these deposits have been found during the last one year; and

(c) the time by which their exploitation is likely to commence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reserves of 874 million tonnes of coal in Rajmahal coal field, Bihar and 34 million tonnes of coal in Pathakhera coal field of Madhya Pradesh respectively have been estimated by the Geological Survey of India during the last one year. The coal from both the above localities is generally of inferior grade.

(c) Pathakera coalfield is already under exploitation. During the Fifth Plan, the production will be increased further. No definite project has been formulated for Rajmahal coalfield so far, but the exploitation of this field will be commenced soon after adequate detailed geological data become available. This is a new coalfield. Its development will involve major Railway line construction.

Converting of Jabalpur Ordnance Depot into a Public Sector Firm

3681. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
SHRI PILOO MODY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convert the Jabalpur Ordnance Depot into a public sector firm to produce, in collaboration with a West German Company, heavy motor vehicles;

(b) if so, the total outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present with reasons for taking the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Honourable Member has in mind the Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur and not Jabalpur Ordnance Depot.

Government have under consideration a scheme for expanding the capacity of Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur for meeting increased requirements of higher pay-load vehicles during the Fifth Plan. A feasibility study has been commissioned for this purpose. A decision will be taken in due course after examining all aspects of the matter.

Facilities offered by Directorate of Resettlement to War Widows for Self-reliance

3682. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of war widows during the 1971 War who have availed of the facilities offered by the Directorate of Resettlement to make the war widows self-reliant and benefited from the same; and

(b) how far it has helped them to settle in life and make their both ends meet?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b) There are 2570 war widows of 1971 conflict. Liberalised pensionary benefits were announced immediately after the 1971 conflict as a measure of rehabilitation of war widows. These benefits are by themselves expected to make war widows self-reliant. In addition, free educational concessions upto 1st degree level has been extended to children of these war widows. 1,396 children have been benefited by these concessions. Further, 251 war widows of 1971 operation have been allotted agencies of Indian Oil Corporation and 36 war widows have been given training in tailoring, cutting, stitching and embroidery as a measure of self-employment.

Visit by Mr. Leonid Brezhnev to New Delhi

3683. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Leonid Brezhnev paid an official friendly visit to New Delhi towards the end of November, 1973;

(b) if so, the matters relating to Indo-Soviet relations in different fields discussed during his visit; and

(c) the conclusions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions covered a wide range of subjects concerning Indo-Soviet bilateral relations and perspectives of their further all-round development as well as topical international problems of common interest. However, such discussions are necessarily of a confidential nature and it is not customary for Government to disclose details thereof.

(c) The outcome of the discussions are reflected in the following documents which have been placed on the Table of the House on November 30, 1973:—

(i) Joint Indo-Soviet Declaration.

(ii) Agreement on further development of Economic and Trade Cooperation between India and USSR.

(iii) Consular Convention between the Government of India and the Government of the USSR.

(iv) Agreement on Cooperation between the Planning Commission of India and the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

Property Claims filed by Indian Nationals Repatriated from Uganda

3684. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of property claims filed by the Indian nationals who had to leave Uganda following the decree in August 1972, upto November 30, 1973, the last date for the claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Indian nationals were required to submit declarations of their assets and liabilities in Uganda in the prescribed forms before leaving the country. As the declarations were submitted directly to the Uganda authorities, their number is not known. However, on the basis of information furnished by the departing Indian nationals, our High Commission in Kampala has prepared a register of claims.

In order to ensure that this register is complete in all respects, our High Commission has been advising the eligible Indian nationals through the press, radio and letters to prefer their claims if not already done or supply any missing particulars. The number of claims registered with the High Commission so far is 1340.

रेलवे माल डिव्हॉ की कमी के कारण
उड़ीसा की लोह की खानों में कार्य
बन्द होना

3685. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रेल माल डिव्हॉ की कमी के कारण हाल में उड़ीसा की लोह की खानों में काम करने वाले माल हाजार मजदूरों को काम बन्द कर देना पड़ा; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस नम्बरधी में क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है?

भ्रम भंडालय में उपमंडी (श्री बाल मोहिन्द बर्मा): (क) और (ब). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और लोक सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

बिहार में स्कूटर कारखाना

3686. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या भारती उच्चोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में स्कूटर कारखाना नगाने की अनुमति दे दी है;

(ब) यदि हां, तो कारखाना कहां नथा किसकी ओर नगाया जाएगा तथा उत्तमतम्बन्धी रूप बाने क्या है; और

(ग) स्कूटर का उत्पादन कब तक प्रारम्भ होगा?

भारती उच्चोग भंडालय में उप-मंडी (श्री दस्तबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). स्कूटरों का निर्माण करने के लिए बिहार राज्य में एक नया आंतर्देशीक उपकरण स्थापित करने हेतु मेसर्स हथवा आटोमोबाइल्स लिमिटेड, प्रता को एक आशय पत्र दिया गया है। परियोजना को पट्टा में स्थापित करने का विचार है और धमता प्रति वर्ष 24,000 स्कूटर बनाई रख है। भ्रम, भारत तथा मणीनगर पर 168 लाख रुपये के निवेश का प्रस्ताव है और बताया गया है कि इसमें लगभग 645 व्यक्तियां को रोजगार मिलेगा। इस अवध्या में पहले ही यह ठीक-ठीक बता सकता है कि उत्पादन कब प्रारम्भ होगा।

Low output of Minerals

3687. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether a low output was registered in case of minerals during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how far this has affected the export of mica?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statement-I showing the mineral production during 1970, 1971 and 1972 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5924/73]. Out

of the 19 minerals, production of 12 recorded an increase in the year 1971 as compared to 1970. In case of Apatite, Chromite, Coal, Magnesite, Kyanite, Mica and Zinc concentrates, which have shown decline in production, the reasons mineralwise are given in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5924/73]. During 1972, the production of minerals recorded an increase, except in the case of Gold, Magnesite, Manganese Ore, Mica and decline are given in Statement-III laid Phosphorite and the reasons for their decline are given in Statement III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5924/73].

(c) The value of export of mica and mica products has registered an increase from Rs. 17.16 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 19.83 crores in 1972-73.

Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

3688. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel has sent proposals to Government for the expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the expenditure involved and the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reorganisation of Coal Mines

3689. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the salient features of the proposed scheme for the reorganisation and reconstruction of the taken-over coal mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): The fol-

lowing are the salient features of the proposed scheme for the reorganisation and reconstruction of the taken-over coal mines:—

- (i) Amalgamation/reorganisation of the small units into bigger units to increase the production potential from existing working;
- (ii) Preparation of feasibility/project reports for new mines and expansion schemes;
- (iii) Application of improved methods and techniques in the existing mines and timely procurement of plant and equipment;
- (iv) Prospecting the areas adjacent to the working mines and detailed prospecting of the virgin areas;
- (v) Training of existing personnel for more skilled jobs;
- (vi) Realistic assessment and initiating action for timely procurement of critical stores; and
- (vii) Proper coordination of the reorganisation programme with programme of expansion of railway facilities and capacity.

Recruitment of Defence Personnel State-wise on basis of Population

3690. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8970 dated 3rd May, 1973 regarding defence personnel State-wise on basis of population and state:

(a) whether the proposal for re-organising the policy of recruitment of defence personnel in order to give coverage of recruitment in the areas in which it is now sparse has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Polish Machinery for Nationalised Coal Industry

3691. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that one Shri SAILA BOSE, a former employee of C. C. Weakfield and Company Limited has floated a company called "Tvipati Traders" in collaboration with another gentleman;

(b) whether the Company has been or is being allowed to import Polish machinery for the nationalised coal industry through Kapex, the Polish nationalised exporters; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof, including names and particulars of the partners of the said Company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rise and fall in Steel Production

3692. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel production in the country has fallen by 40 per cent below the total rated capacity;

(b) if so, the quantity and percentage of increase or decrease of production in each steel plant, year-wise, during the last two years; and

(c) the factors responsible for increase or decrease of production in each plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The aggregate production from the five main producers (Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants and TISCO and IISCO) during the period, April-October, 1973, represented 64.7 per cent of total rated

capacity in terms of ingot steel and 62.5 per cent in terms of saleable steel.

(b) The statement laid on the Table of the House indicates the production of ingot steel and saleable steel in each of the integrated steel plants of Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela TISCO and IISCO during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 and the percentage increase/decrease in production in 1971-72 as compared to production in 1970-71 and in 1972-73 as compared to that in 1971-72. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5925/73].

(c) The decline in production in the Rourkela Steel Plant in 1971-72 was mainly due to the collapse of the roof structure of the L.D. Section of the Steel Melting Shop on 11th July, 1971, which affected the operation of the entire Plant for a number of months. An additional constraint was the poor performance of the coke oven batteries in general resulting in reduction in the supply of coke and gas.

The fall in ingot production in TISCO was marginal. Shortage of coke and furnace oil and operational troubles at the coke ovens affected production in 1971-72. In 1972-73, production was adversely affected on account of shortage of coke, inadequate supply of wagons for the movement of coal and oil and power interruptions/shortages.

The fall in production at IISCO was mainly due to considerable deterioration in the condition of plant and equipment as a direct result of neglect of repair and maintenance and replacement/rehabilitation programmes.

The improvement in production was the result of the measures taken by the managements to overcome the various shortcomings and impediments standing in the way of maximising production.

Stores purchased by Ministry of Defence

3693. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of stores purchased by his Ministry and the organisations under the control of the Ministry from (i) foreign countries, (ii) large-scale industries,

small-scale industries in India, year-wise during the last three years;

(b) a brief outline of the store purchase policy of the Government for defence purpose and army personnel; and

(c) whether the policy has been strictly adhered to during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The information asked for is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Newly registered unemployed in States in 1972-73 and their Placements

3694. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of persons newly registered in Employment Exchanges during 1972-73; and

(b) the proportion of new entrants provided with jobs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) The available information is contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5926/73].

(b) No information is available as data concerning placements are not collected according to dates of registration.

Benefit to Steel consumers by New Steel Pricing Policy

3695. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the benefit, if any, likely to accrue to the steel consumers through the new steel pricing policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): The new

pricing policy will ensure that additional resources generated by the Steel Industry are used for plant modernisation and development of steel production instead of being frittered away as profits of middlemen.

Steel for Irrigation and Power Department of Maharashtra

3696. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity in metric tonnes of steel indented for by the Irrigation and Power Department of Maharashtra on Joint Plant Committee for the 3rd and 4th quarters of the year 1973;

(b) the quantity of steel allotted for the said quarters;

(c) whether steel is not made available to State Government whenever it is required;

(d) if not, whether the works have been hampered thereby; and

(e) whether State Government would be permitted to import the requisite quantity of steel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (e). So far as irrigation and power projects are concerned, these are generally sponsored by the Central Water and Power Commission and every quarter, the Steel Priority Committee makes a bulk allocation to the Central Water and Power Commission. They then sub-allocate to the various projects all over the country, taking into consideration the urgency of particular projects, the stages of completion, working season etc. In addition, the Central Water and Power Commission has been allowed substantial imports. The current import policy is also fairly liberal for actual users, particularly in respect of requirements of Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings.

Steel allotment to Maharashtra for Bridges and Buildings

3697. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has been asking for additional quantity of steel for bridges and buildings;

(b) whether the works have been hampered due to meagre allotment of steel as compared to the requirement; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to meet the demand in full?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The availability has been short of the demand in respect of several categories of steel and therefore the problem of inadequacy in supply may have been faced by the State Government like other consuming sector.

(c) Steps taken to improve the situation include stepping up of production by technological improvements; better industrial relations; improved maintenance of plant and machinery; provision of balancing facilities; programmes of renovation and capital repair; better equipment availability, a liberal import policy particularly in respect of categories in short supply; regulation of export and streamlining the system of distribution.

Lock-out in Coal Mines of Dalmia Group in West Bengal

3698. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal mines owned by Dalmia Group in West Bengal had declared a lock-out since the 29th September, 1973;

(b) if so, the number of workers affected thereby; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to have the lock-out lifted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) The coal mines owned by Dalmia Group in West Bengal

were nationalised. There was no lock-out in these collieries since the 29th September, 1973.

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

Consultancy contract with Hungarian firm for Ratnagiri Aluminium Plant

3699. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANDE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was consultancy contract with an Hungarian firm in respect of the Aluminium plant at Ratnagiri and the period of this contract has since expired; and

(b) if not, whether it is because of the fact that Government propose to shift this plant elsewhere?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Bharat Aluminium Company Limited has a technical consultancy agreement with M/s. Chemokomplex of Hungary for the setting up of an integrated Aluminium Plant at Ratnagiri. The period of this agreement has not expired.

(b) There is no proposal to change the location of the proposed plant from Ratnagiri.

India's help to Arab Countries during Arab-Israel conflict

3700. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANDE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has given any help on humanitarian grounds to any Arab country during the recent Arab-Israel conflict;

(b) if so, to whom and to what extent and

(c) whether similar help was extended to India by those countries during the Indo-Pak conflicts of 1965 or 1971?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). During the recent conflict in West Asia Government of India sent a medical team and some 20 tons of medicines and medical equipment to both Syria and Egypt.

(c) Both the above-mentioned countries, Syria and Egypt, sent relief supplies through UN agencies in aid of Bangladesh refugees during the crisis of 1971.

India's Diplomatic Relations with other Countries

3701. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:
SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL
SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms fixed for establishing diplomatic relations with foreign countries;

(b) the names of countries with which India has no diplomatic relations; and

(c) the efforts being made to establish diplomatic relations with such countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Diplomatic relations are established with a State or Government taking into account India's overall national interests.

(b) Central African Republic, Chad, Dominican Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Haiti, Israel, Niger, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Vietnam and Republic of South Africa.

(c) Since the reasons for not having diplomatic relations with the above mentioned countries differ from case to case, Government are keeping each case under review and will take appropriate measures as are required at given time.

Distribution of Zinc-coated Tin Sheets

3702. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for distribution of zinc-coated in sheets;

(b) whether Government are aware that delay in distribution of these sheets helped its blackmarket sale; and

(c) whether quotas of tin sheets are given to specified Districts in each State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the procedure for distribution of Galvanised Corrugated Sheets (GC Sheets). Despatches of GC Sheets, as also of other steel materials, from the main steel plants are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee, after taking into account the end uses for which the steel materials are required, availability in a particular quarter and the competing demands. Complaints are sometimes received that steel materials allotted for specific purposes are finding their way to the open market. Such cases are investigated into and necessary action is taken.

Algiers Resolution about Recognition to Palestinian Liberation Organisation

3703. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether in view of the Resolution adopted by the Non-Aligned Summit at Algiers, Government propose to recognise the Palestinian Liberation Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Algiers from 5th to 9th September, 1973, had declared its recognition of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and of their just struggle. The Government of India is in agreement with this declaration.

भारतीय सेना के पूछ यूनिट से
पाकिस्तानी जासूस द्वारा चुराई गई
फाइल

3704. श्री रथबहादुर सिंह :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या पूछ में तैनात भारतीय सेना
के यूनिट से चुराई गई एक फाइल पाकिस्तानी
जासूस के पास से बरामद हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य
क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) जी नहीं श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Export of Rectifier manufacturing equipment and know-how

3705. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is now in a position to export know-how and equipment for the manufacture of rectifiers to help developing countries;

(b) if so, the countries to whom India is supplying rectifier for industries like chemicals, metallurgical and also for traction; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned by India during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Memorandum from Mazdoor Ekta Union,
Sundernagar, Himachal Pradesh

3706. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any memorandum from the Mazdoor Ekta Union, Sundernagar, Himachal Pradesh in the month of August;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Representation regarding income tax and retrenchment compensation payable to workers and other matters

3707. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation was made to him in September, 1973 regarding the Income-tax, retrenchment compensation payable to the workers under the Industrial Disputes Act in lieu of loss of job and certain other points;

(b) if so, whether he has enquired into the whole matter; and

(c) whether the Ministry has suggested any changes in the Industrial Disputes Act and if so, the changes proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad had made a representation in February, 1973 that compensation payable to workmen consequent on retrenchment should be exempted from income tax. The matter was examined and it

is observed that under the Income Tax Act, 1961, such compensation cannot be exempted from the purview of the Act. There is, at present, no proposal to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for this purpose.

Liberalisation of Rules for withdrawals from Provident Fund Accounts

3708. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

- (a) whether national labour organisations have demanded liberalisation of rules for withdrawals from Provident Fund Accounts;
- (b) the rules at present for withdrawal;
- (c) the steps being taken to accept the demand; and
- (d) the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

- (a) A proposal to allow a member to withdraw his provident fund accumulations after 20 years of membership was received from Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.
- (b) Non-refundable advance is given from the Employees' Provident Fund in the following cases:—

1. for financing of member's Life Insurance Policy;
2. for the purchase of a dwelling house or dwelling site or for construction of a dwelling house;
3. for allotment of a tenement constructed or to be constructed under Subsidised Housing Schemes for Industrial workers;

4. for construction of houses under the Low-Income Group Housing Scheme;
5. factory or other establishment has been locked up or closed down for more than fifteen days for reasons other than a strike and its employees are rendered unemployed without any compensation;
6. for purchasing share|shares of Consumers' Co-operative Housing and Credit Societies;
7. for illness in certain cases;
8. for daughters' marriage or post-matriculation education of children;
9. when members' property movable or immovable has been damaged by a calamity of exceptional nature such as floods, earthquakes or riots; and
10. when members' wages are affected as a result of cut in the supply of electricity.

(c) and (d). The proposal at (a) above was considered in the 58th meeting of the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund held on 5th May, 1973 at New Delhi but was not accepted by the Board.

Servicing and Overhauling of Sukhoi-7 Fighter Bomber Aircraft

3709. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Soviet built Sukhoi-7 Fighter Bomber Aircraft in service with the Indian Air Force are to be serviced and overhauled henceforth in India itself;
- (b) whether any agreement has been reached with the Soviet Union; and
- (c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Facilities for the overhaul of Sukhoi-7 aircraft are being set up in India with Soviet assistance. These facilities are expected to be ready by the middle of 1974.

Enquiry Report about explosion in Kirkee Ammunition Factory

3710. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report from the enquiry committee about an explosion in the ammunition factory at Kirkee on the 14th August, 1973;

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry report; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) An explosion had taken place in Ammunition Factory, Kirkee on August 11, 1973. The report of the Enquiry has just been received.

(b) and (c). The report is under examination.

Uniformity in Wage Structure of Sugar Workers

3711. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take any decision on bringing uniformity in the wage structure of sugar workers in the Cooperative, Private and Public sectors;

(b) whether the employees and the employers are being consulted; and

(c) the outcome of these consultations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Under the recommendations of the Second Sugar Wage Board, separate wages were fixed for different zones but within each zone the wages recommended for workers in the Cooperative, Private and Public sectors are uniform. Demands have been made for revision of the existing wage structure and payment of retaining allowance. These matters were discussed in a meeting with the representatives of employers and workers on the 27th November, 1973 and are to be discussed further on the 6th December, 1973.

Refugees from Indian Territory held by Pakistan in 1971 in Jammu and Kashmir

3712. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees who came in the wake of hostilities between India and Pakistan in 1971 from the Indian held territory captured by Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) what help was given to them in 1972-73; and

(c) the arrangements made for their permanent rehabilitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a) 18,422 persons.

(b) These persons are accommodated in the camps at Kishanpur and Manwal in Jammu and Kashmir where necessary relief facilities in the form of tented accommodation, cash doles, clothing, utensils, educational and medical facilities etc. and fodder allowance for their cattle are being provided to them. The entire expenditure incurred on provision of these facilities is borne by the Central Government.

(c) As regards their expeditions and effective rehabilitation, a Joint Team appointed by the Central Government has studied the problem and made a report. This report was received towards the end of September, 1973 and it is under the active consideration of the Government.

प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा आंशिक शांति के लिए अधीक्षण

3713. श्री भूत चन्द डागा : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने वर्तमान मंकटप्रस्त शिविति के दौरान उत्तादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से देश में आंशिक शांति बनाये रखने के लिए 11 नवम्बर, 1973 को एक अपील की आएँ।

(ब) अम विभाग इस बारे में क्या महिय कदम उतायेगा और सरकार मजदूरों को अनावश्यक हड्डाने न करने के लिए किस प्रकार महसूत कराएगी ?

अम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री श्री बाल-गोविंद वर्मा) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ब) परिकल्पन कार्यवाहियों में निम्न-रूप उत्तराधिकारित हैं :—

(क) आवश्यक प्रेरणा उत्पन्न करने के लिए कार्य और शिक्षा को प्रबन्धाधारों का सुधारना और मानान्य रूप में श्रमिकों के कल्याण को प्रोत्साहन देना, और विशेष रूप से उद्योग और कृषि के अवसंधित धरों में ;

(ब) विवादों को रोकने और उनके निपटान, विवादों के समाधान आदि के लिए प्रक्रियाधारों और तंत्रों को सुधारवाही बनाना और सुधारना ताकि आंशिक

सम्बन्धों को सुधारा जा सके और विवादों और काम-रोधों को कम किया जा सके;

(ग) श्रमिक वर्ग को उत्पादन और उत्पादिता बढ़ाने में अपने उत्तराधिकारों को बोध कराने के लिए (श्रमिकों की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी योजना और अन्यों के अधीन) शिखित करना।

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स के पिंडौर यूनिट, हरियाणा में हड्डान

3714. श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाल : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स, पिंडौर यूनिट, हरियाणा के कर्मचारियों ने नवम्बर, 1973 में हड्डान की थी।

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

भारी उद्योग मशीन टूल्स में उप-मन्त्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) (क) और (ब). हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स, पिंडौर के अधिकारी मुख्यवादी कर्मचारी, जिनकी संख्या लगभग 350 है, एक कर्मचारी जिसे नौकरी में हड्डा दिया गया है, को नौकरी की बहानी के लिए 9 नवम्बर, 1973 में हड्डान पर है।

(ग) सरकार, प्रश्नकों तथा हरियाणा सरकार में बराबर तम्चक बनाए हुए हैं, और हड्डान योजना करवाने के लिये बातचीत चल रही है।

उज्जैन के मिसों हारा कर्मचारी भविष्य
निधि की बकाया राशि का जमा
कराया जाना।

3715. श्री हुकम चन्द कठबाय :
वया श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विनोद, दीपचन्द, विमल और होरा मिस्म (उज्जैन) के मालिकों द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि इस बीच जमा करा दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस समय इन मिल मालिकों में से प्रत्येक मिल मालिक द्वारा भविष्य निधि की कितनी बकाया राशि जमा कराई जानी शेष है और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : भविष्य प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार गुनिन किया है :—

(क) श्री और (ख) उज्जैन की विमल, विनोद और दीपचन्द मिस्मों के मालिकों ने भविष्य निधि की समस्त बकाया राशियां जमा करा दी हैं। होरामिस्म, उज्जैन की ओर 25.62 लाख रुपये बाकी हैं। वे बकाया राशियों और जाने वाले सदस्यों के दावों की बाबत तीन लाख रुपये (लगभग) प्रति माह अदा कर रहे हैं। ये मिनें जनवरी, 1971 से भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशियों को कमज़ो कम कर रही हैं। चालू अंशदाता अप्रैल, 1972 से नियमित रूप से अदा किए जा रहे हैं। समस्त बकाया राशियों के लिए कल्वटर को दसून प्रमाण पत्र जारी कर दिया गया है।

मनीषुर और त्रिपुरा के बागान मालिकों हारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का जमा कराया जाना।

3716. श्री हुकम चन्द कठबाय :
वया श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मनीषुर और त्रिपुरा के चाय बागान के मालिकों द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि अभी जमा कराई जानी शेष है ; और

(ख) इस बकाया राशि को वसूल करने हेतु सरकार की प्रस्तावित नीति क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) त्रिपुरा में 31 चाय प्रतिष्ठानों के बारे में 3.35 लाख रुपये बकाया हैं। मणिपुर में कोई चाय प्रतिष्ठान शामिल नहीं किया गया।

(ख) बकाया राशियों को वसूल करने के लिये कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई है।

गोरखपुर के निकट भारतीय बायु सेना के विकान का दुर्घटनाप्रस्त हो जाना

3717. श्री हुकम चन्द कठबाय :
वया रक्षा मंत्री गोरखपुर के निकट भारतीय बायु सेना के विमान के दुर्घटनाप्रस्त हो जाने के बारे में 22 नवम्बर, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1754 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस दुर्घटना में विमान चालक की मौत हो गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो मृत व्यक्ति के परिवार को क्या सहायता दी गई है श्री सरकार को कितनी हासिल हुई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) सरकार को अनुमानित 14,03,000 रुपये की हानि हुई । मृत अफसर के

परिवार को अभी तक 1,800 रुपये की आधिकारिक महायता दी गई है । मृत अफसर का नजदीकी ममत्वांकित और महायता पाने का पात्र हैं :—

(1) सार्वजनिक निधियां

अनुग्रह-पूर्वक अदायगी आश्रितों की पेशन

परिवारिक उपदान
मृत्यु-सह-सेवा निवृत्ति उपदान

(2) गैर-सरकारी निधियां
मृत्यु अनुदान
अनुरक्षण भत्ता

पुनर्वास अनुदान

जो धर्म प्राह्य है ।

42,000 रुपये

माता पा दिता को अधिकातम 96 रुपये प्रति, मास वशेत् आदि सीमा 36.00 रुपये प्रति वर्ष हो (इसका वैद्वानिक पुनर्विभण किया जाना है)

1,000 रुपये

3,390 रुपये

जो धर्म प्राह्य है

3,000 रुपये

आवेदन पर 100 रुपये प्रति मास जो 6 मास से अधिक नहीं होगा ।

परिवार महायता योजना (अफसर) के अधीन अधिकातम 10 वर्ष तक 150 रुपये प्रतिमास ।

मजगांव डाक लिमिटेड, बम्बई में पनडुब्बियों का निर्माण

3718. श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याण :

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की हुदा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मजगांव डाक लिमिटेड, बम्बई में आधुनिक पनडुब्बियां बनाने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना को कदम तक प्रियान्वित किया जायेगा और उम्पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्तराधन)

मैराज्य मंत्री (श्री विज्ञा चरण मुकुम) :

(क) आंग व्र पनडुब्बियों को स्वदेश में बनाने के प्रस्ताव पिछले कुछ समय से सरकार के विचाराधीन रहे हैं । तथापि, अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

इस अवस्था में, इस बारे में यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इसमें कितना समय लेगा अवश्य इसका अनुमानित व्यय क्या होगा ।

Maintenance of Accounts of Provident Fund in Bihar Electricity Board and Patna Rajya Transport Corporation

3720. SHRI YOGESH CHANDRA MURMU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maintenance of accounts of Provident Fund in Bihar Electricity Board, Patna Rajya Transport Corporation is unsatisfactory as there is no Board of Trustee and investments are not made properly;

(b) whether any inspection has been carried out by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, and if so, on what dates and the action taken to improve the situation; and

(c) the number of employees and subscribers for the last two years month-wise and whether the cases of temporary and piece-rated employees have been examined in the past?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated that the requisite information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Pending cases of Levy of Penal Damages under E.P.F. Act with R.P.F.C. Bihar.

3721. SHRI YOGESH CHANDRA MURMU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of cases are pending with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar for levy of penal damages under the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952;

(b) if so, their number and broad features and since when these are pending;

(c) whether any doubts have arisen regarding rate of levy of penal damages in the light of the latest amendment of the Employees Provident Funds Act; and

(d) if so, the instructions being given to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINITRSY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Coverage of Cement Factories and Private Electric Companies under E.P.F. Act in Bihar and other States.

3722. SHRI YOGESH CHANDRA MURMU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of contractors, employees of stone quarries of cement factories in Bihar and other States have not been covered under the Employees Provident Fund Act;

(b) whether private electric companies, *viz.*, Patna Electric Supply Co. Ltd.,

Chaibasa Electric Supply Company Ltd., Jugsalai Electric Supply Company Limited have also not been covered so far; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring all the eligible employees under the Employees Provident Fund scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated that the requisite information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Payment of Pensions to Reservist of Armed Forces

3723. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reservist of the Armed Forces discharged in 1940 and 1962 onwards are in receipt of pension amounting to Rs. 40 per month;

(b) whether the Reservist of Armed Forces discharged in between 1953 to 1961 are getting only Rs. 25 per month as pension; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the discrimination and Government reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Reservists who were released from the military service prior to 1st June, 1953 were granted pension at the rate of Rs. 3 p.m. Individuals who were released from service on or after 1st June, 1953 but before 1st April, 1968 were granted reservist pension at the rate of Rs. 10 p.m. to Rs. 12 p.m. according to the terms of their engagement. Those who were released on or after 1st April, 1968 are getting a uniform rate of reservist pension of Rs. 15 p.m.

In addition, like other pensioners, reservists are also entitled to temporary/*ad hoc* increases in their pension at the rates sanctioned from time to time.

Amendment of Factory Act

3724. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are considering any amendment in the Factories Act; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes. Certain proposals for the amendment of the Factories Act, 1948 are under examination.

(b). Does not arise.

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना

3725. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने 7 नवम्बर, 1973 को इस आग्रह का एक वक्तव्य दिया था कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में भारी उद्योग स्थापित किये जायेंगे, और

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई योजना बनाई गई है ?

भारी उद्योग संबंधी में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहों ।

(ख) प्रम्य हो नहीं उठता ।

Disguised Unemployment Proportion of Labour Force

3726. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disguised unemployment in proportion to total Labour Force in the different age groups is rising year by year; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b) No information is available in this regard.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा काश्मीर के वाकिस्तान अधिकृत भाग की एक प्राविन्स में बदलना

3727. श्री औंकार साल वेरवा : क्या विवेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह समाचार मिला है कि पाकिस्तान अधिकृत-काश्मीर को अपने एक प्राविन्स में बदल रहा है; और

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

विवेश मंत्रालय में राज्य भारी (श्री सरन्म पाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने इस आशय की रिपोर्ट देख ली है ।

(ख) पाकिस्तान की ऐसी कोई भी कोशिश गैर-कानूनी होगी क्योंकि 1947 में जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य के भारत संघ में विलय होने के बाद वह भारत का अंग बन गया था । यह मिमला करार की व्यवस्ताओं के भी विरुद्ध है जिसमें लिखा है कि दोनों देशों के बीच समस्याओं का अंतिम रूप से समाधान होने तक स्थिति की बदलने के लिए इक-तरफा तरीके से कुछ नहीं किया जाएगा ।

किंवदं समिति द्वारा तंयार किए गये हिन्दी सर्विकाली शब्द

3728. श्री शंकर इयान सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सशस्त्र बेनाओं के कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये पूर्णतया हिन्दी के प्रयोग को मुनिषित करने के लिये विशेष समिति ने पर्यायात्मी शब्द तैयार किये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सवन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रक्षा बंडी (श्री जगन्नाथ राम) : रक्षा शब्दावली की विशेषज्ञ सलाहकार समिति, सशस्त्र सेना के विभिन्न प्रांतों के विशेषज्ञ अफसरों, विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों के सेन्य विज्ञान विभागाध्यक्षों, शाहिं को सहायता से शिक्षा भवालय के वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली स्थायी आयोग ने एक रक्षा शब्दाली तैयार की है जो दो खण्डों में है। इस शब्दाली में रक्षा आवश्यकताओं के सभी पहलुओं को लिया गया है और सशस्त्र मेनाओं के प्रशिक्षण सम्बन्धी साहित्व के अनुदान में इसका प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

Proposal to centralise Import of Fertilisers through M.M.T.C.

3729. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 267 on the 9th August, 1973 regarding the proposal to centralise import of fertilisers through MMTC and state:

(a) whether the decision has since been taken to centralise the procurement of fertilisers in one agency; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The necessary outlines are being worked out.

Opposition to Nationalisation of I.I.S.C.O. Co., Burnpur

3730. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have proposed to Central Government that the IISCO Co., of Burnpur whose management has already been taken over should not be nationalised; and

(b) if so, Central Government's reaction on the demand of the West Bengal Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Unauthorised Ferrous Scrap-based Electric Arc Furnaces

3731. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unauthorised ferrous scrap-based electric arc furnaces in operation in different parts of the country; and

(b) the action, if any, taken by Government against such furnaces?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No such case has come to the notice of Government so far.

(b). Does not arise.

Shortage of Copper and Brass in Kerala

3732. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANAKAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a great shortage of copper and brass in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken to supply copper and brass in adequate quantity to that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc. The major portion of the requirement of these two metals in the country, is met by imports. In the last one year, in the international market, copper and zinc prices have more than doubled and further metal is in short supply. With the limited availability of foreign exchange, imports

of these metals have to be restricted with the result that it is not possible to meet in full demands from various industries particularly in the non-priority sectors. The shortage of non-ferrous metals has affected industries all over the country.

Road Rollers for Kerala

3733. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala have sent their requirements of road rollers; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to meet their requirements in full?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Kerala Government placed two Indents on the DGS &D for supply of 60 and 79 road rollers during 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively.

(b). In view of limited production in the country, the demands for road rollers of the States could not be met fully. The following allocations were made in favour of the Kerala Government giving due priority to their requirements:—

Year	Allocations made
1972-73	42 Nos.
1973-74 (During the first three quarters)	33 Nos.

Non-Payment of Contributions to E.P.F. by M/s. Kores India Limited

3734. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 768 on the 26th July, 1973 regarding non-payment of the contribution to E.P.F. by M/s. Kores India Limited and state:

(a) the last date of transferring provident fund contributions to the Board of Trustees; and

(b) the number of violations made during the last three years and the action taken in connection therewith?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated that the information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

जेनेवा में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शान्ति सम्मेलन

3735. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अप्रवाल : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम एशिया में शान्ति को स्थापना के लिए जेनेवा में एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शान्ति सम्मेलन आयोजित किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें भाग लेने वाले देशों में नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रति-क्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). संयुक्तराष्ट्र मुरक्का परिषद् ने अपने 22 अक्टूबर 1973 के प्रस्ताव सं० 338 के अन्तर्गत यह निश्चय किया कि पश्चिम एशिया में उचित ऐं स्थायी शान्ति स्थापित करने के लिये ममुचित तत्वावधान में संबंधित पक्षों के बीच शोध बातचीत शुरू की जाए। ऐसी बातचीत शुरू करने के लिए जो कार्रवाई की जा रही है उससे सरकार अवगत है। इस प्रकार की बातचीत की तिथि प्रथमा स्वरूप के बारे में अभी किसी अन्तिम निर्णय की घोषणा नहीं हुई है ?

Agreement between Representatives of Bank of Baroda and All India Bank of Baroda Employees Federation

3736. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether agreement has been signed by the representatives of the management of the Bank of Baroda, the All India Bank of Baroda Employees Federation and the Bank of Baroda Employees Co-ordination Committee regarding the negotiations and consultations on various issues concerning the banking industry;

(b) if so, what are the clauses of the agreement regarding Consultations on issues related to Bank of Baroda and other nationalised Banks; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the implementation of these clauses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). An extract from the settlement dated the 1st September, 1973 is given in the statement attached.

A meeting of the representatives of the nationalised banks and the concerned trade union organisations is proposed to be held shortly to discuss matters concerning labour-management relations in the nationalised banks.

Statement

Without prejudice to the claim of the Federation to be consulted on matters relating to wages and service conditions in Bank of Baroda, it is agreed that the letter of recognition dated the 9th June, 1973 conferring recognition on All India Bank of Baroda Employees Federation is not intended to include the settlement of matters pertaining to wages and service conditions which, according to the prevailing practice, are settled at the national level in the Banking Industry. With regard to other All India issues, it is agreed that the All India Bank of Baroda Employees Co-ordination Committee shall be consulted by the management but the agreement on such

issues will be reached by the Management with All India Bank of Baroda Employees Federation which is the recognised body. This is agreed to with the understanding that this matter would be discussed with the representatives of managements of the 14 nationalised banks and the concerned trade union organisations with a view to evolving a uniform procedure in respect of matters relating to consultation with minority unions.

Strikes in States in Last Three Months

3737. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State-wise strikes that took place in India in the last three months, State-wise break-up of number of man-days lost in each of such strikes giving the dates of strikes in various States;

(b) the issues involved in such strikes, the main features of the characters of demands put forward by the Parties and the organisations who called for such strikes in different States mentioning State-wise break-up of such demands; and

(c) whether Government of India conceded any of the demands put forth by the strikes; if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

(c) Normally demands put forward by the striking workers are resolved through discussions between the parties, conciliation, etc.

Memorandum from Factory Workers of Mackenzies Limited

3738. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum dated the 25th October,

1973 on behalf of 500 Factory Workers of Mackenzies Limited, Bombay;

- (b) if so, their main demands; and
- (c) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demands are to restart the factory as a Government Undertaking of a Cooperative venture.

(c) The demands have been carefully considered but not found feasible.

Chinese Reaction on Visit to European Countries by Dalai Lama

3739. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China lodged a strong protest with Government of India before Dalai Lama left on a tour of European countries; and

(b) whether anti-Indian propaganda and noisy broadcasts are the special features of Chinese displeasure since then?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) China expressed "profound regret" about Dalai Lama's visit to Europe before he left on his tour but did not describe it as a protest.

(b) Yes, Sir; news items and comments critical of India have increased in the past few weeks.

12 hrs.

**RE: CALLING ATTENTION
 (Query)**

श्री मधु लिम्बे (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो ध्यान दिलाने की सूचना आप के सामने है उस के सम्बन्ध में पहले "एक जानकारी

चाहूंगा। आपने यहां करमाया था कि नेपाल के बारे में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अभी उन्होंने मेंजा नहीं मेरे पास।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : तो कल तो कम से कम आना चाहिये क्योंकि कल के बाद परसों तो छुट्टी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आज उन से पूछ लूंगा। अगर हुआ तो कल रख देंगे।

Has the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs got some information about the call attention notice on Nepal's policy regarding restrictions on foreign import-export houses? It was postponed the other day. Two days have already passed. Members want that it should come tomorrow. If he has got some information, we will fix it up tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Yes.

12.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED LOSS DUE TO DELAY IN DELIVERY OF OFF-SHORE DRILLING PLATFORM 'SAGAR SAMRAT'

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): I call the attention of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported loss of Rupees 18 lakhs due to delay in delivering the Rupees 12.3 crores off-shore drilling platform Sagar Samrat by Japanese firm."

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (Shri D. K. BOROOAH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 'Sagar Samrat' built by Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Limited of Japan was to be delivered on 30th September, 1972. Allowing for a

[Shri D. K. Borrooah]

grace period and permissible delays as per contract, it should have been delivered latest by 14th November, 1972. However, the vessel was delivered on 31st March, 1973 at Hiroshima and it arrived in India on 25th May, 1973. As provided for in the contract, 'liquidated damages' amounting to Rs. 53 lakhs (approximately) were recovered by ONGC from the ship-builders. This amount adequately covered the expenditure incurred by ONGC on certain preparatory steps taken anticipating that the vessel would arrive in India at the end of December, 1972. Mainly, the preparatory steps included charter hiring of two supply boats from USA which required 60 days notice for mobilisation. The hire charges on the two supply boats upto the date 'Sagar Samrat' arrived in India amounted to Rs. 30 lakhs approximately. It will not, therefore, be correct to say that there was any loss to ONGC directly attributable to the delay in delivery of the vessel by the ship-builders. But the delay of 127 days in the delivery of the vessel had a sequential effect which I shall explain.

In the normal course, upon arrival of the vessel in India on 25th May, 1973, eight leg sections were to be fitted to it after jacking it up at a preliminary shallow water location. Thereafter, the vessel was to be moved to the Bombay High structure where the first well was to be drilled. The drilling locations had all been surveyed by a French firm, C.G.G., to obtain information on the likely depths of penetration of Sagar Samrat's legs before striking firm ground. However, the penetration at the preliminary leg erection location was beyond the limits predicted by the French firm. The insurers had also imposed certain limits of penetration which had to be observed.

Sagar Samrat was then jacked up at a shallow location 15 miles West of Bombay and the 8 leg sections were fitted. But in the meantime, cyclone and monsoon condition set in with the sea getting rough. It may be mentioned here that the requirement of the design as well as the Insurance Company's stipulation, based on technical considerations is that

the mobile platform should not be jacked up in sea conditions of swell more than two metres and wind speed exceeding 15 knots. Whether satisfactory weather conditions were obtaining or not had to be determined in close consultation with the Meteorological Department. The rough weather continued till 19th September, 1973, when the vessel could be moved to the planned location on the Bombay High structure. However, at this location again, the leg penetration was excessive and jacking-up was not possible. After trying two more locations with similar results, Sagar Samrat was ultimately jacked up at H-12/1 on the Tarapore structure and the first well was spudded on 11th October, 1973.

Although the first location on Bombay High structure presented the problem of excessive penetration, there are a few locations on the Bombay High structure itself which are free from this problem. But Sagar Samrat could not be moved to those locations because the water depth at those locations is greater than 62 metres and according to the limitations imposed at that time by the Insurers, Sagar Samrat could not operate in water depths beyond 62 metres in the cyclone season following monsoon.

Lest an impression should be created that drilling at some of the locations in Bombay High would not be possible, it should be mentioned that the Insurers had undertaken studies in depth for relaxation in penetration limits as well as water depths. With the new limits now being prescribed, Sagar Samrat would return to the Bombay High structure after drilling the present wells.

It will, thus, be noticed that had rough weather conditions not intervened, a suitable location for drilling would have been available much earlier and the first well would have been spudded by the middle of June, 1973. In offshore drilling the world over, waiting on weather (WOW) is not uncommon. Expenditure which has necessarily to be incurred on supply boats, crew boats etc., standing by, becomes inevitable. It is all part of the total efforts to drill wells in the sea.

As I have mentioned earlier, Sagar Samrat is presently drilling on the Tarapore structure. The well is projected to a depth of 4500 metres and has, so far, been drilled upto about 2700 metres. Already, there have been gas shows at depths of about 1600 metres and 2500 metres and the stratigraphy so far penetrated is encouraging.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
The hon. Minister has given a very detailed statement. But there are some points on which I would like to seek clarification.

When was this survey conducted? When the forecast has indicated that the sea will be rough during this period why was this precaution not taken in advance? Secondly, we understand that this Sagar Samrat is equipped with second-hand machinery and re-conditioned machinery. I want to know whether this was not detected when it was being manufactured in Japan, when everything was being fitted there. When was this brought to the notice of the Government? Now they have asked for arbitration which means so much loss of time. It looks the Government is proceeding in a leisurely fashion in this matter. Had it been vigilant it would have started the work much earlier.

Every year we are importing oil worth crores of rupees from the Arabian countries. Those countries are restricting their production because they are afraid their reserves would be exhausted in less than a century, and then they will have only sand and no oil. So, apart from playing politics with oil those countries want to preserve their oil resources for some more times. In those conditions, we have to rely on our own wealth and we have to become self-sufficient. For becoming self-sufficient we have to produce another 16 million tonnes. The efforts we are making in that direction are not adequate. The amount we are paying to the Arab countries for the import of oil is enormous. In 1971-72 we paid Rs. 200 crores and this year we have paid about Rs. 460 crores. When we are paying to the foreign countries so

much in foreign exchange, why could we not invest a little more money for our own off-shore drilling. If this project is further delayed our shortage cannot be met even from imports. We have many shortages, like foodgrains for instance. But one good monsoon can wipe out that shortage of foodgrains. But, in the case of oil, the shortage cannot be made up in a year or two. It would be recurring.

I want to know from the Minister by what time this project will be completed and when the other schemes, which have already been explored, will be taken up. Unless and until the country is made self-sufficient in the field of oil, we have no future. Our war machinery will also be badly hit by the shortage of oil. So, we cannot depend on the sweet will and pleasure of other countries, so far as strategic materials are concerned. I hope the Minister will enlighten the House on these points.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The hon. Member asked a question about surveys. In fact, there are two surveys. The first survey was by the Soviet Seismic Survey in 1964 and 1966. After that, another seismic survey was made by the well-known company CGG of France. Then, yet another study was made by the Geophysical Services International. The sea bed survey was done in 1972 and on the basis of that sea bed survey this drilling was tried.

In the Bombay High in the sea bed three locations were tried. It was found that these locations had, what is known as, slushy mud and not sand bank. Because of the monsoon conditions in the Arabian Sea the insurers and advisers in the earlier stage advised against taking any risk and did not allow us to go beyond the permissible limit of 58 ft. When they went upto 58 ft. they could not settle on sand bank. Secondly, the depth to which we were allowed to go at that time was only 200 ft. Now after a lot of meteorological study and scrutiny of the sand bed they have come to the conclusion that the penetration permissible would be 85 ft. instead of 58 ft.

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

originally fixed. The water depth has also been increased from 200 to 245 ft. After a detailed study of the meteorological conditions they have also stated that the work can go on in all conditions.

Until this clearance was given, we did not want to take any risk. I thought it would be risky to go against the advice given by the insurers, by the experts—I must plead guilty to that—and start drilling in the Bombay High straightway, especially when they have given us a list of the mishaps which have taken place all over the world. They have given a list of instances where major rigs have foundered due to bad weather in different parts of the world. In 1968 four rig platforms foundered because of bad weather. Burma had two rig platforms out of which one foundered in the Persian Gulf. BOC lost one expensive rig. All these instances were brought to our notice. Therefore, we thought that until a proper study was made it will be risky to go right into the Bombay High at that time, especially when the insurers had not permitted us to go beyond 58 ft. Now the insurers and experts have permitted penetration to go upto 85 ft. We can also operate upto a depth of 245 ft. of water in all weather.

This work will be completed by January. If we struck oil by that time, we will stick to that place. If oil is not struck by then, we will shift to the Bombay High, which is considered by the Geological Survey and also by the seismic survey to be more promising.

Coming to the machinery, the entire machinery is not old. What is second-hand or re-conditioned is only the electric installations, which form a small part, whose total cost would have been about Rs. 12 crores in terms of Indian currency at that time. Now it would be a little more because the Yen has been revalued upwards. Perhaps, we should have found this out earlier, but the explanation that was given to us was that it is not a rig where the electric installation would be working all the time; it would be used only intermittently when the rig is moved from one place to

another. So, it was argued, the second-hand machine will last as long as the rig. Anyway, these are highly technical matters. None the less, we did not accept their contention. We argued with them. I sent for the Japanese Ambassador and explained to him the position and said that it was wrong on the part of the company to have given us second hand machinery, whatever the good condition of the machinery might have been. Then they agreed at his instance to give us compensation of about Rs. four lakhs dollars, in terms of foreign exchange, which forms a substantial part of the secondary equipment. Perhaps it could be utilised for replacement of any parts which may be necessary from time to time.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Today India is facing great shortage in oil. All over the world there is shortage. The Ministry of Petroleum should have made a massive effort for exploration of oil in our country but I must regret that the Ministry has not come up to the job. We are facing a shortage of foreign exchange; we need foreign exchange for fertiliser, steel plants, even for feeding our people. The treatment by the Petroleum Ministry of this subject is extremely callous. It gives a feeling to most people that there is a deliberate attempt to sabotage the Prime Minister's programme of self-reliance. After all, there were three surveys which were done to find out the sea bed, what was the constitution and so forth. The whole point is that the survey was not correctly done. There was defective machinery; there was defect in the surveys. The defect arose in the final data compiled by the persons.

MR. SPEAKER: May I invite your attention to the subject matter of the call attention?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: There was delay in the setting of Sagar Samrat which had caused us so much loss and so much time-lag in the exploration of oil. Are you willing to have an enquiry into the survey which was done to find

out whether it was defective or not, whether the defective survey data was supplied to the Japanese and then we had defective machinery? Is it a fact that because of the defective survey and defective machinery, at present when there is no trouble in the sea, no tide or monsoon, this particular rig is being used in the periphery of Tarapur instead of Bombay High for which it was originally meant? Are you willing to have a parliamentary enquiry committee to look into the whole affair and fix the responsibility on the officers concerned? Fourthly, have you on your own made an enquiry and fixed the responsibility on the officers who brought this defective machinery?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I cannot help the feeling of the hon. Member that there has been sabotage of the policy of the Prime Minister by the Petroleum Ministry... (*Interruptions*) He said: Ministry; perhaps it includes the Minister also. All I can say is that he is free to hold his opinion as all hon. Members are; but certainly there is no basis for that opinion. All the surveys were made by well-known people.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): French company CGG for seismic survey and Dharm Teja's old friend Mitsubishi.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The first reconnaissance survey was made by the Soviet seismic party; then the survey was done by the CGG; it is a well-known company.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All their friends in the Petroleum Ministry recommended them very strongly.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It was done in 1972. There was a further detailed study by the GSI early 1973. What was called the reflection study; it was done by the Geophysical Industrial Surveys of the United States of America. The sea bed survey in 1970 was done by the CGG. We are making another study of the sea bed survey by Offshore Dynamics. Mr. Bosu may be happy to know it is an English company.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are very great friend of yours; they gave you freedom.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: They gave you job.

So far as these surveys are concerned, I have no reason to believe that there was any dishonesty about them. There might be difference of opinion about the surveys; maybe there was some inadequacy. So we are making another interpretation of the surveys Offshore Dynamics Limited of the United Kingdom.

श्री मधु लिम्बे (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। मेरी किसी को डंटरप्ट करने की आदत नहीं है, लेकिन कभी कभी कोई चीज ज़रूरी हो जाती है।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. I am not allowing it.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : क्या आप प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर की अनुमति देंगे। क्या सारे रूल्स खत्म हो गये। मैं बहुत रिस्ट्रेट एक्ससाईज करता हूं, लेकिन प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर मना करने का क्या मतलब है। क्या मैं हमेशा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाता हूं?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Have you suspended that rule? Have you made an announcement?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : क्या मुझ को प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाने का अधिकार नहीं है? आप ऐसा कैसे कह सकते हैं? किस रूल की तहत आप को ऐसा कहने का अधिकार मिला हुआ है?

MR. SPEAKER: We will see to it when it is finished.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : यह वेश्वन अवर के लिये है, कालिंग अटोशन के लिये ऐसा तय नहीं हुआ है।

MR. SPEAKER: Every thing does not go by rule. We have certain practices and conventions in this House. We have a convention that no point of order will be raised during the question hour and the call attention motion.

अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्रालियर) : कालिंग अटेंशन के लिये यह तब नहीं हुआ है। मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि श्री मधु लिमये क्या कहने चाहे हैं, लेकिन अगर कोई मंत्री कालिंग अटेंशन के समय गलत इत्तला दे तो आप को प्वाइंट आक आर्डर अलाउ करना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब भी कोई वात होती है, यह मारे दिन खड़े हो जाते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कभी गलत खड़ा नहीं होना।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): You can listen to the point of order and give a ruling. Mr. Limaye never raises a point of order unless there is substance.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं नहीं कहता कि मैं सब से अधिक अनुशासित सदस्य हूँ, लेकिन मझ से ज्यादा अनुशासित सदस्य यहां नहीं हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: There will be no limit if you allow points of order during the call attention and question hour. You will have to discontinue it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Generally during the call attention, nobody gets up unless there is a particular point that he wants to raise; even Mr. Madhu Limaye does not get up during the call attention unnecessarily.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब भी कोई मंत्री जवाब दे रखे होते हैं तभी यह खड़े हो जाते हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Unless a strong point is there, he will not normally get up during the Call Attention. Please listen to his point of order.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Even during the Call Attention, the Members get up on points of order. Then, you may discontinue this practice. This practice was set up by your House. If you do not want it, it will not be operative in future.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): We cannot allow a Member to create disorder in the House. There is a healthy practice and convention established in the House. We cannot be bullied like this. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I make a submission? There is no doubt that the Chair has been trying to impose this practice that there will be no point of order raised during the Call Attention. But our difficulty is this. The Call Attention becomes a dialogue between those who give notice of the Call Attention and come in the ballot and the Minister and not a dialogue between the House and the Minister. We have to only look on....

MR. SPEAKER: We have to go by the rules.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If we are not satisfied with the answers, what is the remedy open to the House to see that such answers are not given? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

May I explain it to you? During the Question Hour, we have accepted the practice that there will be no point of order raised. That has been the practice and convention established. We have accepted it since long that during the Question Hour there will be no point of order.

During the Call Attention, the Members whose names come in the ballot ask questions and the Minister replies to them. If a certain Member tries to intervene, I have been telling him that only the Members whose names have been balloted are to ask questions. Then, he comes with a point of order, a submission and all that. We have discouraged it. I have always

been saying that in case of such intervention, the whole object of the Call Attention is lost. Here, the Minister and those five Members have been given a chance. If everybody comes through this source of a point of order, then there is no meaning of balloting the name of this or that Member. If any Member is dissatisfied, he can ask for a debate or a discussion on it. It is for your convenience. I am not there to benefit by it. It is your time; it is not my time.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: And the entire House has just to listen to it.

MR. SPEAKER: We have to listen sometimes to many speeches as passive observers. We do have to have patience to listen to all, whether we like it or not. I would simply request you that in case you are dissatisfied, in case something goes wrong, you can ask for a discussion.

श्री मधु लिमये: नियमों के विपरीत कांवेशन नहीं हो सकता। नियमों की रक्षा करने वाला, नियमों का विस्तार करने वाला कांवेशन हो सकता है। अगर आप की इच्छा है कि इस के अंत में मैं व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाऊं तो मैं उसके लिये भी तैयार हूं। अभी ही उठाने का मेरा कोई आग्रह नहीं है। इसी कालिंग अटेंशन के बारे में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, लेकिन अगर आप कहे कि इसके बात्म होने के बाद मैं इसको उठाऊं, तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। मेरा यहां पर डिमग्राडर करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Limaye has been insisting that even at the close of the call attention he may be permitted to raise a procedural point as normally he does not get a chance during call attention motions.

MR. SPEAKER: I tell you that this will introduce another element in this. We discuss the call-attention motion for half an hour, sometimes for 45 minutes and even one hour and we even go into the lunch hour. If I permit this then there will be no limit. Let us try this also and you will see.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: As I was replying to the points raised by Mr. Mahajan, this platform was made by well-known companies and it has been checked and re-checked and there is another check going on. So, I do not think that any investigation as to the *mala fides* is required.

So far as the delay is concerned, the delay was due to the fact, as I explained earlier, that the insurers advised against precipitously going into the Bombay High if we could not do it without taking grave risk, which, I thought, we would not be justified in taking because it is a very expensive platform costing about Rs. 15 crores and we could not take risk in the matter. Sir, off-shore drilling is a very serious matter. It takes time. It is time-consuming, it is resources-consuming and it is bound to take a little more time than some of us anticipate.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri R. V. Swaminathan not here.

Shri Sat Pal Kapur

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं इस बात पर श्री बरुआ से डिफर करता हूं कि अगर हम मिनिस्ट्री या ओ० ए०० जी० सो० के किन्हीं अफसरान के बारे में कोई बात कहें, तो यह मान लिया जाये कि मिनिस्टर ने भी सैबोटेज किया है। सारे हालात को देखते हुए, श्रीर इस मिनिस्ट्री के ओर ओ० ए०० जी० सो० के कुछ अफसरान की तमाम एक्टिविटीज को देखते हुए, हम इस कानूनकूल जन पर पहुंच सकते हैं कि इसमें कुछ सैबोटेज नजर आती है, लेकिन अगर यह कहा जाये, या यह मान लिया जाये, कि सैबोटेज मिनिस्टर ने किया है, तो वह गलत है। खास तौर पर श्री बरुआ के बारे में ऐसी कोई शिकिंग या ऐसा कोई विचार, पार्नियामेंट या पार्टी में नहीं है। (लघुवान) मिनिस्टर के काम को सैबोटेज किया गया है, यह मैं मान सकता हूं।

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

7 जुलाई, 1971 को मिनिस्ट्री आफ पेट्रोलियम की डिमांड्ज पर डिसकशन के दीरान मैंने यही क्वेश्चन रेज किया था कि जब सरकार ने इस शिप की इनशोरेंस के लिए ग्लोबल टेंडर मांगे, तो कोई कम्पनी आगे नहीं आई। अब मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि इनशोरेंस कम्पनी ने कुछ स्टिपुलेशन लगाई हैं। 4 तारीख को जो हैं ड्वाउट इस्यू किया गया, उसमें भी कहा गया कि एक कम्पनी टम्पोरेरी इनशोरेंस के लिए तैयार थी और उसकी अपनी कन्डीशन थी।

सारी प्राव्हलम इसी से पैदा हुई है कि इसका डिजाइन डिफेक्टिव है। सरकार ने यह डिजाइन फॉस की एक कम्पनी से तैयार करवाया और एक ब्रिटिश कम्पनी से उसको एप्रूव कराया। लेकिन यू.एन.ओ. के एक रणन एक्सपर्ट डॉ. एन.एन. कालिनिन, 1966 में यहां आये थे और उनकी ओपीनियन इससे बिल्कुल उलटी थी। उनकी रिपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री में पड़ी हुई है। उन्होंने यह प्रिडिक्ट किया था कि इस प्लेटफार्म का डिजाइन डिफेक्टिव है, इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है, अगर इस डिजाइन के मुताबिक प्लेटफार्म बनाया जायेगा, तो सरकार कभी भी इससे बम्बई हाई में तेल नहीं निकाल पायेगी।

उस बक्त श्री प्रकाशचन्द्र सेठी ने कहा था कि जितनी बातें मैंने कही हैं, वे सब गलत हैं। आज दो साल के बाद मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि जितनी बातें मैंने उस बक्त कही थीं, वे सब सच थीं, और आज मिनिस्टर साहब भी मानते हैं कि वे सही हैं। इसलिए आज यह कहने का कोई मतलब नहीं है कि हमें कोई समस्पीशन नहीं था। जापान की जिस फर्म ने यह प्लैटफार्म बनाया, उसी फर्म ने यह आफर दी थी कि आप हमसे कन्ट्रैक्ट पर ड्रिलिंग कर वायें। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह थी कि सरकार ने कन्ट्रैक्ट करने के बजाये यह कम्पलीट कम्प्लेक्स खरीदा, जो डिफेक्टिव है। आज मिनिस्टर साहब के

स्टेटमेंट में यह बात मानी गई है। यह स्टेटमेंट, जो मिनिस्टर साहब के डिपार्टमेंट ने तैयार किया है, बिल्कुल नामुकम्मल है। उसमें ज्यादा इनफार्मेटिव तो वह स्टेटमेंट है, जो 4 तारीख को डॉ. जी. रामास्वामी की तरफ से जारी किया गया है।

इसमें कहा गया है कि हमें चार महीने पहले पता लग गया था कि इसमें सैकड़ हैं मशीनरी फिट की गई है। जब सरकार ने यह एसाइनमेंट जापान की फर्म को दी थी, उसी बक्त उसने अपना एक इंजीनियरिंग यूनिट वहां भेज दिया था। श्री रन्नलाल मल्होत्रा, श्री बॉ. मुकर्जी, श्री कमलजीत सिंह और डॉ. रामास्वामी और डिपार्टमेंट के दूसरे लोग कई बार जापान गये। तीन साल से सरकार की तरफ से रेगुलर विजिट्स वहां जा रहे हैं। उसका यूनिट वहां बैठा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या फिर भी मिनिस्ट्री और डॉ. एन.जी.सी.ओ. के अफसरान को यह पता नहीं लग पाया कि इस प्लैटफार्म पर सैकड़ हैं मशीनरी लगाई गई है। इस हालत में अगर हम इसको सैबोटेज न करें, तो मिनिस्टर साहब हम को डिक्षणरी में से कोई और बड़ा बता दें।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, सरकार का रेगुलर यूनिट वहां बैठा है। श्री मुकर्जी और श्री कमलजीत सिंह न मालूम कितनी बार वहां गये हैं। हमारे कई दूसरे अफसर न मालूम कितनी बार वहां गये हैं। क्या तीन साल में उनको यह पता नहीं लग पाया कि जो मशीनरी फिट हो रही है, वह सैकड़ हैं? जापानी अफसरों ने हमें इनफार्म किया कि इस प्लैटफार्म में सैकड़ हैं मशीनरी लग रही है, लेकिन उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। यह बहुत बड़ी नेग्लीजेंस है। इसको नेग्लीजेंस भी कह सकते हैं, लेकिन मेरे पास इसके लिए सैबोटेज से कम कोई लक्ज नहीं है।

डॉ. एन.जी.सी.ओ. और पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री के आफिसर्ज ने कुछ इन्टरनेशनल आयल कार्टेल्ज के साथ मिल कर इसमें सैनेटेज

किया है और इसकी एनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए। श्री विक्रम महाजन ने इस बारे में पालियामेंटरी एनक्वायरी की डिमांड की है। लेकिन मेरी डिमांड है कि इस की जूडिशियल एनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए। मेरी राय यह है कि आक्रियाल ने नेवोटेंज किया है।

यह एक अजीब बात है कि श्री कलमजीत सिंह और श्री मुखर्जी वर्गीग्रंथ जिन अफसरों पर यह सब इन्जाम आता है, जिन को बदौलत मुल्क को इतना बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है, उन में से किसी को एक सूचे में विजिलेंस कमीशन का चेयरमैन बना दिया गया है, किसी को एक दूसरी स्टेट का चीफ सेकटरी बना दिया है। सबको दिल्ली से निकाल कर प्रोटेक्टिव लोसिज पर लगाया जा रहा है। उन में से एक को चेयरमैन बनाने की एटेस्ट हो रही है।

यह बड़ा सीरियस मैटर है। हम 1971 में पालियामेंट के नोटिस में यह बात लाये थे। उस बक्त रिंगिनस्ट्री के जो ब्रीफ आये, उन को श्री प्रकाशचन्द्र सेठी ने उसी तरह यहां पढ़ दिया था। उन्होंने कोई बहुत मेहनत करके इस मामले की जांच करने की कोशिश नहीं की। मैं श्री बरुआ को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यगर हम मिनिस्ट्री या आरोग्य जी० सौ० के आक्रियाल के बारे में कोई बात कहते हैं तो हमारा मकसद यह नहीं है कि हम श्री बरुआ पर कोई इल्जाम लगाते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा वाइटल मैटर है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस पर हाउस में डिस्क्लान किया जाये। जो पाइंट्स मैं ने तैयार किये हैं, उन को यहां पढ़ने का टाइम नहीं है। और यह कोई ऐसा डाकुमेंट नहीं है जो मैं यहां टेबल पर रखूँ। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को देता हूँ कि वह इडिपेंडेंटी इस को देख सकते हैं। हमारा न तो मिनिस्टर बरुआ के खिलाफ कोई इल्जाम है न हम दिल में महसूस करते हैं कि वह इडिपेंडेंटी काम नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन इस की एनक्वायरी जरूर होनी चाहिए और जूडिशियल एनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not repeat it.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North-East): Sir, this should be kept for discussion.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Sir, the genesis of the Sagar Samrat and all the details, I do not have. But, I shall certainly look into them and find out whether there is a correct decision taken or whether there is anything *mala fide*.

The hon. Member raised a point that so far as Sagar Samrat is concerned, large quantities of second-hand components were used. That is a fact. So far as electric motors and installations are concerned, the value is not very much. It would not be more than Rs. 2 crores. So far as electric installations are concerned, they used secondhand machinery which were re-conditioned. I have already said that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The charge is that this was done with the knowledge of your officers.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I would look into it if there is anything *mala fide* or incorrect decision taken. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sat Pal Kapur, I am not calling you. Are you interested in the Minister's reply or only in the interruptions? I am really very sorry that everytime you do this. Shri Sathe and Shri Unni Krishnan also do this everytime. Can't you sit down?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, we are agitated and so, we want full information.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him give out the facts. If he has not got the information, there are many other means available to you.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: As I said, I shall look into this question very carefully and find out if there is anything *mala fide* or incorrect decision taken and whether there is any justification for an inquiry. I shall look into this very carefully.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are thinking of considering it.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Certainly. As I said, so far as my information goes, that is based on facts. Only in electric installations second-hand components were used.

As regards the other points raised by the hon. Member, I shall go into them. The genesis of the information is not available at the moment. I shall give you all the facts after I look into it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will you make an inquiry—this is the question?

श्री भवु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बोलना नहीं चाहता था लेकिन कोई विशेष कारण द्वारा इसलिए मैं बोलता हूँ। मैं आप का ध्यान इन के दो बाब्यों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने यह कहा है :

“द वेसेल” (गानी 8 लैंग मेक्शन लगने के बाद)

“Thereafter, the vessel was to be moved to the Bombay High structure where the first well was to be drilled. The drilling locations had all been surveyed by a French firm, CGG, to obtain information on the likely depths of Sagar Samrat's legs before striking firm ground. However, the penetration at the preliminary leg erection location was beyond the limits predicted by the French firm.”.

आप को याद होंगा कि तीन चार महीना पहले एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रूपाति के ज्योलोजिस्ट के कहने के आधार पर मैंने यहां इन से सवाल पूछा था कि क्या सी बैन्ट में सर्वेक्षण डिफोटिव है? उन्होंने उस समय नां कहा। मैं इन को कोई दोष नहीं दे रहा हूँ। सब चीजें यह

नहीं जान सकते। लेकिन आज यहां मजबूर हो कर स्कीफ्टि दे रहे हैं। तो कम से कम इन को थोड़ा सा तो अफसोस प्रकट करना चाहिए। इसी तरह रिकाइनरी लासेज का भी सवाल मैं ने उठाया तो उस में पहले नहीं कहा, लेकिन बाद में जांच कर के कहा कि आप की बात सही है। तो लगातार राष्ट्रीय हित के सवालों को हम यहां उठाते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय को उस का गलत जबाब आता है पहले और उस को बाद में वह महनूस करते हैं तो कहना नहीं चाहिए? हमें डायरेक्शन 115 आरप्रिविलेज मोशन के बाद आप करेंगे।

श्री देव कान्त बरुआ : नहीं नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. He only wanted to speak.

श्री भवु लिम्बे : मैंने पूछा है, पहले भी पूछ चुका हूँ कि जब मंत्री महोदय गलत जबाब देते हैं तो क्या स्वयं उन को सुधारना नहीं चाहिए? क्या हमें डायरेक्शन 115 का नोटिस देने के बाद करेंगे?

MR. SPEAKER: He said that he wanted to get up on a point of order. But he has spoken like other Members.

श्री भवु लिम्बे : मैंने कुछ उस के बारे में नहीं पूछा है। मैंने इतना ही पूछा है कि मंत्री जब गलत उत्तर देंगे उस के बाद हमें डायरेक्शन 115 का नोटिस जायेगा तब उसे दुरुस्त करेंगे या मंत्री महोदय को स्वयं गलती का एहसास होते ही वह उस की दुरुस्ती स्वयं करेंगे?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BESU: Sir, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member please sit down. After all, I am also a human being. Let him please sit down. He should not flare up on everything in this manner. He does not allow me to listen, nor does he allow me to address him. He is saying loudly, 'Sir, Sir' all the time. It is very difficult for me....

आप ने कहा पाइंट प्राप्त मार्डर है सेकिन आप ने एक आवण ही उस पर कर दिया।

श्री मधु लिम्बये : क्या आवण किया ? मुझे सहत एतराज है। मैंने यह सबाल पूछा है कि क्या हमेशा डायरेक्शन 115 की नोटिस जानी चाहिए या आप मंत्री महोदय को आदेश देंगे कि वह गलती करने पर स्वयं उसे सुधारने के लिए सदन के सामने आएं ?

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order in this? This is no point of order.

श्री मधु लिम्बये : गलत जबाब देने के बाद उम को स्वयं दृश्यन नहीं करना चाहिये ? तो आप 115 एडमिट करिए.....

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या बना रखा है 115 में है, यह है वह है ? इस में रूल वह है कि जिन मंत्रियों के नाम में आता है वही बोल सकते हैं। आप हर बात पर खड़े हो जाते हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is seeking your guidelines for the future.

श्री मधु लिम्बये : मैं आप से पूछ रहा हूँ। आप डायरेक्शन दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: Why should I do it? How do I know that....

श्री मधु लिम्बये : क्यों नहीं ? आप का कर्तव्य है कि आप उन से कहें कि मंत्री महोदय गलती महसूस करने के बाद स्वयं सदन के सामने आएं।

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कैसे जानूँग कि वह गलती है.....

श्री मधु लिम्बये : तो हर चौज के लिए नोटिस कैसे आयगी ? हर दिन हम नोटिस कहां से लाएं आप दो फूल टाइम टाइपिस्ट दीजिए उस के लिए अपने खब्बे पर।

MR. SPEAKER: Let him come out with a written notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I seek a clarification on one thing with your permission?

MR. SPEAKER: There will be no end to this. I am not allowing it. Clarifications cannot be asked for on call attention-notices in this manner. May I tell him that the rules are very clear about it? Let him not try to go over and above the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am a very rule-abiding Member.

MR. SPEAKER: He is to tell me? Will he please sit down? Calling-attention is only meant for those Members whose names are balloted. Why should the others come in? If others come in, there will be no end to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When the hon. Minister withholds some information from the Chair, it is my duty to point it out and see that he does not do it.

MR. SPEAKER: There are other means if he withholds; but let him not try to distort the procedures.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is what I never do.

MR. SPEAKER: You always do it and say 'I never do'.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let us have a debate on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You won't allow a debate also.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: You had told me to wait till the Minister replied. Now that he has replied, may I say something? I am demanding a discussion on this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: If both sides are doing it, I will go out of the picture. Let them do it.

मुझे हरानी होती है जब इस तरफ से भी इस तरह की बात की जाती है।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Let there be a discussion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You said I could ask afterwards. Otherwise, let us have a discussion. This is a fit subject for it. The State has been defrauded of crores of rupees. This is *prima facie* a clear case of sabotage by the officials.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : हम इस पर डिस्क्यूशन चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप डिस्क्यूशन चाहते हैं तो रूल तोड़ कर डिस्क्यूशन नहीं होगा, उस के लिये अलंकृत नोटिस चाहिए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Even I have to pay tax for this. The money will not come from heaven.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

12.52 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION RE. DELIMITATION OF PARLIAMENTARY AND ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES IN MANIPUR

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

A copy of Notification No. S. O. 667(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1973 containing Order No. 7 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in the State of Manipur, under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5914/73].

MINERAL CONCESSION (FOURTH AND FIFTH AMENDMENTS) RULES, 1973 AND COKING COAL MINES (INTIMATION RE. MORTGAGE, CHARGE, LIEN, ETC., ETC.) RULES, 1973.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:—

(i) The Mineral Concession (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1973 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1010 in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1973.

(ii) The Mineral Concession (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1011 in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5915/73].

(2) A copy of the Coking Coal Mines (Intimation regarding Mortgage, Charge, Lien or other interests) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 480 in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 34 of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5916/73].

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : (भालियर) अध्यक्ष जी, अभी मणिपुर के डिलिमिटेशन के बारे में कागज रखा गया है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के बारे में कब रखा जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से तो बड़ी मुश्किल है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं इस पर बहस नहीं कर रहा हूँ—मैं तो इतना पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब सब जगहों के चुनाव एक साथ होने हैं तो केवल मणिपुर ही क्यों रखा गया, उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये देर क्यों हो रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक अलेहदा बात है, वह आप को अलेहदा से बता देगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह कोई मेरे परिवार का मामला नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप को कोई इन्फोर्मेशन लेनी है तो मैं उस के लिये कब इन्कार करता हूँ, लेकिन जहां यह मसला पैदा ही नहीं होता है, उस में कैसे धूसेड़ सकता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह डिलिमिटेशन का मसला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस के लिये अलेहदा पूछिये।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The UP and Orissa elections are coming. What about that?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उसके लिए अलेहदा पूछिए, इस में इस को नहीं उठाया जा सकता।

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION (GENERAL PROVIDENT FUND) RULES, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

A copy of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (General Provident Fund) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1204 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1973, under sub-section (4) of section 95 of the Employees' State In-

surance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5917/73].

NATIONAL LIBRARY BILL

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh): I beg to move:

"That this House do appoint Shri A. K. Kotrashatti to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Dharamrao Sharanappa Afzalpurkar."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Shri A. K. Kotrashatti to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other concerned matters in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Dharamrao Sharanappa Afzalpurkar."

The motion was adopted.

12.55 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 5th December, 1973."

I would only like to mention that there was a printer's mistake and that has been corrected by a correction slip issued.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I want to submit....

MR. SPEAKER: We do not speak on this. Only when the business of the

[Mr. Speaker]

House for the coming week is announced, I give opportunity to the Members to speak. Not on this. Do not try to intervene in every matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not discussing this item. I am only reminding you of your promise yesterday that the Minister of Civil Aviation was going to make a statement....

MR. SPEAKER: Not at this stage. I shall put the motion of Shri Raghu Ramaiah to the House. The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 5th December, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Minister of Civil Aviation should make a statement. There is a dialogue going on.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not avail of this opportunity.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I request that an opportunity should be given.

12.57 hrs.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. SHER SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

12.57^{1/2} hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE
(QUERY)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Not a submission at every stage. You had better write to me.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: For the last four days....

MR. SPEAKER: If I allow one person, I will have to allow others also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir,

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you please. Please do not get up every time. I am not calling you. I am calling Shri Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) rose—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given a privilege motion against Mr. Ganesh on the 28th September, 1973, and because he is a Minister it has been withheld, whereas in my own case, a privilege motion was admitted as a half-an-hour discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: This happened yesterday.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. It is a clear case that the Minister did not....

MR. SPEAKER: He is not here

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why should he be here? Was he here yesterday when I raised this matter? (Interruptions) I have given notice on the 28th

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 6th December, 1973.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Privilege

September, and I did not receive any communication from the Secretariat and you are not allowing him to be present.

MR. SPEAKER: It was raised yesterday.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is extremely unfair. I have a clear case and documentary evidence that Mr. Ganesh has deliberately spoken an untruth on the floor of the House and has misled the House. Therefore it is a clear case of breach of privilege. I must be allowed to submit it before the House. You cannot have two standards here.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member came with this yesterday. I made the observation that first of all the Minister was not here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Does not matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not to decide about it. I should decide about it. Secondly, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and he is also the Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts. Now, this thing was brought before this House sometime back in his capacity as Chairman of the Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: He has called for the file.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No. I did not call for anything.

MR. SPEAKER: But that is what I am told by the Secretariat. The file is with you, and you said yesterday that you would send it to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is not correct...

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. He has called for the file.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No; I did not.

Privilege

MR. SPEAKER: Let me tell you quite clearly that the file has not come to me. This file is for discussion by the PAC. It is there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No. Let me make my submission. You hear me, and then you can give your comment after consulting your Secretariat. (*Interruptions*) The file was sent to the PAC Secretariat, not to the Chairman. You send for the file, and you will find there is no marking for the Chairman; neither you will find that I have passed any comment because I am concerned with this thing. (*Interruptions*) I cannot make a submission when you keep on talking. The point is, because I am a complainant in this case, as a Member of the House, I decided not to sit in judgment on the file. The Secretariat wanted to consult me on the file. I said, since I am the complainant, it will not be desirable for me to sit in judgement. The file was sent to the hon. Speaker yesterday, the moment you mentioned it to me.

13.hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Till then it was with you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is again another serious matter. You have to see the dates of movement of that file. My privilege motion is dated 28 September, 1973. When was the file sent to the PAC Secretariat, whether I had asked for the file or not, are all matters to be considered. I am only functioning as a Member of this House in this matter, because it is a serious matter. We are anxious that the ITO class II should be abolished and everybody should be absorbed in Class I. In reply to a question on a certain date the hon. Minister stated: the hon. Member has asked three questions; first he has asked whether the PAC had recommended abolition of class II officers cadre in the income-tax department and he was informed that the PAC did recommend but the department later had discussions with the PAC and the PAC was persuaded to withdraw this decision.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it yet.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: What the Minister has spoken in this House is grossly untrue; he has misled the House; it is a clear case of breach of privilege and therefore the matter has to go to the Privileges Committee. You cannot escape it.

MR. SPEAKER: You brought this privilege motion yesterday also and the same observations were made by me. You have come to the House again inspite of that. First of all, as you have said, the file was with the PAC Secretariat. You have said just now that after listening to me yesterday, you had sent it to me today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday. It means you have the authority to send it; just now you have sent it to me. How can say that it was not under your authority when you have sent it to me. Secondly, the Minister is not here. I want to get his explanation over it and then I will make up my mind. He is outside the country and when he comes back I shall see into it.

श्री जयतिर्मय : (बांका) : तो आप स्वीकार क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं, यह स्पष्ट होना चाहिये। आप डिसग्रालाइ तो नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप ने कहा मिनिस्टर को सुनने के बाद इस को ले लेंगे?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I have to make one submission with regard to this. According to the practice in the House of Commons, a Member has to come before the House at the earliest opportunity. In some cases a Member may not have an opportunity of informing the Chair about it. So much urgency attaches to a motion of privilege that the Member has to come to the House at the earliest opportunity. This matter has been pending consideration for the last two months. The hon. Minister had been here. Then we are also confronted with another difficulty

at the hands of the Chair. The House is not allowed to know what kind of offence has been committed. It is within your powers to allow it or not to allow it, but not being allowed to mention the nature of the offence is something to which I take objection. We must know what kind of offence has been committed, and whether urgency attaches to it or not.

MR. SPEAKER: You are entitled to know because he has already made a reference. I had said I was not allowing it unless I had gone through it. He had not sent it to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It was sent to you on 28 September.

MR. SPEAKER: You have the file; you are sending it today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should you say that it was not with you, if you had sent it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is with your Secretariat.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot separate the Chairman from the PAC Secretariat. The Minister is outside the country.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: One Assam Minister is in Delhi and action is going to be taken in the Assam Assembly against him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The privilege motion was sent on 28th September.

The Minister had ample time to study it. Your secretariat had ample time to study it and get a reply.

श्री श्यामनन्द मिश्र : डबल स्टैन्डर्ड हो गया है आसाम मिनिस्टर का। वह यहाँ से माफी भाग रहे हैं।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : हम तो माफी मांगते हैं पहले ही साहब क्यों कि आप को बहुत दिक्कत पैदा करता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदयः यह तेजी भी इस में उधर से आयी जिस दिन आसाम का इन्होंने सुना। तो इन्होंने कहा कि हम भी मार्का मारेंगे कोई।

13.06 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED PUBLICATION OF A NEW EDITION OF THE 'INDIAN EXPRESS' FROM COCHIN IN VIOLATION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY RE. NEWSPRINT

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to invite the attention of the House to a grave matter, a policy departure by the Government of India and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on the question of diffusion and delinking of the press, which has been repeatedly reiterated in both the Houses. I am reliably informed that the *Indian Express* chain of newspapers, which has already 22 newspapers, which is very well-known for its notorious mismanagement, illtreatment of journalists and various other fraudulent practices, has been allowed to start a new edition of *Indian Express* from Cochin from today. I am told it has come out today or is coming out sometime during the week. When there is acute shortage of newsprint and foreign exchange is hardly available for importing it, I want to know how this newspaper is being given newsprint to start a new edition, when language newspapers are closing down their editions and journalists are being retrenched. How was this paper permitted to start a new edition? Is it not a policy departure? Where did they get the newsprint for this new edition? I would request you to direct the Minister to make a statement about it at the earliest opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: This question has been raised by many others also—Shri Amarit Nahata, Shri Shashi Bhushan, Shri Chandrakar and others. I am not allowing all. I allowed one. I had a lot of hesitation in my mind when allowing it. Mr. Unnikrishnan wrote to the

office that it is a violation of law. If there is any violation, the Minister will explain it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर वायलेशन का सवाल है तो दिल्ली का एक पेपर अपने पेज बढ़ाता जा रहा है जिस का नाम 'पैट्रियट' है। मंत्री महोदय यह भी बता दें कि वह वायलेशन कर रहा है कि नहीं।

(ii) REPORTED KIDNAPPING OF A WORKER AT MODI NAGAR

श्री हुकम चन्द कछावाय (मुरेना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण मामले की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

मोदीनगर में मजदूरों का जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है, उस के सम्बन्ध में कल काफी मजदूर रेल द्वारा वहां से दिल्ली आना चाहते थे, लेकिन मोदी मालिक ने स्टेशन मास्टर को टेलीफोन कर दिया कि किसी कर्मचारी को रेल का टिकट न दिया जाये, ताकि वे लोग दिल्ली न आ पाय। इस तरह उन लोगों को वहां रोक लिया गया मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों का आन्दोलन क्यों चल रहा है। मोदी मालिकों ने वहां की यूनियन के लीडर, मुभाष शर्मा, को पिस्तौल और चाकू दिखा कर रात को उस के घर से गायब करने की कोशिश की और उस को जान से मारने का प्रयास किया। मोदी मालिकों के द्वारा वहां हर साल चार पांच मजदूरों का मर्डर किया जाता है, लेकिन उन के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। 21 नवम्बर से वहां पर मजदूरों का शान्तिमय आन्दोलन चल रहा है, जिस में किसी प्रकार की कोई गङड़वड़ नहीं हुई है। इसके बावजूद वहां परसों रात को बारह बजे दफ्तर 144 लगा दी गयी। कर्मचारियों ने एक गांव में जा कर अपनी सभा की। पुलिस ने उन को घेर लिया और उन को मारा-पीटा। पुलिस इन्स्पेक्टर सिंगर ने लोगों को गोली से मारने की धमकी दी। अनेक महिलाओं को मारा-पीटा गया। एक

[श्री हृकम चन्द कठवाय]

महिला को घसीटा गया, जिस के फटे हुए और खून से सने हुए कपड़े में सुबूत के तौर पर सदन को दिखाना चाहता हूँ।

इन घटनाओं के बारे में कोई समाचार किसी भी पत्र में नहीं आता है। वहां पन्त नाम के एक पत्रकार हैं, जिन के पास सभी समाचार पत्रों की एजेंसी है, लेकिन वह किसी भी समाचार पत्र को इस बारे में समाचार नहीं भेजते हैं। वह मोदी मालिकों की सर्विस करते हैं। इस कारण इन घटनाओं के बारे में कोई खबर किसी भी समाचारपत्र में नहीं उपस्थिती है।

चूंकि उन लोगों को रेल का टिकट नहीं दिया गया, इस लिए 900 व्यक्ति कल मोदीनगर से पैदल चल कर दिल्ली आये हैं। मैं खुद छः भील पैदल चला हूँ। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सरकार को इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य देने के लिये कहें। सरकार की ओर से कहा जा सकता है कि यह विषय उस के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है। लेकिन मैं यह प्रश्न इस लिए उठा रहा हूँ कि रेलवे की ओर से, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत है, उन लोगों को टिकट नहीं दिये गये।

वहां स्थिति यह है कि पुलिस सब कर्मचारियों को घास देती है और उन को जान से मारने की घमकियां देती हैं। पुलिस इन्स्पीक्टर सिंगर को अलग से पांच हजार रुपये की इनकम मोदी मालिकों से होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मोदीनगर तो य०पी० में है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न यह है कि क्या कोई भिल मालिक रेलवे को कह सकते हैं कि उन के मजदूरों को दिल्ली आने के टिकट लिए न

दिये जायें ? क्या रेले मोदी के इशारे पर चलती हैं या भारत सरकार द्वारा चलाई जाती हैं ? आप इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय को पता लगाना के लिये कहें।

श्री हृकम चन्द कठवाय : मजदूरों की शान्तिमय हड्डाल चल रही थी, जिस में कोई गडबड़ नहीं हूँ। वहां जो दफा 144 लगाई गई, उस का ऐलान मोदी मालिकों ने अपने नौकरों के द्वारा, अपनी जीप पर अपना माइक लगवा कर रात के बारह बजे करवाया। यह कितने आश्वर्य की बात है कि दफा 144 मालिकों के द्वारा लगाई जाती है, सरकारी अधिकारियों के द्वारा नहीं।

मोदीनगर में नगरपालिका बनने की सब प्रकार की पावता है, लेकिन मोदी मालिक उस को नगरपालिका नहीं बनने देते हैं। उन्होंने वहां के प्रशासन को खरीद रखा है। आप सरकार को कहें कि वह इस बारे में पूरी जांच कर के यहां वक्तव्य दे कि लोगों को रेल के टिकट नहीं दिये गये। उन लोगों को वहां पैदल आना पड़ा। वे लोग रात भर चल कर रात के बारह बजे यहां पहुँचे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): So far as the dispute in Indian Airlines is concerned, even though the negotiations are going on, there is a deadlock now. Both the management and the workers do not seem to want to change their stand. The result is that hundreds of workers, not to speak of passengers, are put to a lot of difficulty. I want the Minister to make a statement on this. They are making statements on all subjects except this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ने इस बारे में काल-ए-टेन्शन नौटिस दिया हुआ है। इंडियन एयर-लाइन्ज और उस के कर्मचारीयों के बीच होने वाली बातचीत में डेलाक हो गया है यात्रियों से अपना खादा साथ लाने के लिए कहा जा रहा है। यात्रियों के लिए भीजन बन्द कर दिया गया है। उन्हे यह भी कहा गया है कि वे अपना सामान न लायें, क्योंकि सामान उठाने का इन्तजाम नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: I will be conveying this to the Minister.

13.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

BURN COMPANY AND INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY
(TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Damodar Pandey to continue his speech.

श्री दामोदर पांडे (हजारीबाग) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैं कल कह रहा था इस तरह के अधिग्रहण जब किए जाते हैं, कारबानों को लिया जाता है तो एक मंशा होती है उस के पीछे कि हम क्यों उस को लेना चाहते हैं। मंशा यह होती है कि उस को अच्छे ढंग से बलाया जाय, मजदूरों की मुश्किलें हैं, उन की जो तकलीफें हैं उन को दूर किया जाय और देश की ऐकोनामी में उस कारबाने का जो उचित योगदान होना चाहिए था उस के लिए उस को सक्षम बनाया

जाय और इसी नीति से इस तरह के कारबाने लिए जाते हैं। लेकिन इस सिलसिले में जो कार्यवाही अभी तक की गई है उस से बड़ा असंतोष, बड़ा डिसएप्वाइटमेंट होता है। आज से डेढ़ साल पहले जब इंडियन आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी को टेक औवर किया गया था तो मजदूरों में एक खुशी की लहर दौड़ी थी। सभी लोगों को यह विश्वास था कि जब इस का सरकारीकरण कर लिया गया है, सरकार ने इस के इंतजाम को अपने साथ ले लिया है तो इस में बाजाठता सुधार होगा। लेकिन सुधार तो इतना ही हुआ जैसा कि कल एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि उन्हीं अफसरों में से एक अफसर को जो सारी बंगलंग के लिए जिम्मेदार थे, जिन की बजह से सारे कार-खाने चौपट हो गए थे उन्होंने मैं से एक अफसर की सिर्फ बोर्ड बदल कर उस का कस्टोडियन बना दिया गया। आज डेढ़ साल के बाद भी ठेकेदारी प्रथा वहां कायम है। मजदूरों की हालत में भी कुछ विशेष सुधार नहीं हुआ है जिस सुधार की कि हम लोग अपेक्षा कर रहे। तो क्या इस तरह से टेक औवर करने का कोई जायज कारण हो सकता था? अगर यही करना था कि उन्हीं अफसरों में से एक को सिर्फ उस का मालिक बना कर बैठा देना था और उस की अब यह अकड़ और हो जाय कि अब तो वह-सरकारी अफसर हो गया, अब तो कोई भी उस के ऊपर या नीचे उसे देखने वाला रहा नहीं तो इस तरह के अधिग्रहण का क्या फायदा है? आखिर क्यों हम अधिग्रहण करना चाहते हैं? जो कुछ भी हमारे मन में बात है कि हम चाहते हैं कि यह कारबाना बदोत्तरी से चले, हम जिस तरह, की अपेक्षा रखते थे कि इंडियन आयरन एड स्टील कम्पनी की हालत में सुधार हो उस में अच्छा प्रोडक्शन हो, वह न हो कर के उस की दिन व दिन हालत और खराब होती जाती है। उस पर देश की ऐकोनामी बहुत हद तक निर्भर करती है। उस में जो हम सुधार की अपेक्षा रखते थे वह नजर नहीं आ रहा है और खास कर के हमारे जैसे मजदूर वर्ग

[श्री दामोदर पांडे]

में काम करने वाले लोग जो यह अपेक्षा रखते थे कि मजदूरों की हालत में सुधार होगा, उस में भी कोई सुधार के लक्षण नहीं नजर आते हैं तो यह देख कर बड़ा असंतोष होता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय बताएं कि क्या वह करना चाहते हैं भविष्य में इस इस तरह की बातों पर। कोयला खदानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ, कोर्किंग कोल का हुआ, नान-कोर्किंग कोल का हुआ, इंडियन शायरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी का हुआ सब में जब हम सुधार की बात करते हैं तो एक सब से बड़ा भरोसा जो सरकार को इन में था वह यह था कि मजदूर एक साथ मिल कर के बड़ी मुख्यदी से उन का साथ देंगे और मजदूरों के लिए आज मंत्री महोदय कम से कम यह नहीं कह सकते कि मजदूरों ने उन का साथ नहीं दिया। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछता चाहता हूं कि मजदूरों को साथ लेने के लिए, उन के कोआपरेशन को हासिल करने के लिए उन्होंने कौन सी कार्यवाही की? क्या उन्होंने वर्कर्स को उस के मैनेजमेंट में इन्वाल्व किया? क्या उन्होंने मजदूरों की राय ली कि इस तरह का काम करना चाहते हैं? एक जीता जागता नमूना आप के सामने कोयला खदानों का है जहां यह देखने को मिला कि उस तरह के सारे अफसर जो कोयला खदानों में सारे कुकमों के जिम्मेदार थे उन सभी लोगों ने मिल कर एक दिन की हड़ताल कर दी तो आप को सुन कर खुशी होगी कि उस दिन कोयले का उत्पादन देश में सब से ज्यादा हुआ। तो क्या यह भी यह नहीं बताता कि मजदूरों में क्या उत्साह है? वह कुछ करना चाहते हैं, आप को सहयोग देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन सहयोग कोई लेने वाला अगर न हो, अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था आप कर दे कि जो पुरानी व्यवस्था है उस से भी बदतर व्यवस्था हो जाय तो इस अधिग्रहण के प्रति जो लोगों की आस्था जगी है, जो एक वातावरण तैयार हुआ है कि जो भी इस तरह के उद्योगपति किसी कल-कारखाने

को अगर खराब करना चाहते हैं, उस में बदलावनी करना चाहते हैं, मजदूरों को लूटना चाहते हैं तो उन को यह करने नहीं दिया जायगा और उन को हम सुधार कर चलाने के लिए अपने हाथ में ले लेंगे, यह जो अपनी अच्छी नीति है, अच्छी कामना और अच्छा विचार है इस के प्रति लोगों का अविश्वास हो जायगा।

एक बात और मैं यहां कहना चाहता था। कल एक उद्योगपति सदस्य ने बड़ा लम्बा चौड़ा भाषण दिया, उन्होंने कहा कि बड़ा फाड हुआ है और फाड की बजह से कम्पनी की यह दृद्धि हुई है। यह कहते कहते शायद एक फाड कहना वह भूल गए कि इस फाड में शायद उन का सब से बड़ा हाथ था। गोयनका और विरला दोनों मिल कर के इस कम्पनी को लेना चाहते थे और यह चाहते थे कि किसी तरह से बीरेन मुखर्जी का भट्ठा बैठे तो अपना भट्ठा वहां चालू हो जाय। इस तरह से सब से बड़ा फाड यह हो रहा था कि विरला और गोयनका मिल कर इंडियन शायरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी, इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड वैगन्स कम्पनी और मार्टिन बर्न को पूरा एक दिन में हड्डप कर लेना चाहते थे। उस के लिए सरकार ने सतर्कता बरती जिस के लिए हमारे प्रतिनिधि के रूप में हमारे मौजूदा मंत्री महोदय जो उस समय उस के बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में थे, उन्होंने अगर कोई उचित कदम उठाया तो कोई अनुचित बात नहीं थी, बल्कि देश के हित में यह जरूरी था कि इस तरह की जो धोखाधड़ी करने वाले लोग हैं, एक धोखे से बड़े धोखे में इस कम्पनी को न डाला जाय, इसके लिए इस कम्पनी को बचाने के लिए जो आवश्यक कदम उठाया गया वह बहुत जरूरी कदम था। इस में बहुत सारी धोखाधड़ी हुई है, इस में कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते। अगर इस तरह की बातें नहीं होतीं तो इस कम्पनी की यह दृद्धि न होती। इस तरह की बदलावनी नहीं होती तो कम्पनी की इस तरह की हालत नहीं होती। इस में जो लोग धोखेवाज थे,

वे सब मिल कर इस को बरबाद करना चाहते थे, इस को खा जाना चाहते थे, आप ने इस को बचाया है, यह बहुत बड़ा काम आप ने किया है। मैं इस के लिये आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान (धार) : इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में एक अजीब सी चीज सामने आती है—आप इस कम्पनी का मैनेजमेन्ट अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं, राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम पर आगे की आशायें बतला रहे हैं। इस तरह की एक नई परम्परा हमारे सामने आ रही है—देश में यदि कोई कम्पनी नुकसान में जा रही है तो सरकार उस का मैनेजमेन्ट अपने हाथ में लेले, यह ठीक परम्परा नहीं है, यह देश के अहित की बात है। सरकार इन का केवल मैनेजमेन्ट ही नहीं ले रही है बल्कि इन पर खर्च भी करना चाहती है, खजाने से पैसा इन को दिया जायगा—यह बिलकुल असंगत-सी बात है। यदि उस का लेना वास्तव में देश के हित में है, तो केवल मैनेजमेन्ट ही नहीं, उस का पूरा राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये, लेकिन इस तरह की गलत परम्परा डालना देश के लिये बहुत हानिकारक है। देश में आगे भी ऐसे बहुत से भौके आयेंगे जब सरकार को ऐसी कम्पनियों को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी उठानी पड़ेगी लेकिन यदि यह परम्परा चालू हो गई तो इस की आड़ में न जाने कितनी गलत बातें भी होंगी जो देश के लिये बड़ा अहितकर साबित होंगी।

मैं इस बिल के बारे में स्पष्ट रूप से कह देना चाहता हूँ—यह जो प्रबन्ध लिया जा रहा है, इस परम्परा को कायम न कीजिये तथा मैं इस बिल का सब्ज विरोध करता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ इस तरह की नई बातें हाथ में लेने से एक न एक दिन हजारों इस तरह की बातें सामने आ सकती हैं और उसकी आड़ में हमारे घन का दुरुपयोग हो सकता है।

अभी अनेक सदस्यों ने बतलाया कि जो लोग इसके जिम्मेदार हैं उन को ही इस की

शासन व्यवस्था सौंपी जा रही है—मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें कि इस के क्या परिणाम होने वाले हैं। अगर हमने ऐसे लोगों को प्रोत्साहित किया, उनको भौके दिये तो देश का इससे कोई कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है, सिवाय इस के कि हम गिरावट की ओर जाय। इस तरह की ओर भी कम्पनीयां हैं जिन मेंलास हो रहा है, वे भी इस बिल की आड़ में लाभ उठा सकती हैं, सांठ-गांठ कर सकती हैं। इस लिये जिस ढंग से यह प्रबन्ध लिया जा रहा है—राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम से, मैं उस का सब्ज विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री नाथराम अहिरबार (टीकमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उस का समर्थन करते हुए अपने कुछ मुझाव प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। अभी तक सरकार ने जितने धन्ये अपने हाथ में लिये, टैक्साइल, कॉलमाइन्ज या जिन का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, उनमें जो नाकामयादी रही हैं उस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह रहा है कि हम ने उच्च पद पर उन कारबानों में टैक्नीकल आदमियों को नहीं रखा। अगर किसी भी कारबानों में हम किसी आइ० ए० एस० को बैठा दें, जिस को उसका कोई भी जान न हो, जिस का उस कारबाने के कर्मचारियों से कोई भी सम्बन्ध न हो, जिस का वहां के काम करने वालों के साथ कोई ताल-मेल न हो, वह व्यक्ति कभी भी सफल नहीं हो सकता। ये कम्पनियां बयें बाटे में गई, हालांकि इन्होंने अपने समय में अनाप-शनाप-मुनाफे कमाये थे, इसलिये कि वहां जो काम करने वाले थे उन की बातों को नहीं सुना गया, उन के हितों का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया और जो फायदा वे कमाना चाहते थे, वह कमाया—इसी कारण से वे कारबाने बैठ गये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रछना चाहता हूँ—जब ये कम्पनी इतने दिनों से बाटे में जा रही थी, 7-8 साल में बाटे में जा रही थी, इसको

[श्री नाथूराम अहिरबार]

उसी वक्त ले लेना चाहिये था, उसी वक्त कदम कयों नहीं उठाया गया? जब पूरा नफा उस में से निकल गया, जब केवल ढांचा खड़ा रह गया, तब उस को लेने जा रहे हैं। हर साल 25-50 लाख रुपया हम उस को देना चाहते हैं—मैं आप से निवेदन करूँगा कि पहले उस की लायबिल्टी को देख लें, कितना रुपया उस को देना है, मजदूरों के हित में क्या करना है, प्राविडेन्ट फाउंड और जो दूसरे हित हैं, उन के लिये क्या करना चाहते हैं—इन सब बातों को देखने के बाद उस को अपने हाथ में ले लें और उस का दायित्व वहां काम करने वालों पर डालें।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाया कि जिस सज्जन ने उस कम्पनी का दिवाला निकालने में सहायता की है, आज उसी को कि जाकर वहां बैठा दिया गया है। आपको इस काम को चलाने के लिये टैकनीकल आदमियों की जरूरत है, इन आदमियों के बैठाने से कारखाना नहीं चल सकता, इस लिये मजदूरों और सरकार के हितों का ध्यान रखते हुए जो कारखाने को अच्छी तरह से चला सके, जो उसकी प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था को सुधार सके, उत्पादन को बढ़ा सके, उन के हाथ में इस की प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था को सौंपिये। आज रेलवे कहती है कि बैगन्ज नहीं है, देश में बैगन्ज की जरूरत है उस का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ रहा है, लोहा महंगा हो रहा है, कोयला नहीं पहुँच रहा है, इन तमाम चीजों के लिये यह कम्पनी चिम्मेदार है। तब सरकार का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि इस काम पर ऐसे आदमी को बैठाये जो इस मेंहचि ले और लगन से काम करे। जिस के खिलाफ कोई चार्ज नहीं है उस को वहां बैठाना उचित नहीं है जिस का चरित्र धुला दुम्हा हो, पवित्र हो, जो देश के हित में काम करना चाहता हो, मजदूरों और कारखाने के हित में काम करे, दोनों में सामंजस्य स्थापित करे, ऐसे व्यक्तियों को वहां बैठाये। इस लिये टैकनीकल आदमियों को रखिये, इन्जीनियर्स को रखिये। आज हजारों इन्जी

नियर्स हमारे यहां बैकार हैं उन को काम मिलेगा। आइ १० एस० अफसरों से प्राइवेट कम्पनी वाले मिल जाते हैं, उन के लड़के पढ़िलख कर जब आइ १० एस० बन कर निकलते हैं तो उन को फोरन इन कारखानों में काम मिल जाता है, जो देश के प्रति वफादार नहीं होते, पूँजीपतियों के प्रति वफादार होते हैं। इस लिये उन मजदूरों के हित में जो वहां काम करते हैं वहां के इन्जीनियरों के हाथ में वहां की प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था देनी चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): I have listened with great interest to the various observations made by hon. Members in supporting this Bill and criticising also Government action for so many alleged lapses of either having not taken it over in time or taking it over with all the defects, and advising me how they should be run. I do not dispute many of their observations. I know that they are well-intentioned.

The discussions have also revealed certain aspects of the working of our industries which I am sure the House would be interested in taking into consideration. After all, the private sector, in a mixed economy, is a part of the Plan, and it has a definite role to play. If it fails to play the role or achieve the targets that are set for it during every Plan, or if it helps only to create assets with considerable assistance from the public financial institutions and with a lot of foreign borrowing which this country makes in order to create that capacity, in respect of which the coming generations will be responsible for payment of both interest as well as principal, to create this capacity and not to utilise it in any sector, whether it is private or public, would be absolutely anti-social and would be against the interests of the country itself.

So, the role of the private sector must be clearly appreciated and defined. The private sector is no longer private in the sense in which we used to describe it five or ten years ago.

Even in 138 companies, the top companies in this country, which are responsible for 60 per cent of the equity capital, the Government interest through public financial institutions has been growing very fast. We hold anything between 22 to 48 per cent of the equity capital. Therefore, the ownership of many of these units belongs to the Government indirectly. They may be in charge of a few people who are controlling it. But then it is our problem now to define the ownership of the capital very clearly and not find fault only with those who are in charge because partly it is a definite policy that we may have to evolve as to what role this capital will play in the management also.

Now, take the case of these two companies themselves. In the case of one company, we have a capital investment of 22 per cent and in another case also we have an equal amount. But today, alone with thousands of small shareholders, though 40 or 45 per cent of the capital may have been controlled by Martin Burn and Co. and their associates, we holding 22 per cent, with a large number of shareholders, are now completely reduced to a state of helplessness, in spite of the fact that our investment should have given us the right to intervene in proper time and to look after it.

Therefore, if we have assigned a role to the private sector, if there is any meaning in providing the capital for building up of these industries, we should be vitally interested in their health, and to see that they produce and to see that they fulfil the target that we have meant for them. Otherwise, the sufferer is the community. If they do not produce, if they do not work probably, they will not give the dividends, and financial organisations like the IFC or the LIC or the Unit Trust will not get the reward for those investments and will not be able to pass on those rewards to the millions of savers, the ordinary people who save through these institutions and enable them to save more because these investments become less productive as a result.

So, today, the picture of the private sector is somethings different from what it was a couple of years ago. We have to have a clear conception. Should we allow the industries to be sick before we intervene? I was very happy that many of my hon. friends had observed that we had kept waiting for too long. My hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye observed that the Company Law Administration did not intervene, in spite of the fact that the company was making a loss. The Company Law Board only acts in cases of allegations of mismanagement and so far as irregularities in respect of the breach of the company law are concerned. If a balance sheet shows continuous loss, I am afraid the Company Law Board would not be expected to intervene, because profits and losses are two faces of the same coin. In one year, the company may make a profit and in another year it may make a loss. But it is for the shareholders to find out why exactly the losses have been made.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: (Burdwan): The Companies Act provides that in the case of companies regularly suffering losses and their business cannot be carried on profitably, the Registrar of Companies can make an application to the court for winding up. Probably the hon. Minister is not aware of it.

SHRI T.A. PAI: If the idea is to wind up many of the companies, hon. members opposite would not agree.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It can be brought to the notice of the court.

SHRI T.A. PAI: No company which deserves to be wound up either because of obsolescence of machinery or on account of the fact that the industry cannot function properly has been allowed to be wound up when it becomes sick and it is invariable the case that Government is asked to look after it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Not that the company law department is not able to do it; it can do something.

SHRI T. A. PAI: The company law department, if it ultimately finds that it is not worth carrying on, would not ask us to intervene. Under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, when we go into the working of a company and find that it is not being managed properly and the assets are being allowed to waste, or very often when an industry has been licensed and it does not function, we have pre-empted also other capacity being created on the belief that this capacity is available for the country and the production is being ensured. That is why they intervene.

My hon. friends had suggested that we should similarly take over the Britannia Engineering Company or the other one in Bombay, Mackenzie. Both these units were examined and we found that the machinery is so obsolete that it would not be possible for the Government to take it over and run it. Of course, the interest of labour alone is to be provided for. But I would like the hon. House to consider when we take over, these liabilities cannot be converted into assets if taking over a unit means adding further investment without any hope, with the same machinery. If it is a question of creating new assets, it is a different question altogether. Therefore, the Government has been very reluctant to take over these units whenever they become extremely sick. Where it is possible to intervene and take over, certainly we have not hesitated to do so. But at the same time, a time has now come when Government also should consider whether their intervention through the company law administration or through the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act is adequate to meet the demands of the society or the situations that are developing. Personally, I believe that there should be a policy of national intervention on the part of the Government as a major shareholder to see that production is ensured and the management of the institution is correct. It must intervene also in the interest of labour because nobody is hurt more than labour when they have to lose jobs as a result of any closure of any of these units if it could be pre-wanted.

Thirdly, it has also the right to intervene to see that the consumer interests are also protected and this can be done—has to be done—through a combination of measures. As I have already pointed out, the public financial institutions have considerable stake now. So far they only believed in investment without trying to find out what exactly happens to it. As long as there were dividends, they were happy. But the ultimate utilisation of the finances was also of great importance.

Recently, the Government have made up their mind to separate the Industrial Development Bank of India from the RBI and convert it into a holding company to exercise the rights of the financial institutions in voting right and also to see that they are not satisfied only with the investment but with the utilisation of the investment as well. I welcome the decision and hope its implementation will go a long way in rectifying matters.

Many members have pointed out that there were cases when there were profits and all of a sudden there were losses. We must also find out why the losses arise. Losses do not arise on account of economic conditions. In a particular unit, whether the loss is on account of mismanagement is another aspect to be looked into. But as a country, we have not taken care of our industries, whether the textile industry or even the wagon industry as a whole. The wagon industry was doing very well. We have an installed capacity for wagon making in the country of 40,869 per year, that is the licensed capacity. We had 16 units capable of making these wagons. The installed capacity is 33,869 wagons per year—four wheelers. The maximum number of wagons we produced at any time was about 25,000. In 1968-69, when the railway authorities decided as a result of the observations of the Public Accounts Committee that they should have a more careful watch over the number of wagons that they purchased, they suddenly stopped the order and the entire wagon industry in West Bengal, as hon. Members know, was thrown out of gear, and most of these industries fell sick thereafter. And today, one after another—Arthur Butler, Braithwaite Bridge and Roo Co.,

Britannia Engineering Co., Bird and Co., Indian Standard Wagon Co.,—almost all the units have had to be taken over either under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act or allowed to get themselves liquidated. It is only when the Ministry of Heavy Industry realised the importance of reviving this industry, we thought ultimately that we should constitute a wagon authority, organise and revive all these industries, because this would give a very great impetus to the revival of the engineering industry as such and negotiate with the Railway Board for definite orders and also about the pricing, and see that the difficulties of these wagon industries are sorted out along with the Railway Board also.

When these wagon units were cut off from the only orders that were available in this country from the railways, naturally they had to think of exporting, but unfortunately, all the commitments that were made for export to Poland and Yugoslavia have proved to be very costly because of the escalation in the costs of raw material or the non-availability, with the result that further losses were also added to these units. Though there have been complaints, and pressure that we should take over either the Indian Standard Wagon Co., or the Burn & Co., we got them inspected under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and we came to the conclusion that they deserve to be taken over; but we also found under the same management there were refractory units which were making profits and as long as there is a unit which is working well, we have no powers to take it over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. I could not cause even an inspection to be done and get a report to say that they are not working well. But if I had hurried through the take-over, as many of my hon. friends have suggested, I would have been compelled to take over the wagon-making units, leaving the most profitable part of the business to Burn & Co., who were concerned with making refractories which were of paramount importance to the steel industry in this country. So, we had to think of taking over these items.

Now, you might ask, why did you not nationalise all this. There has not been

a proposal to nationalise the wagon industry. If my object could be served by taking them over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, we would have taken it over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, but when we found that it was not possible to fulfil the main objective of taking over the good part of the concern also along with the bad part, we found that we had to have recourse to bring up this measure before the House.

Now, I have to make it very clear also that unlike in the case of the sick textile mills or the other sick units, it is not our intention to take this over, nurse it and hand it back to the management. We want to make it clear that we take it over with the object of nationalisation. Now, you have asked, why did you not nationalise it straightway? One hon. Member yesterday said that I am nationalising fraud, and therefore I did not come out with the measure to nationalise it straightway; because I do not know what the running institution contains. I have asked the management only because I have received also a large number of complaints and these complaints will have to be verified. The transferred assets, if there are, will have to be looked into. If a large number of appointments have been made on the apprehension that it is going to be taken over, that also require to be looked into. Therefore, today, all that I wanted was the approval of the House to take over these, with the object of nationalising them.

You have asked me, how long will you take. Not more than six months. I only wanted to assess all the assets in a proper way. After a proper audit of the accounts, I shall come before the House with a definite amount to be paid for taking over the assets and a formula also for taking it over. So, I have come here for a limited exercise. If we have decided to give them some amount for taking over management, we are not paying it to the management now. In fact the assets do not now belong to the management. They belong to the shareholders. We are now taking over the assets into our hands and we are managing. Somebody asked: when

[Shri T. A. Pai]

you take it over, they should pay you for managing it. If they had asked us to manage, we are entitled to that. Since we are taking over the management, we are now providing a small once-for-all payment of Rs. 50,000 and 25,000 so that it need not be illusory. I am only saying that this will not be paid to anybody except that it will be credited to the account of the company. An hon. Member said: you are giving them money for enjoying. They will not be able to draw the money; account books, the bank accounts etc. are all with us. We are passing a credit entry. When the final compensation is to be paid at the time of acquisition this amount will be added and all the necessary deductions, arrears of gratuity, provident fund, etc. due to the labour will have to be deducted from that. So, they should not consider that there has been a conspiracy between the management and ourselves to pay big compensation. I do not consider it big. This has been calculated under the provisions of the Companies Act and whenever we take over, we will have to go by the same formula. We have provided the minimum necessary here.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvathupuzha): It is not clear to me. There is a particular management, managing agency or whatever it is. It does not go to the managing company; that manager is removed. We are getting into the management. What is the occasion for us to pay to the company? I can understand your stepping into the shoes of the management and the management being compensated, which we are not doing. With the assumption of management for the purpose of discharging our function as manager, payment has got to be by the company to the manager. What for and how is this paid?

SHRI T. A. PAI: During the period when the former managing agents were managing, if there were profits, they would go to the shareholders. Now we are withholding profits from going to them, in case you make it during the management. Therefore you are paying them a nominal amount in lieu of your exercising this power of management.

An Hon. Member asked: it is a foreign company. Martin Burn is a foreign company only in name. It is an Indian company. There is no remittance abroad. Bird and Company is also Indian. Somebody told me that when Indian Iron was taken over, why did you not take this over? I was not before the House at that time. Evidently all these were being managed by Martin Burn, as managing agents. At that time the proposal to take over Indian Iron and Steel came because it was a steel-making unit and the Government consider steel as an important industry. Somebody asked: after taking it over, has it come up to your expectation? Have you managed it better? We have still three or four months to give an account. I will have to come before the House. When the plant was taken over it was in such a hopeless condition; it was so much neglected that the Government had decided to invest about Rs. 43 crores for the renovation of the plant in order to restore it to the original production level of one million tonnes. Primarily it has been involved in setting right small matters, even in administration. So far as these companies are concerned, I have been asked: how will you manage them? One of the deficiencies of project management in this country has been: we decided about a project first and set it up and then look for men to run it. That has created a lot of problems and management deficiencies have crept in right from the beginning. If it has taken a little more time for us to come before you, it is primarily because we wanted to settle the management pattern and also tie up the finances so that the moment it is taken over, it is run seriously without deficiencies that were observed in the past. If there had been malafide transfers, what would happen? That was one of the questions asked. The Bill itself provides that we can question any action taken three years prior to the take over. It has been brought to my notice through a memorandum of the employees and also by several hon. Members that such transfers have taken place and people have been reappointed on higher salaries. I shall certainly see that all these points are taken into consideration and the accounts are properly audited by an independent company, other than the

companies auditors so that we may have a clear picture of what we are going to do.

People tell me, that we have given them scope for doing away with part of the assets, as this was not done by an Ordinance.

I was anxious to come before the House with an Ordinance and in fact I waited for the last session to come to a close. But hon. Members are chary about Ordinances and they find fault with us and so I was advised that I better introduce the Bill. I am aware of the problems that you have been suggesting: what would you do in the interim period? I have taken adequate care to see that our officers are posted well in advance, even before the Bill is introduced. Many people have asked me often: are you going to nationalise it? I had to keep my mouth shut: If I said: yes, it would mean more provocation for utilising part of the assets. In these circumstances, I hope you will not find fault with me for not bringing in an Ordinance. If that is your desire that in future such Bill should come in the form of Ordinances first, I shall convey it to the Government that it should be done so.... (Interruptions)

Somebody asked me about the head office staff of Burn and Company. I have got to see the other aspect of it also. I think Burn and Company was engaged in more activities than one. I would certainly ask the Ministry to look into the cases of those staff who were dealing with Burn and Company and the Indian Standard Wagon so that they might be absorbed. If on the other hand they were doing other functions for Martin Burn Company, you will excuse me as the responsibility to look after them will be Martin Burn and Companies and not ours.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They were substantially of these two offices.

SHRI T. A. PAI: No question of substantially and this and that. You cannot have it both ways.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): They were doing half this and half that.

SHRI T. A. PAI: If you permit half the number of them, I shall consider. In any case I want to make it clear that I shall see that those who were wholly looking after this are absorbed. You ask me to see that this industry is revived. You also do not want me to inflate the number of people by taking in those who have nothing to do with the industry. With these observations, I commend the Bill to the House.

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in public interest, of the management of the undertakings of certain companies, pending nationalisation of such undertakings, with a view to ensuring rational and coordinated development and production of rolling stock, other products of iron and steel industry and other goods needed by such industry, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up 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—Management of undertakings of the two companies of vest in Central Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of amendments. Shri B. R. Shukla—not here. Shri Panda—not here. Shri Chatterjee. .

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 22, add at the end "for a period of five years" (15).

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

The Minister has just now said that instead of nationalising, he is taking over the management to find out the company's position, to get its accounts audited to see how it functions. He has not said that he will decide not to nationalise it if he finds the company beyond redemption.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I have made it clear that it will be nationalised within six months.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: In that case, this money will have to be paid to the company which will have no board of directors, no managers, no managerial personnel and no managing agents. Our Constitution requires that if the management is taken over for an unlimited period, some amount has to be paid, but if the management is taken over for a limited period, no compensation need be paid to the former management or to the company. I am not minimising the importance of Burn & Company, but IISCO was much more important and when IISCO was taken over for a limited period, no amount was specified in the Act for being paid to the old management or to the company. Therefore, I do not understand why we are trying to make any payment to these companies when the previous management does not deserve any sympathy or encouragement or financial reward from the public exchequer. Therefore, I have provided through my amendment that the management be taken over for a limited period. In the meantime, if Government does come to a decision to nationalise it, they can do so without paying any amount as compensation. In respect of the biggest unit of Martin Burns, namely IISCO, this particular procedure was adopted without nationalising it. Why was not the same principle followed in this case also? You will find under clause 3(4), this company will cease to have any board of directors or managers or managerial personnel. But the company's banking account will remain which nobody can operate. This money will be deposited there. Ultimately after six months, this amount will be accumulated to the extent of Rs. 50,000 or whatever it is and the company will say, this should be taken into consideration for fixing the ultimate

amount to be paid to the company. When there are outstanding liabilities of this company towards statutory debts, liabilities to workmen etc., instead of utilising such money as may be available for meeting those liabilities, why should any amount be paid to the company?

I have moved another amendment seeking the deletion of the entire clause 5, which is not printed as an amendment. This payment is not required by law. We have amended the Constitution doing away with the requirement of paying compensation in such cases. But we are not following those amendments which we have passed. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider this amendment favourably.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am extremely sorry, I am unable to accept this. The case of Indian Iron and Steel is not comparable with this. It was taken over for management for a specific period of two years without declaring our intention to nationalise it at that time. Here I come forward with a definite announcement in the House that I am taking over the management with the object of nationalising it. I have not specified any period for the take over.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: In the case of Indian Iron also the late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam said that the management of the company will never be given back to the old management.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I do not know what he said. He might have said in the House that it should not be given back. But it was taken over for a specific period of two years. In this case also, if a specific period is mentioned, then no amount need be paid. But, instead of mentioning any specific period, on the other hand I have declared the intention of the Government to take it over now. Therefore, a nominal and fair amount will have to be paid. I have made it very clear that it will not be credited to the bank account to be operated by them. A question was asked why we do not

give it to the workers. In fact, this will be added to the compensation that is to be paid at the time of take over, when the liability of the workers will be settled first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 15 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 15 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

New Clause 3A.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 7, insert—

"3A. All employees of Messrs. Martin Burn Limited, a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956 and having its registered office at 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, who were employed wholly or partly for discharging duties and functions in respect of the work of the two companies or any of them on the appointed day shall become employees of the Central Government on their existing terms and conditions of service:

Provided that this section shall not apply to such employees who desire to continue as employees of Messrs. Martin Burn Ltd."(16)

So far as Martin Burn Limited is concerned, it was formerly Managing Agents for Indian Iron & Steel, Hooghly Docking, Agra Electric Supply Company, Burn & Company Ltd. Indian Standard Wagon Company Limited and several light railways and electric supply companies. After the abolition of the managing agency

system, Martin Burn Limited had been Secretaries and Treasurers of these companies. Subsequently, so far as Indian Iron & Steel is concerned, its management has been taken over by the Government of India. Hooghly Docking has gone into the hands of the IRCL. So far as Agra Electric Supply is concerned, there are 24 employees who work not only for this Agra Electric Supply but also for other electricity supply undertakings. So far as the Howrah-Amta light railways are concerned, they are no longer functioning and in spite of the promises made by the Prime Minister, nothing has been done about them. So, there remained only Burn & Company and Indian Standard Wagon, which are now being taken over, apart from some small agency business and building construction work that is being carried on by Martin Burn. There are 500 employees in the head office who have been now substantially engaged in the work of these two concerns and they are now in the danger of losing their jobs. The hon. Minister now says that if they are wholly employed for the purpose of these two companies, then only he is prepared to consider their case favourably, even for which there is no assurance. It is no fault of the employees that the Government is nationalising the undertaking, or taking over the management of the undertaking. The victims of this will be the employees for no fault of theirs. I do not understand why this policy is being adopted and you are throwing them to the wolves. When unemployment in the country is increasing, there is no prospect of their getting alternative employment, if they are thrown out. Government should give an assurance that they will take over those employees who are going to lose their jobs, not for inefficiency or bad work, but because of the take over by the Government of the concern. Therefore, in my amendment I have proposed that those employees of Martin Burn Limited, who are employed wholly or partly for discharging the functions of either of the two companies should be taken over by the Government excepting those employees who did not wish to go to the Government and who wish to continue under the old management.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

This is a matter of grave concern for 500 persons that is, 500 families, in these hard days. Their future is dependent on this. Therefore, I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to accept it. It is not a question of only taking over the management of the Company for making profit. You cannot think of undertakings like this without their workmen. You have to consider the history of Martin & Burn Co. and the history of the Burn Company and Indian Standard Wagon Company. They are interlinked. You cannot keep it separately divorced from the Martin & Burn Co., and say, "They are different entities. Therefore, I am not concerned about the Martin & Burn Co. employees."

You cannot take up a rigid attitude like that. Therefore, I am pressing for the amendment. I know he will not accept it. I am requesting the hon. Minister to give an assurance on the floor of the House. I am surprised, before this amendment came, the hon. Minister tried to make a policy assurance. I would again request him to kindly consider this. So far as those employees who are wholly or substantially the employees for the purpose of looking after the work of the Company are concerned, the Government should accept the amendment. They should become the employees of the Central Government. I am strongly pressing for this amendment.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (रवालियर) : मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ—मैं नहीं समझता कि मंत्री महोदय का यह इरादा हो सकता है कि जो कर्मचारी वहां काम पर लगे हुए हैं उन्हें काम से हटा दिया जाय। सरकार प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में ले, इस बात का आम तौर पर सदन में स्वागत किया गया है, लेकिन यदि सरकार के हाथ में प्रबन्ध जाने का अर्थ यह है कि कुछ लोगों की रोज़ि-रोटी छीन ली जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कर्मचारियों के साथ न्याय नहीं होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करें।

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, I appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Members. But I would like the House to understand the implications behind it also. The Martin & Burn Co. were the Managing Agents first and then they were appointed as the Secretaries of the Indian Iron and Steel, the Burn Company, the Indian Standard Wagon Company and half a dozen other companies which function or do not function. Now, this point about a part of the staff wholly or substantially engaged in looking after the Indian Iron and Steel was not pressed at that point. So, these employees have continued with the Martin & Burn Co. As I have already said, if it can be proved that they were looking after the affairs of the Burn Company and the Indian Standard Wagon Company, to that extent, I am prepared to accept. Otherwise, what the hon. Member is suggesting to me is to take over the responsibility of the Martin & Burn Co. squarely on myself, to pay them gratuity and all the arrears of provident fund and all that, which I am sorry, because I am not taking over the Martin & Burn Co. and their assets, I will not be in a position to agree.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 3,—

after line 7, insert—

"3A. All employees of Messrs. Martin Burn Limited, a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956 and having its registered office at 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, who were employed wholly or partly for discharging duties and functions in respect of the work of the two companies or any of them on the appointed day, shall become employees of the Central Government on their existing terms and conditions of service:

Provided that this section shall not apply to such employees who desire to continue as employees of Messrs. Martin Burn Ltd."(16)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 13]

[15.19 hrs.

AYES

Bade, Shri R. V.
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Dutta, Shri Biren
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh
 Lalji Bhai, Shri
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Panda, Shri D. K.
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
 Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ambesh, Shri
 Arvind Netam, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
 Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
 Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
 Chhutten Lal, Shri
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb

Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.

Kailas, Dr.

Kasture, Shri A. S.

Kedar Nath Singh, Shri

Kinder Lal, Shri

Kulkarni, Shri Raja

Lakkappa, Shri K.

Lakshmi Kanthamma, Shrimati T.

Mahajan, Shri Y. S.

Maharaj Singh, Shri

Majhi, Shri Gajadhar

Malaviya, Shri K. D.

Malhotra, Shri Inder J.

Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain

Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad

Maurya, Shri B. P.

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra

Negi, Shri Pratap Singh

Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain

Pandey, Shri Sudhakar

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Partap Singh, Shri

Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe

Patil, Shri Krishnarao

Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.

Rajdeo Singh, Shri

Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Sewak, Ch.

Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha

Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das

Sadhu Ram, Shri

Saini, Shri Mulki Raj

Samanta, Shri S. C.

Sankata Prasad, Dr.

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Shastri, Shri Sheopujan

Shenoy, Shri P. R.

Shivnath Singh, Shri

Stephen, Shri C. M.

Suryanarayana, Shri K.

Tiwarey, Shri D. N.

Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is: Ayes—18; Noes—70.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

“That clause 4 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Payment of amount.)

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): I move:

Page 4, line 23,—

after “cash”, insert—

“to be fixed by a Parliamentary Committee who shall consult the workers’ representatives of the two companies.” (6)

Page 4, line 23,—

after “management” insert—

”, ownership and control” (7)

Page 4,—

omit lines 25 to 31. (8)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): I move:

Page 4, line 28,—

for “fifty thousand” substitute “ten thousand” (13)

Page 4, line 30,—

for “twenty-five thousand” substitute “five thousand” (14)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put all the amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 6, 7, 8, 13 and 14 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

“That clause 5 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Penalties)

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I move:

Page 5, line 14,—

after “control” insert—

“or through the control of any other person”. (9)

Page 5,—

after line 25, insert—

“(f) withheld, sold or diverted such property within the period commencing from the date of the public announcement made by the Minister of Industrial Development till the Act comes into force,” (10)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I will put amendments 9 and 10 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 9 and 10 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

“That clause 7 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We go to Clause 8. Mr. Shukla is not here. So, that amendment is not moved. The question is:

“That clause 8 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 to 13 were added to the Bill.

*Sarvashri Jagannath Mishra and B. V. Naik also recorded their votes for NOES.

**Clause 14—(Power to terminate contracts
of employment)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On Clause 14, there is an amendment by Shri Somnath Chatterjee. Are you moving?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Yes, Sir, I am moving.

I beg to move:

Page 7, line 15,—

after "employment" insert—

"except that of a workman"(17)

Under Clause 14, power is sought to be given to the Custodian to terminate the employment of any person there. It has not been specified whether the contract of employment will be that of the workman or of any other category of employees there. You will see that so far as this Bill is concerned the power has been taken by the Central Government to appoint even a company as a custodian for the purpose of management of this business. So far as Government company is concerned, if it is to be appointed as custodian, finding from the recent trends, what will happen is this. The Government company management, that is to say, the corporate bureaucracy, will now decide whether some individual employee will remain an employee or not. It is said that if it is thought by the Custodian, if the Custodian is of the opinion that any contract of employment entered into by either of the two companies or its managing agents etc. is unduly onerous he may by giving the employee one month's notice in writing, or the salary in lieu thereof, terminate such contract of employment. That is the provision. What I provide here is this. I say 'contract of employment' except that of a workman. The workmen who are employed there should not be at the mercy of the custodian, that is to say, the Government company, for the purpose of future employment under the concern. There are no guidelines laid down as to what they mean by onerous terms and conditions. I have been saying this and raising this question so far as other Bills too are concerned, but this

is deliberately kept vague. I know it will be said, nobody can visualise what the situation would be, and all that. But, Sir, this is to give too much of unguided and unchecked power to the custodian of these companies which will be Government companies to take away the jobs of the employees including a workman without assigning any reason whatsoever. No reason need be assigned. Therefore, I say, so far as the workman is concerned, he should be kept away from the purview of Clause 14 and the Custodian should not have such power.

SHRI T. A. PAI: By no stretch of imagination can we think of any workman being terminated. Since large number of complaints and objections have been raised saying that the company has reappointed people on contract on onerous terms and conditions we have got to take the power to see that such instances are dealt with. I assure the House that no workman will be discharged under this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put the amendment of Shri Chatterjee to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 17 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the question is:

"That Clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): While supporting the fact of the take-over which is incorporated in this Bill I must

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

once again utilise this opportunity to raise a very important question as to what is the *modus operandi* or policy which the Government is adopting in cases of such undertakings in the private sector which have been reduced to the verge of disaster, to the verge of closure, to the verge of ruin, by the management.

In this Bill, the fact of the takeover cannot, but be supported. But, the whole background and the whole set of circumstances in which it has been brought about is something which cannot but cause an extreme disquiet in our minds.

I have here the Inquiry Committee's report on the Indian Standard Wagon Company. A similar report is also there regarding Burn & Company. I am sure the Minister is quite familiar with the contents of this report. On not a single ground can the management be exonerated. It is stated here in black and white that neither is there labour trouble nor there are so-called disturbed conditions in the eastern region of the country, nor reduction in wagon orders by the Railway Board, nor any other circumstance which can be brought forth to justify the conditions to which these companies have been reduced by the management.

This is now the situation and this is not something which has transpired all of a sudden. It cannot be. In the very nature it is the climax of a process which has been going on for quite considerable time. It is not that the Government has been taken by surprise. They have been given plenty of warning. Apart from their getting information through their own agencies which, I hope, they do, repeatedly the matter was brought to their notice by the workers' unions and by the State Government pointing out that this is the way these companies are being allowed to work completely to financial ruin and breakdown. Even in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated that from the middle of 1972 the Government have started receiving reports from the West Bengal Government and from various workers' unions about the gross mismanagement of the two companies, etc., etc.

Now, on the verge of 1974 when this legislation has come about, I want to know from the hon. Minister—because such developments may recur in case of many such undertakings—what is the *modus operandi* that in spite of the Government being given timely warning and in spite of having plenty of information at your disposal, you allowed such companies to go on being mismanaged and ruined till they are brought to, what you yourself have described here, the verge of closure. And only at that stage the Government comes forward with a Bill or an Ordinance to take over the management incurring thereby also all the liabilities of tremendous losses, outstanding loans and all liabilities of these companies and it then tries to put them back on their feet. We know what has happened in Braithwaite. This is a sister concern in the sense that this is part of the wagon building industry. This was not taken over until the management put up a notice of closure and they said that they were not going to run it. Is this the way that you propose to carry out nationalisation? All its valuable assets are frittered away like this. Lastly, on 10th July Shri Pai had told the Consultative Committee meeting that a new public sector undertaking called Wagons (India) Ltd. was going to be set up to coordinate the manufacturing of wagons which are being done by the existing wagon manufacturing firms. I just want to know from him whether it is contemplated that firms like Burn, I.S.W., Jessops and Braithwaite are going to be brought under one centralised public sector undertaking which will be responsible for the overall manufacture of wagons? If so, what is the stage at which this is going to be done? How long is the wagon crisis going to last which is sabotaging so many other fields of production?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Time and again Members put me in a fix. The scope of the debate in the third reading is to support or to oppose the Bill. Here my friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta supports the Bill and yet he does not support it and brings in certain other things.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You are not correctly representing what I have said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have said that the taking over in the present conditions rose to suspicion and disquiet. That is what you said. The background of this particular take-over was in the context of the reports of the Inquiry Committee or whatever it may be—you said that. Now, what I am going to say is that these are important points which could have been made in the first reading and not in the third reading. Even the rules do not permit repeating what the other members' arguments were.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I only gave my qualified approval.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only pointing out the procedure.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I have said that I am giving my qualified approval.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am pointing out that you could have made your points in the first reading itself and not in the third reading.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I appreciate the fact that the hon. Minister has come forward with this Bill for the taking over of these two companies. He has stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that that it is essential to take them over because they manufacture items like railway wagons which are essential needs of this country, and also to streamline the production. But I would like to ask one pertinent question and suggest that on this score no discrimination should be made between company and company.

My hon. friend has already referred to case of the Mackenzie Co. which is also manufacturing railway wagons. This company had an investment of nearly Rs. 22 lakhs and it has gone up to Rs. 25 lakhs, and has distributed dividends and other things. It was a flourishing company. I would like to know at what stage this company had started deteriorating. As a consequence of the personal interests of the management, the entire amount of the company has been diverted and it has been made into a Jhunjhunwala company where various others interests came into play, and it

is as a result of all this that this company had started deteriorating.

The entire organisational set-up, the machinery and the lands attached to this company are all intact. The 500 labourers and the workers and engineers attached to it and who have done everything to improve the company are urging Government to take over this company. Even with a nominal investment of Rs. 1 or 2 lakhs this company can be streamlined, and thereby we can also augment the shortage of railway wagons which are the need of the country. This can be done with a little prudence, and I hope the hon. Minister would apply his mind and see that this company is taken over with a little investment. Even this investment need not be made by Government. Even the assessed value of the available wagons is all right. I am told that the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that it is obsolete. I would like to suggest that the officers who were deputed to investigate into this matter had not investigated properly and they had not assessed the real assets of the company and the worth of land and machinery properly. Further even the entire machinery has not been investigated by the technical experts, and, therefore, they have come to the erroneous conclusion that it is not a viable unit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, he is opposing it?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am not opposing the taking over of these two companies, but I am only pointing out that there should not be any discrimination on that score. The hon. Minister with his progressive ideas has come forward to take over these two companies, and I suggest that he should come forward to take over this company also which is manufacturing railway wagons which are the crying need of the times. Why should Government hesitate to take over this company? Let not the hon. Minister take it as a prestige issue, but let him have an open mind. Let him re-examine the whole thing, the availability and the value of the assets in the machinery and the lands and the capital investment etc. With just a little investment,

[Shri R. Lakkappa]

we can see that the entire company functions well once again and manufacturers railway wagons.

I hope, therefore, that the hon. Minister will have an open mind and see that a re-investigation is made.

SHRI D.N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): In a few minutes, this Bill will be passed. At this stage, I want to sound a note of caution. Whenever such Bills or matters come up for discussion here, the interests of the consumers are often ignored. Throughout this discussion, I seldom found references to the consumers' interest. Government should have thought or should think of the consequences of this Bill or any Bill whose burdens are passed on to the consumers. What will be the after-effect of that? Because, if the after-effects are bad, then the enthusiasm of the people for nationalisation will ebb away. We want to guard against that. People must not think that nationalisation is not a good thing. So we should remember that if the management is not better than what it was before under the previous owners, then the enthusiasm of the people for nationalisation will ebb away.

What has happened in the coal industry? Before nationalisation, coal was selling at a very low price, much lower than what it is selling today. Besides, people were getting ample supplies of coal. Now what has happened? Even trains are being cancelled—200 trains have been cancelled for want of coal. Even power, steel and other plants are on the verge of closure. Even if supply is there, it is there for two days and three days.

In the circumstances, production cannot increase. Consumers are not getting coal. Even in Delhi, when we go in for soft coke, we do not get it and if we get it, it is at Rs. 12, Rs. 13 or Rs. 15 whereas formerly it was available at Rs. 7-8. If this be the result of nationalisation, how do we think that the enthusiasm of the people for nationalisation will be maintained?

So I would like the Minister to see that the management is done in a better way and the difficulties of the consumers are removed and their facilities improved. Then only he may think of further nationalisation. If this is not done, we shall have very bad days ahead for nationalisation.

श्री राम अवतार शास्त्री (पटना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस उद्देश्य से बने कम्पनी और इंडियन स्टेंडर्ड बैंगन्स का अधिग्रहण सरकार कर रही है मैं उस का समर्थन करते हुए छांटी सी दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। जिन काश्यों का जिक्र आप ने किया जिन की वजह से आप इन दो कम्पनियों को अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं वह बातें आगे न घटने पाएँ इस के लिये आप जो बोर्ड बग्रीरह बनाने वाले हैं या कस्टोडियन के हाथ में इस को चलाने की जिजाव देही देना चाहते हैं तो वहां मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि को भी रखिये। सरकार बार बार कहती है कि हम प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों को हिस्सा देना चाहते हैं, तो यही वह मौके हैं जिन मौके पर आप उन्हें यह दे सकते हैं और उन का सहयोग ले कर के इन को अच्छी तरह चला सकते हैं। एक बात तो यह होनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात उसी से संबंधित है जिस का जिक्र पहले आ चुका है कि जितने भी मजदूर या कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, इन कम्पनियों में आज के जमाने में इस संकट की घड़ी में अगर आप उन की मदद करना चाहते हैं तो यह आवश्यक है कि उन तमाम लोगों को काम में रखा जाय, उन की छटनी न की जाय। अगर छटनी करेंगे तो उनके सामने तो समस्या पैदा होगी ही, आप जानते हैं कि उस का असर आप के ऊपर भी पड़ेगा।

आखरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कम्पनियों को अपने हाथ में ले तो लेते हैं लेकिन उन का समय पर

बालाने की व्यवस्था नहीं करते या कोई न कोई पुराने मालिक कहीं तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट में बले जाते हैं और कहीं हाई कोर्ट में बले जाते हैं और इस तरीके से वे रुकावट पैदा करते हैं कि आप उस को चालू न कर सकें। उदाहरणस्वरूप मुजफ्फर नगर की आर्थर बटलर कम्पनी है जहां वैगन बनते हैं और वैगन की कमी हमारे मुलक में है जिस की वजह से कोयला आप नहीं पहुंचा पाते, गल्ला पहुंचाने में दिक्कत होती है, स्टील मिलों में जरूरी सामान नहीं पहुंचा पाते। तो आप आर्थर बटलर कम्पनी को ले चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उस कम्पनी को चालू नहीं किया गया है। वहां के मजदूर वेचारे अभी भी बेकार हैं, उनका बकाया अभी तक नहीं दिया गया। उन के सामने भूखमरी की स्थिति है। तो आप उस को चालू कीजिये। क्यों देर हो रही है आर्थर बटलर कम्पनी को चालू करने में? इसी तरह मोकामा में ब्रिटानिया इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी है। वह भी वैगन बनाने वाली कम्पनी है। उम को भी आपने हाथ में नहीं लिया है। एक साल से ज्यादा से वह कराखाना बन्द है। मजदूरों के सामने कठिनाइयां हैं। उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है। एक तरफ वेगन्स की शोटेज है और दूसरी तरफ आप उस को लेने में डिलाई कर रहे हैं। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। इस को जल्दी लीजिये। आप को क्या कोठाई हो रही है जो ब्रिटानिया इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी मोकामा को नहीं ले रहे हैं।

SHRI T. A. PAI: The point that my hon. friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, had raised, I had covered in my speech in his absence. I had pointed out that it is no use taking action under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act at too late a stage. Even under the Companies Act, the powers enjoyed by the Company Law Board are not sufficient and with the substantial stake of the public financial institutions in several of these

companies and with the working capital provided by the banking system which is in the nationalised sector, a greater vigilance is necessary for their functioning. It would be much more desirable that we prevent them from falling sick rather than become nurses. In fact, if I am extremely reluctant to accept the advice of my hon. friend who gave it vehemently and who charged me with even discrimination for not taking over Mackenzies, it is precisely because of the reason that even if the Government has to take care of only those units which are viable and if they are beyond repairs, and we take the exercise of taking them over, we will have to pay the good money which belongs to the people of this country, without bringing any fruition.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): In that case, may I ask why you took over Mr. Lakkappa? Is he beyond repair?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): And that from the Socialist Party without paying us compensation. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is he an asset or a liability?

SHRI T. A. PAI: For the last two days, I have been hearing from them that I should not pay any compensation, but now, I do not understand why they resort to that word at all in the case of Mr. Lakkappa.

I want to assure the House that after we take over, if we find there have been irregularities either by the management or in their administration regarding the affairs of the company, whatever we observe shall be referred to the concerned Ministries, whether it is the Law Ministry or any other Ministry, so that appropriate action is taken. I do not want any management to think that when they come to reach a particular stage there is always the Government to come forward and take it over and they can escape also the

[Shri T. A. Pai]

consequences of whatever mismanagement they might have been responsible for. So, I shall certainly see that whatever investigation are necessary are also ensured.

Now, however sympathetic I may be regarding the problem of wagon manufacture, all the units that we have now under us are enough to ensure, if they work well, and to meet the requirements of the railways. In fact, I am afraid we will be short of orders and we have to look for export orders also. The particular unit which my hon. friend Shri Shastri referred to,—I may say that I am sometimes very helpless because after taking action under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the people can rush to the court and bring an injunction against me from even taking over. I think I have reached that stage when I shall be able to take it over and run it and put it on its rails.

My friend has also said that it is no use nationalising it if you cannot look after it. I entirely agree with him. Nationalisation is not often a solution unless you are able to work it better than these people who had worked it before. I assure him that this unit has not been nationalised merely because of doctrinaire purposes. Under these circumstances, we have no alternative but to take it over and run it properly. I have assured the House that we have taken care to see that the management prospects have been looked after very clearly before we took the decision of taking it over.

SHRI D.N. TIWARY: Consumer interests.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Yes; the consumer interests have also been taken care of. They said that because the wagon industry was allowed to get into difficulties; the price of wagons which was Rs. 39,000 in 1968-69 is now Rs. 79,000.

The Constitution of the wagon authority is well under way and we hope not only to press with the Railways but with others for orders to see that all these

wagon units are given enough work. The price, at the present moment, is Rs. 79,00 with possible escalation also. The decision to postpone buying wagon could affect in many ways, but merely because we have taken it over, I assure the House that our costs are not going to be more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.46 hrs.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN COMPANY LIMITED (ACQUISITION OF UNDER-TAKINGS) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertakings of the Alcock Ashdown Company Limited for the purpose of ensuring rational and co-ordinated development and production of goods essential to the needs of the country in general, and defence department in particular; and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertakings of the Alcock Ashdown Company Limited for the purpose of ensuring rational and Co-ordinated development and production of goods essential to the needs of the country in general, and defence department in particular, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The Alcock Ashdown company is an 86 years old company and it has been decided to take it over. It is a welcome decision. But unfortunately right decisions

*Motion with the recommendation of the President.

are always delayed decisions and as a result whatever advantage can accrue if things are done in proper time is lost. This particular company has been making profits till 1965. After that they started incurring losses. In 1971 it was closed down. The Engineering Mazdoor Saba, which is the representative organisation in this particular kind of engineering industry, has submitted a number of memoranda. One memorandum indicates that in the various books of account of the old company there is reference to Rs. 3.5 crores of orders. If orders worth so much were placed on this company, there was obviously a lot of expectation from this company. Quite a substantial part of these booked orders related to the Defence department, that indicates that this company was defence-oriented. Therefore, many of us insisted that the Government should take an early action. But unfortunately time was allowed to lapse as a result a number of workers of this particular undertaking who had agricultural roots, have left to join agricultural activities in the interland. Some of the competent members of the supervisory staff who have considerable interest in this particular undertaking and have established their worth have taken up assignments in some other companies and we have thus lost competent and expert personnel which would have been available to this company.

Therefore, we insisted that it should be taken over early. So many legal complications were placed before us and Shri H. R. Gokhale, the Law Minister, gave his advice. In spite of that action was delayed. I have pointed out the difficulties that have been created as a result of the delay in action.

Now, we are told that at the time of acquiring this undertaking Rs. 1 crore will be paid. When Mr. Limaye raised this question at the introduction stage the Minister assured that he would spell out the details. The Minister should now spell out the details of this Rs. 1 crore. It appears we are putting a premium on bad management. It seems to be the equation in this country that nationalisation of those industries has to be brought about where there is corruption, mis-

management and other complications. I do not feel that nationalisation should mean nationalisation of losses, of corruption, of fraudulent practices and of mismanagement. Once they have taken a decision let them ensure healthy development of labour relations.

In clause 3 of this Bill it says: "from the appointed day the undertaking of the company shall, by virtue of this Act, be transferred and would vest in the Central Government." I would like the Minister to clarify that from the appointed day the undertaking of the company which would include "ownership, management and control" would vest with the Government. If it is amended that way probably the scope of the Bill would be widened.

When it is taken over, there is no guarantee that the workers will have a voice in the running of the undertaking and, therefore, on the board of management, there should be representatives of workers who should be elected by secret ballot. If this is done, the workers would get adequate representation in management.

What will happen to those supervisory staff as well as the ordinary labour who were connected with this industry and who have left this industry and gone over to some other industry? It may happen that after this company is taken over, some members of the old staff may join this particular company at a later stage. This company should be controlled and directed in such a manner that when the old employees seek to join this undertaking at a later stage all the facilities that were extended to them should be made available to them.

We are told that the Bank of Maharashtra and the State Bank of India, which were the creditors, went to the Bombay High Court and insisted that this particular undertaking should be liquidated. It was then handed over to the liquidator and the High Court has already given a decision and as per the decision the liquidator has called for tenders for auction of the property of this

[Shri Madhu Dandavate]

company. This is another complication. So, they should take proper precaution to see that the entire machinery is available to the new management. It should be modernised and streamlined.

If the old employees are allowed to return, as suggested by me, and if there is proper labour representation on the board of management, I think this company will be able to play a constructive role and the Government will be able to run this undertaking in a better manner with better participation of workers in the affairs of this undertaking. If all this is done I am sure this company will be able to contribute its share to the developmental activities as well as to the defence-oriented activities.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): Sir, the decision to take over Alcock Ashdown Company Ltd. is welcome. This company was engaged in ship repair, boat-building and construction of marine engines. After the Bombay High Court ordered the liquidation of this company, there is no production activity at all. I am sure after it is taken over, production activities will revive.

This Bill should have been introduced years ago. Everybody knows that when a matter goes to court and the court orders the winding up of a company, the liabilities of the company will go up, the management will put forward false claims and the construction activity will stop during the pendency of proceedings. I am told the liabilities of the company run into crores and includes amounts due to public financial institutions, nationalised banks and also arrears of wages to the workers. In the light of this, we have to see whether the amount fixed for payment to the company is adequate. It is no good saying we have acquired a company for very low compensation if the liabilities I have just mentioned are not met in full. The shareholders or management need not be paid any compensation, but at least the dues I have mentioned above should be fully met. In this light, we should see whether the amount of Rs. 1 crore fixed is adequate. If the value of the assets is more than Rs. 1 crore and if the liabilities to creditors is also more than Rs. 1 crore, it is

the duty of the Government to increase the compensation.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): Sir, I support this Bill, but we should see whether the payment of this amount of compensation is justified. Upto 1965 both Burn & Company and Alcock Ashdown were running profitably. Afterwards, they began running at a loss. What is at the root of this? Is there any attempt purposely to destroy these industries by foreign interests? If that be so, we must see to it that we do not pay for the sabotaging activity of those persons.

16 hrs.

Coming to the workers, when the Government take over a concern, they should set an example by giving justice to the working class. As the Minister has very rightly stated, they are the real producers of wealth. So, the Minister should take them into confidence and see to it that their interests are not affected by the taking over, because it is only the contented workers who can help you get over the difficulties so that the factory can start production soon. As Shri Madhu Limaye mentioned, Government should try to get the full co-operation of the working class so that this undertaking can start functioning soon. With these words, I support the Bill.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay—North-East): Mr. Chairman, the take over of Alcock Ashdown Company by Government through acquisition is no doubt a right step. This company was functioning very well but somehow or other, mainly due to mismanagement, it was closed down in January 1971. Since the products of this company are needed for defence, the workers and public of Bombay were demanding for a long time the take over of this concern in the national interest. In fact, this company should not have been allowed to stop production three years ago. Government came into the picture only when an auction was about to take place. In January 1972 the High Court ordered the winding up of the concern and one of the secured creditors made an applica-

tion for liquidation and auction of the factory. It is only then that the Government decided to take over the concern, which was the demand of the workers all along. This decision is no doubt welcome.

While welcoming this step, I would like to point out one or two lacunae in the measure. There are employees who have served this concern for the last 20 or 30 years. What happens to their employment. Will they also be taken over along with the other equipments and assets of the company? That is not made clear in the definition of "establishment". Even if it is not implicit in clause 4, I would like to say that an assurance is needed by the Minister on behalf of the Government that along with the equipments and assets, the Government would be prepared to take over the services of all the workmen who were on the register of the company on the date of closure of the company, namely, January 1970. Also, even if the Government asks the company to do so, will it pay the workers for their past services? The claims of the workers have accumulated. I am told that even regular wages for a period of one year is pending, amounting to about Rs. 45 lakhs or 50 lakhs. I do not know whether the Government is prepared to take over this liability to the workers. On behalf of the thousands of workers of Alcock Ashdown Company I request that an assurance be given that their past services will be counted and that they will be taken in with their past services and that the arrears due to them in the form of wages will be paid. Their provident fund accounts are to be kept up-to-date. Their gratuity account has to be kept up-to-date. It is to be assured that their gratuity account is also safe. The bonus which was declared in the past but not paid to the employees and the contribution to the Employees State Insurance are also to be assured and paid.

All these claims of the workers need to be assured by the hon. Minister if the undertaking is to be made a success with the cooperation of the employees.

Secondly, the lacuna or the defect that we see in a good action is about the man-

agement that has to come up now. In clause 8 which deals with the future set-up of the management, on behalf of the Government, nothing has been stated about the workmen. The Government should make it quite clear. In the process of passing this Bill, the future set-up, the character, of the management should be made quite clear, whether the Government wants this to be established as a new Company, an independent Company a Public Limited Company or whether the Government wants to make it as a division of the Mazagaon Docks or something else.

We would like that workers should be associated. Even the workers have made a demand to the Government. They have in a deputation met the Minister saying that they are prepared to take over themselves, form an association, and they have also said that they have got technical experts to run the whole undertaking. Why not the Government consider the proposal given by the workmen that they would like to run it on behalf of the Government through a cooperative of workmen and that the management should be handed over to them?

I would then come to another important point about the compensation to be paid, that is, an amount of Rs. 1 crore. I agree with the suggestion that this amount needs to be spelt out; it needs to be detailed out. What are the considerations on the basis of which the Government has come to a conclusion that Rs. 1 crore is a reasonable amount? One does not know. If it is on the basis of the book value of the fixed assets, well, it is known that the book value of the fixed assets, in 1973, is estimated at about Rs. 40 lakhs only. The last balance-sheet of 1969 showed the book value of the fixed assets as Rs. 56 lakhs. In 1973, it is estimated at only Rs. 40 lakhs. Now, if Rs. 40 lakhs is the book value of the fixed assets and the current assets are practically liquidated from Rs. 3 crores and odd to hardly Rs. 40—50 lakhs or so, definitely, Rs. 1 crore compensation to be paid is on the high side.

Then, the Government also says in sub-sections (2) and (3) of clause 7 that in paying off this amount of Rs. 1 crore,

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

they are depositing this amount of Rs. 1 crore which is by way of compensation to meet all the liabilities. Here, the Government must take the Parliament into confidence about deciding the reasonability of Rs. 1 crore. Through papers and other things, it is known that the liabilities of this Company, both secured and unsecured, are more than Rs. 3 crores. About Rs. 3.37 crores are the total liabilities and most of them are secured liabilities. There also, two banks, the Bank of Maharashtra and the State Bank of India have given loans. Bank of Maharashtra—Rs. 60 lakhs and State Bank—Rs. 110 lakhs. Now, if Rs. 1 crore is to be paid, then what is the Government going to do about the liabilities to these two financial institutions belonging to Government? This is all that is needed and I, therefore, would request that a detailed account of the reasonableness of paying Rs. 1 crore should be given by the Minister.

With these observations, I support the Bill.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Of course, I welcome this Bill because it is a complete acquisition of the Alcock Ashdown Company.

The point that agitates every thinking man in India is this. As far as the Alcock Ashdown factory is concerned, it was giving profits, but, after sometime, when Mr. Haridas Mundhra entered—he has been controlling more than 70 per cent of the shares—because of the frauds played by him and others who were in management and who were in administration, it has been brought to this ruinous condition and now everything has been eaten away by such managers.

As far as the workers' union there, they have once sent a report on the basis of which I raised a question here that when there is so much mismanagement, why the Government should not appoint a commission of inquiry to inquire into the mismanagement and misappropriation. After that, the previous Minister just appointed one commission and that commission was only called upon to inquire into the fall in production, nothing

beyond that. At that time also, all these mischievous moves of Mr. Haridas Mundhra who was controlling the major shares have been brought to light and several representations were sent by our union there. Inspite of that, the Government did not take any further action and, therefore, he got the advantage of eating away more and more and harvested rich profits.

Now, as far as the compensation, I want to lay stress on one point and I fully support some of the members of the Treasury Benches who have said that actually nothing need be paid. I want to know to whom it should be paid. It is said that this Rs. 1 crore will be kept in deposit to the credit of the company. Who represents that company? Here, certain facts will clarify that it is not justifiable to give a single copper. But, as under the Constitution, some compensation has to be paid, it may be reduced to Rs. 1000 which may be given to the ordinary share-holders who were never in the management and who were never in the administration.

You will kindly consider one aspect. Here, since almost February 1971, this company had no validly appointed Board of Directors because one Mr. Gopalakrishnan died in or about 1970, one Mr. A. K. Roy resigned in January 1971, Mr. Abdul Latiff Hazra Khan resigned in February 1971, Mr. B. P. Mody was not validly appointed and Mr. K. Tapuria resigned in March 1971. So, only Mr. Haridas Mundhra remained and he appointed one Mr. M. C. Lakhotia, to conduct the affairs in October 1970 without any remuneration. Therefore my point is, to whom it has to be paid? If at all we are to benefit by nationalisation what we have to do is, we have to create some sense of confidence among the people, to get more and more of support in favour of nationalisation. That feeling needs to be created, Sir. Share holders are there out of whom more than 75 per cent is controlled by Haridas Mundhra. He has played a fraud and he got all the benefits. Now, there is another thing here. There is not even a properly, legally, validly, constituted Board. Who is to get this money, Sir? Who is to take

this compensation or this amount? Therefore, my submission is this. Nothing has to be paid. There should be only formal payment of Rs. 1,000 to those shareholders simply to avoid the constitutional difficulty. Only they can be paid. It should not be for such of the shareholders who should never have been in administration. They are ordinary shareholders.

The second point which I want to mention is about the loans of Mr. Mundhra. I will quote one or two instances. On one occasion he took loan of Rs. 35,000. This amount of Rs. 35,000 has not been paid. On another occasion he took another loan of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. As I have no time I am not giving details of all the loans taken. I am giving only certain instances. Very many times he has taken loans and under his influence so many other persons were given loans. There must be some provision in the Bill to recover all those loans which were illegally taken and which have been given to persons related to Mr. Mundhra and so on.

Regarding viability, I would say, this is quite profitable, because, till 1971 February, though technically one may say closed, yet, it has not been closed. It was working upto 1971 February. Those workmen who were there should be re-employed.

Thirdly what I demand from the Minister is this. Those very officers who have been conniving with Mundhra, who have allowed money to be taken, who have ignored all the rules and regulations, who have committed fraud, should not be taken, they should be turned down. They should not be given any chance or opportunity to be there in the management. The management should be rid of those persons. They have everted some finance also in the name of purchasing or receiving some goods. They have paid advances to the tune of not thousands but lakhs. Absolutely no goods have been received. They were all done at the instance of Mr. Mundhra. Efforts should be taken to realise such amounts. These are all the things which I wanted to mention.

Then, Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Please conclude.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I am giving only main points. I am not intervening saying this amendment should be accepted or that amendment should be accepted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time to your party is over. Please conclude.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I am concluding. Regarding unemployed workers they have to be re-employed immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many times I have to say? Please conclude. Shri B. V. Naik. I have called the next speaker please.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I am concluding, Sir. There should be a joint committee composed of the workers within three months.

There should be some arrangement for forming a joint committee of workers and Government so that from the shop level to the top level, there could be proper management and they should be conducted in such a way that they have a rightful place to play their role.

Finally, what I want to say is this. Salaries and provident fund amount have also been eaten away by these officials and also by Shri Haridas Mundhra. Therefore, the responsibility to pay the salaries and provident fund amount all other arrears that are due to them should be that of the committee.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kancra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard the brief speech made by the hon. Minister on the taking over of Alcock Ashdown and Company from the previous management. More and more I see the happenings. I have a feeling that there are no defined economic laws in operation in this country. We have, after 1966 Industrial Policy Resolution, accepted the pattern of mixed economy. But, if we take a sort of an objective look at the economic map of our country, it looks more like bazar economics—the economics of the Indian bazaars rather than the mixed economy. Why I say is this. When we see the autonomy of

[Shri B. V. Naik]

the private sectors or the public sector limited companies, the whole autonomous body—corporate company—comes into a disrepute or comes to grief. Again a tremendous amount of pressures is exercised on the Government and the Government again has to foot the bill. They have nationalised the banks. There are definite responsibilities of the bankers. The hon. Minister and the Ministry of Banking know it very well as to the collateral security and others that the bankers should be able to enforce from their clients. I see no reason as to why even the Bank of Maharashtra or the other Banks could finance such adventure which led them to the soup—the loss to the extent of Rs. 1½ crores. I do not know whether there is any supervision being exercised on the banks or not. Well, here is the Company Law Administration which has got ample powers. It would not be correct to say that they do not have the powers. But, these powers of the Company Law Administration are being observed in their breach rather than in their observance. And ultimately, whether it is the Government or any other autonomous corporation or financial institution, we are left with holding this baby most of the time—it is a dead baby.

In these circumstances, I would join in the sentiments expressed here by many other speakers that we will have to have a very definite line of action when we deal particularly with the irresponsible sector—the private sector. Unfortunately, for good or for bad or for doctrinaire reasons, even the mismanagements have been clubbed with the bad managements and we classify everything as a sort of monopoly—good or bad monopoly.. but I would not subscribe to this point of view. I would like to refresh the memory of the hon. Minister to what the late Shri D. R. Chavan said on the floor of this House. It has unfortunately been not caused by the bad monopoly houses but he would try to classify the monopolies in this country into good or bad management rather than good monopoly or bad monopoly houses. If their management is bad, punish them for the

bad management; but, if they are good, then give them encouragement. Unfortunately, soon after the demise of Shri D. R. Chavan, this policy had been given the go-by and there is adequate reason for this, and I hope this can be substantiated, but I shall come to that later.

The hon. Minister had stated that approximately anywhere between 22 to 40 per cent of the stocks in one form or the other, in the form of loan or equity participation or deferred shares or debentures is being held by our public financial institutions. Though I might not have agreed, and the House might not have agreed at that time, a question had been asked by Shri M. R. Bhide, the chairman of the LIC once, 'If we have to convert all these holdings into equity participation in all the private sector concerns, how many directors have we got to go and sit on the boards of management of these concerns and conduct them properly?'. Again, whether we take over the undertakings or we take over only the management, it will be a problem of the crucial role of the managerial element in respect of these undertakings whether they are taken over from the private sector or they are initially born in the public sector. I feel that particularly in the Ministry of Heavy Industry, there is need to built up a group of people—I would not call it a cadre—as soon as possible; they may be taken out from anywhere; they may be taken out right from the labour force or they may be taken out from the open market or they may be taken from various walks of life, but this group should be built up as soon as possible. I congratulate the hon. Minister on having done so and on his having posted his people in respect of every undertaking the management of which he has taken over.

There has been a considerable amount of anxiety and agitation in the minds of hon. Members, right from Mr. Kulkarni to Shri D. Pande and Prof. Dandavate that there should be participation by labour in management. I would like the labour to earn its participation in the management. I am not speaking like a reactionary when I say this. Let not hon. Member rush to the judgement that I am a reactionary when I say this.

The first thing that I would suggest is this. Whether it be the management of the Indian Airlines or Alcock Ashdowns or Martin Burns, or in respect of the enhanced remunerations or bonuses applying to almost all the sectors, may we expect that the labour be issued stocks in the holding of the company? If there is an enhancement in respect of remuneration or bonus, in respect of the Airlines or any other undertaking,—particularly the lead will have to be given by the public sector undertaking—I would suggest that this should be done.

When we ask labour to participate, it would not be in the fitness of things, as was stated by Prof. Dandavate that a secret ballot should be held in order to put a member of the labour into the management. I would submit that that would be disastrous. In that case, politicians like us who are able to muster the votes of the people, irrespective of their managerial skills or their commitment to the concern, will come on the management. So, I would like to have it that way. We should like to issue either the bonus or other types of shares which will be earned out of the bonus or other remuneration due to the labourers to them and they should be able to have a separate constituency to come on their own and also have a stake in the advancement or development of the concern.

So far, we have had some excellent examples of the success of the private undertakings which we have undertaken. I would mention particularly the field of shipping. What was once the reprehensible Jayanti Shipping Co. has now become a wonderful Government of India undertaking under the Shipping Corporation of India. It has made phenomenal or record profits, and it has increased the tonnage so much that today we have got about 70 per cent total tonnage in the Indian shipping lines held by the Shipping Corporation of India. I see no reason why we should not be able to make a success of this.

Finally, I would say a word about compensation. If it is the intention to rob Peter to pay Paul, if it is to deplete funds of the public exchequer of India to the

extent of Rs. 1 crore because of the error done by our public sector nationalised banks which must be able to carry their own responsibility and bear their own losses for their errors to judgement and be accountable for them to Parliament ultimately, I see no reason why the exchequer of this country should be made to pay so much money. One crores of rupees is not a small sum.

Now, it may be late for this Bill to be amended, but I would submit that hereafter, it should not be left to Parliament as an onerous and unpleasant duty to write off the mistake committed by the management of our public sector managements.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान (धार): सभापति महोदय, सरकार ने आज जिस कम्पनी को लेने का निर्णय किया है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। स्वागत इसलिये करता हूँ कि इस कम्पनी के उत्पादन से हमारी रक्षा मंवंधी आवश्यकताओं का संबंध है। यह निर्णय वास्तव में बहुत सराहनीय है। यदि रक्षा उत्पादन सामग्री के महत्व की दृष्टि से देखा जाय तो यह कदम बहुत पहले ही उठाया जाना चाहिये था, इस में अभी तक काफी विलम्ब हुआ है जिस से देश को भारी हानि हुई है और हो रही है इसलिये मैं मंवी महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि रक्षा संबंधी तथा बेसिक इण्डस्ट्रीज से सम्बन्धित देश में जितना उत्पादन होता है, उस के संबंध में सरकार सरकार रहे और जब भी कभी इस तरह से नुकसान देश में होते हैं, शीघ्र में शीघ्र उन नुकसानों से देश को बचाया जाय। दिन प्रति-दिन ऐसे बहुत से बाक्यात भारत सरकार की जानकारी में आयेंगे, भारत सरकार का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि ऐसी कर्मों या संस्थाओं का तुरन्त राष्ट्रीयकरण करे।

[श्री भारत सिंह चौहान]

वैसे तो सरकार ने बहुत से संस्थानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, लेकिन इस संस्थान के राष्ट्रीयकरण का महत्व इस लिये भी बहुत ज्यादा है कि इस का संबंध रक्षा से है, लेकिन इस में सावधानी रखने की जरूरत यह है कि जो कम्पनींनेशन किया जा रहा है उस का पूरा स्थाल रखने की आवश्यकता है। इस में टैक्नीशियन्ज काम करते थे, जिन को इस कला का अनुभव है, उन को पूरी तरह से लाभ मिले। कोई भी व्यक्ति एक दिन में अनुभव प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता, काम करने से धीरे धीरे अनुभव होता है। इस लिये जिन का अनुभव है उन को इस कम्पनी में फिर से लगाने का प्रयत्न करें उन की सेवाओं को वापस लें।

डा० कैलेश (वर्म्बई दक्षिण) : सभा-पति जी, एलकाक एशडाउन कम्पनी लिं (एक्वीजीशन आप अण्डरटैकिंग) बिल, 1973 के प्रियेम्बल को आप देखेंगे तो आप को मालूम होगा, उस में लिखा है

"Whereas the company was formerly engaged in boat building, ship repairs and the production of marine diesel engines and light and heavy structural, transmission line towers....

उस के बाद चौथे पेराग्राफ में लिखा है

"And whereas it is urgently necessary to bring the undertakings owned by the company into operation so that the interests of the country in general....."

लेकिन 1971 में यह कम्पनी बन्द हुई जनवरी के महीने में और 13 जनवरी, 1972 को हाई कोर्ट ने फैसला दे दिया और शायद जनवरी, 1974 तक इस को लेने की बात कर रहे हैं, जब कि प्रोटम्बिन में आप कह रहे हैं श्रेण्यन्टली मिलेगी। तो इन दोनों में कहाँ मल बढ़ता है?

यह कम्पनी 1965 तक लाभ में चल रही थी। 1969 से बाटा शुरू होने लगा। माननीय मंत्री जी को कागज देखने चाहिये कि 1969 में श्री मूंदडा ने इस कम्पनी को लिया था क्या। मेरी सूचना यह है कि उन्होंने लिया था और उन के ऊपर इतने मुकदमे चल रहे हैं इस सदन में भी उनकी चर्चा हुई, और शायद मंत्री जी को भी मालूम है, जब उस ने कम्पनी को हाथ में लिया तो उन्हें थोड़ा सतर्क होना चाहिये था। चौधरी साहेब जब मंत्री थे माननीय उमाशंकर दीक्षित को मई 1972 में मैंने पत्र लिखे थे कि वर्कसं चाहते हैं कि यह कम्पनी सरकार ले ले। लेकिन चूंकि महाराष्ट्र बैंक हाई कोर्ट में चला गया था इस लिये सरकार के हाथ बंध गये थे। अच्छा होता वित्त मंत्री जी, यहाँ होते, मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि 60 लाख रु० तो बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र ने उधार दिये। और मेरा अंदाजा है कि शायद नेशनेलाइंज होने के बाद यह रुपया दिया है। मूंदडा सहाव किसी को भी खरीदने में माहिर हैं इसलिये बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र को खरीद कर लिया है क्या यह ठीक है 1 करोड़ 10 लाख रु० स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया ने 1970 में उधार दिये हैं। इसलिये श्री पाई साहब का वित्त मंत्रालय को सूचना देनी चाहिये थी कि इतना रुपया मूंदडा जैसे व्यक्ति को, उस ने चाहे लखाटिया को रखा हो या पखोटिया को, इतने रुपये उनकी उधार क्यों दिये गये?

अब आप 1 करोड़ रु० मुश्किले का देने जा रहे हैं। 1 करोड़ 10 लाख रु० स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया को और 60 लाख रु० बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र को कैसे दिया जायगा, तो आप सोचिये कि वर्कसं की क्या हालत होगी जिन का प्रोबीडेंट फंड और बैचटी का रुपया मैनेजमेंट के साथ पड़ा है?

मतो जो यह भी देखे कि मूँछड़ा ने अपने नाम से या अपने रिष्टेदारों के नाम से सेक्योर्ड या अन्सेक्योर्ड के नाम से जो रूपया इस कम्पनी से लिया है उस का अलग से आडिट कराइये । मैं मानता हूँ मूँछड़ा जानता था कि यह कम्पनी आखिर में नेशनलाइज होने वाली है और कम्पनेशन भी मिलने वाला है । इसलिये उस रूपये को, जो मूँछड़ा ने अपने नाम से या अपने रिष्टेदारों के नाम लिया है, दावा करके उस के खिलाफ कम्पनी में जमा करना चाहिये जैसा कि इस क्लाऊ भी आपको हक है ।

प्रोफेसर दंडवते ने क्लाऊ 3 के बारे में कुछ बातें कहीं हैं, लेकिन क्लाऊ 4 में यह सब कुछ कहा हुआ है, मैं पढ़कर बताता हूँ, "The undertaking shall by virtue of this Act be transferred to. के बाद assets, rights, powers, authorities, privileges and all that. वह जो चाहते थे वह क्लाऊ चार में निहित हैं ।

मैकेन्जी और ब्रिटानिया के बारे में हालांकि उन का इस बिल से कोई संबंध नहीं है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने जब जवाब दे दिया कि वे जंक हैं और उन को लेना ठीक नहीं है । परन्तु मैं मांग करता हूँ कि आप के पास रिपोर्ट तो आयी है, फिर भी आप इसरी रिपोर्ट मंगाइये कि ब्रिटानिया और मैकेन्जी कम्पनियां लेने लायक हैं या नहीं । अगर वह रिपोर्ट बताये तो उन को भी लेना चाहिये ।

गुजरात सरकार ऐलंलाक ऐश्वाउन कम्पनी के भावनगर यूनिट को लेना

चाहती है । बैगन अथरिटी आफ इंडिय अगर नहीं बनायी जाती और उस के साथ भावनगर की शाखा को बिना रखे काम चल सकता हो तो उस यूनिट को गुजरात सरकार को देने में हिचकिचाना नहीं चाहिये मैं मानता हूँ कि गुजरात सरकार उस को भली प्रकार चला सकेगी ।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले एक कर्तव्य को मैं पूरा करना चाहता हूँ जिस को वास्तव में मंत्री महोदय को करना चाहिये था । लेकिन सभय बचाने के लिये उन्होंने नहीं किया । उन्होंने वायदा किया था कि इस कम्पनी की सामर्पितक स्थिति के बारे में वह सारा विवरण सभा के सामने रखेंगे । तो चूंकि उन्होंने इस विषेय पर कोई भाषण ही नहीं किया इसलिये उन के द्वारा ही जो विवरण मिला है वह मैं पहले रखना चाहता हूँ । इन के बयान के अनुसार :

श्री शिवनाथ सिह (झुझनू): सभापति जी मेरा पौइंट आफ आडिंग है । माननीय मधु लिमये जी ने कहा कि मंत्री महोदय ने उन को दिया है । तो क्या ऐसा है कि मंत्री महोदय उस को रखना नहीं चाहते थे । माननीय लिमये जी को ये फैक्ट क्यों दिये हैं जो कि सदन को नहीं दिये गये हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये: वह बोल सकते थे आधा धंटा लेकिन चूंकि माननीय दंडवते जी को जाना था इसलिये उन्होंने भाषण नहीं किया । इस में क्या आपत्ति की बात है ?

श्री शिवनाथ सिह: जो सूचना मंत्री महोदय को सदन को देनी चाहिये थी वह सूचना माननीय मधु लिमये जी को देना ठीक है ? आप रुलिंग दें ।

सभापति महोदय: यह जान और वह जानें । इस में इस्या रुलिंग दी जाय । दोनों के बीच की बात है ।

Shri Madhu Limaye :
 Value of the current assets, loans and advances According to the last audited balance, these came to Rs. 337 lakhs as on 31-12-69.

Assessment done by ISCON Private Ltd.,Rs. 126.8 lakhs for the Bombay Unit a firm of Consulting Engineers, in and Rs. 54.5 lakhs for the Bhavnagar Unit. September 1970 about the value of fixed assets.

Assessment done by Mazagon rocks in-Rs. (5 lakhs for the Bombay plant and January and June 1973 about the value of Rs. 32 lakhs for the Bhavnagar Plant. fixed assets,

Assessment done by Mazgaon Docks about the value of current assets and loans and advances,Rs. 55 lakhs.

Extent of secured creditRs. 60 lakhs from Bank of Maharashtra and Rs. 110 lakhs from State Bank of India

Extent of Statutory liabilities and preferential payments like Bonus, provident fund, ESI, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Wages & Salaries, Gratuity etc.Rs. 64.10 lakhs.

Total estimated liabilitiesApproximately Rs. 340 lakhs.

Market value of Free-hold land held by the Company at Bombay.Approximately Rs. 40 lakhs (3 acres of land, calculated at Rs. 300 per sq. yard.)

इस संबंध में कई महत्वपूर्ण और सैद्धान्तिक प्रम्णों को उठाना चाहता हूं इसलिये कि भविष्य में यह जो घटनाए ऐलाकाक और ऐशाडाउन के संबंध में हुई है उस से हम आवश्यक सबक लें और निष्कर्ष निकालें जिस से भविष्य में ऐसी गलती न हो।

सब से पहले कम्पनी कानून को लीजिये। हमने कम्पनी ला पास किया इस के तहत सरकार को बहुत व्यापक अधिकार कोर्पोरेट सेक्टर के बारे में दिये गये। एक तो सभापति महोदय, में आप का व्यान घारा 237 (बी) की और दिलाना चाहता हूं।

(बी) में कहा गया है कि सरकार इस की जांच करने के अधिकार का इस्तेमाल कर सकती है। किस हालत में?

"that the business of the company is being conducted with intent to defraud its creditors, members or any other persons, or otherwise for a fraudulent or unlawful purpose, or in a manner oppressive of any of its members, or that the company was run for any fraudulent or unlawful purpose".

इस में इस तरह और भी बातें कही गई हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अगर किसी भी कम्पनी में घपला या घोटाला है, तो कम्पनी कानून मंत्रालय को उस की जांच करने का पूरा अधिकार है। इस अधिकार का इस्तेमाल ऐलाका ऐशाडाउन कम्पनी के संबंध में समय पर होना चाहिये था, जो नहीं किया गया।

सरकार को इसी कानून की दफा 408 के तहत दो सरकारी डायरेक्टर्ज को भी नियुक्त करने का अधिकार है;

ताकि ये डायरेक्टर्ज बोर्ड की बैठक में हिस्सा ले सकें ; और अगर कोई गलत काम या गलत निर्णय हो रहे हैं, तो उन को भी रोक सकें। मंत्री महोदय इस बात का खुलासा करें कि इस अधिकार का भी इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं किया गया है।

हमारी जो वित्तीय संस्थाएं हैं, जिन में राष्ट्रीय छह बैंकों का भी सावेश होता है, और जिन के प्रतिनिधि ऐसी कम्पनियों में रहते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वजह है कि वे समय पर अपने अधिकार का इस्तेमाल नहीं करते। मेरे सामने एक वित्तीय अखबार है। उस ने अपने सम्पादकीय में वित्तीय संस्थाओं के दायित्वों के बारे में लिखा है—मैं उसमें से एक पैराग्राफ पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"Amidst all these down-to-earth problems, one may also be permitted to ask what exactly the representatives and directors of the public financial institutions are doing while sitting on the boards of large corporate enterprises. Even if they are not, say, technologists or production experts, they will not deny that they are there to safeguard the public money poured into them. In what manner, then, do they discharge their fundamental function in this respect? By definition, they ought to be as good a watchdog and representative of the public interest as any future bureaucrat or administrator will ever be."

केवल एक कम्पनी की बात नहीं है, कई कम्पनियों की बात है। जब मंत्री महोदय एल० आई० सी० के चेयरमैन थे, तो कापड़िया शूप के लोग अहमदाबाद और सूरत की बिजली कम्पनियों को हवियाना चाहते थे। मैंने उन को पत्र लिखा और वह इस बात को काट नहीं सकते हैं कि उन के हस्तक्षेप की वजह से उन लोगों के हाथ में ये कम्पनियां पूर्णतया

नहीं जा सकीं। इस के लिए मैं उन को श्रेय और धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन क्या वजह है कि दूसरी वित्तीय संस्थाएँ अन्य कम्पनियों के बारे में समय पर इस तरह का हस्तक्षेप नहीं करती हैं?

हमारे यहाँ मजदूर मंत्रालय है। हम उन की अनुदान की मांगों को कुबूल करते हैं। उन के अधिकारी होते हैं। जब मजदूरों पर संकट आता है, तो क्या मजदूर मंत्रालय का भी इसमें कोई दायित्व नहीं है?

हो सकता है कि पहले यह मामला हैबी इंजीनियरिंग मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत आता था। मुझे पता नहीं है कि किस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आता था। उस का भी इस बारे में दायित्व है।

इस के अतिरिक्त, जैसा कि इस कानून के उद्देश्यों और कारणों में कहा गया है, इस कम्पनी में ऐसे सामान का उत्पादन होता था, जिस का देश की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से महत्व था। बोट्स, मैरिन डीजल इंजिन्ज का निर्माण और शिप रिपेयर्ज आदि काम उस में होते थे। प्रश्न यह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में सुरक्षा मंत्रालय क्या कर रहा था। जब इस तरह के कारखानों में घोटाला होता है और अकार्यक्षमता बढ़ती जाती है, तो सुरक्षा मंत्रालय का भी यह दायित्व है कि वह समय पर इस सदन को, और सरकार को, आगाह करे कि इन बातों से देश की सुरक्षा के लिये ख़तरा पैदा हो सकता है।

इस बारे में सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालय/मंत्रालयों के जो दायित्व होते हैं, मैंने उन के बारे में यह अर्ज किया है।

लायबिलिटीज आदि के आंकड़े सरकार के सामने आ गये हैं। तो फिर वह एक करोड़ रुपया मआवजे के रूप में क्यों देना चाहती है? मंत्री महोदय का मुद्दा यह है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कारण ऐसा हो रहा है। तो

[श्री मधु लिम्बण]

मौलिक अधिकारों के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट मेरे पास है। उसमें बहुमत का जो निर्णय है, उस का सारांश स्वयं जजिज ने दिया है। इस में इलुजरी कम्पेन्सेशन की कोई बात नहीं है।

जज कहते हैं :

"The view by the majority in these writ petitions is as follows:

1. Golak Nath's case is overruled;
2. Article 368 does not enable Parliament to alter the basic structure or framework of the Constitution;
3. The Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1971 is valid;
4. Section 2(a) and 2(b) of the Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1971 is valid;"

(जिस का सम्बन्ध इस विधेयक से है।
यह वाक्य महत्वपूर्ण है।)

"5. The first part of section 3 of the Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1971 is valid. The second part, namely, 'and no law containing a declaration that it is for giving effect to such policy shall be called in question in any Court on the ground that it does not give effect to such policy' is invalid;"

उन्होंने कांस्टीट्यूशन (ट्रेन्टी-फिफ्थ एमेंडमेंट) एकट के सैक्षण 2(ए) और 2(बी) को वैध घोषित किया है। मैं ने सब जजमेंट्स देखे हैं। मैंजारिटी को—सात जजिज की—इलुजरी कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में वह राय नहीं है, जो मंत्री महोदय ने दी है। हेंगड़े और उन के साथी मुकर्जी ने इलुजरी कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में फँसला दिया है, चन्द्रचुड़े ने भी, परन्तु बहुमत ने नहीं। इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय की इस बात को मानने के लिए नैयार नहीं हूं कि एमाउंट, यानी रकम,

इलुजरी नहीं होनी चाहिए, यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय है। बहुमत का इस तरह का कोई फँसला नहीं है, बल्कि बहुमत ने कहां है कि इस के बारे में अदालतों को दखल देने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। तो बहुमत के फँसले की ओर भी में छिप कर इन नालायक लोगों को सरकार जो एक करोड़ रुपया देने जा रही हैं उस का मैं सबल विरोध करता हूं। यह एक करोड़ रुपया देने की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है।

मेरी जानकारी के प्रनुसार इस कम्पनी के मूल शेयर्ज 35 लाख रुपये के थे और बोनम शेयर्ज 48 लाख रुपये के थे। सभापति महोदय, आप बड़ी-बड़ी वित्तीय कमेटियों के सभापति रहा करते हैं। आप को यह पता होगा कि बोनस शेयर्ज की प्रणाली कितनी खुतरनाक है। एक जमाने में पूंजीवाद में विश्वास करने वाली जमात के लिए तो वह ठीक बात है, लेकिन जब समाजवाद, गरीबी हटाओ और बेकारी हटाओ के नारे चल रहे हैं, तो इस स्थिति में बोनस शेयर्ज की प्रणाली को जारी रहने देना उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

आखिरकार बोनस शेयर्ज कहां से आते हैं? उपभोक्ताओं को चूस कर, देश को लूट कर, जो रिजिस्ट्रे इकट्ठे किये जाते हैं, उन्हीं को बोनम शेयर्ज के रूप में बांट दिया जाता है।

डॉ कैलाश : वर्कर्ज को बोनस शेयर्ज कोई नहीं दिये गये हैं। क्या यह सत्य है?

श्री मधु लिम्बण : मजदूरों को कौन देगा?

जब सरकार किसी कम्पनी को लेगी, और यह बोनस शेयर्ज का सिलसिला बढ़ेगा तो सरकार को मुआवजा देना पड़ेगा। इस लिए मैं बोनस शेयर्ज की कल्पना का विरोध कर रहा हूं।

मेरे सामने यह जे० के० सिन्थेटिक्स की रिपोर्ट है। कैपिटल इस्यूज कमेटी ने अभी अभी कई कमानियों को बोनस शेयर्ज बांटने के बारे में अनुमति देने का निर्णय किया है। वह बहुत खतरनाक निर्णय है? इस में से मैं दो बाब्य केवल पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। यह जे० के० सिन्थेटिक्स की वार्षिक सभा में चेयरमैन साहब का भाषण है। उस के मैं केवल दो हिस्से आप के सामने रख रहा हूँ। चेयरमैन साहब गोपाल कृष्णन कहते हैं:

"It will be observed that sales and fixed assets of the company have increased almost between 20—25 times over the last seven years."

कैसे? टैरिक कमीशन की रपट दबाओ। दामों को बढ़ाओ, मुनाफा कमाओ। इस में तो व्यैक का मुनाफा नहीं जोड़ा है, वह अलग है। मुनाफा कमाओ और बोनस शेयर्स बांटो। मुझाव क्या देते हैं चेयरमैन साहब:

"The Board has greatly appreciated the support which the shareholders have always extended to the company and felt it only right that it should reward them suitably by recommending an issue of bonus shares in the ratio of 2 bonus shares for everyone existing equity share. This is subject to the consent of the Controller of Capital Issues."

सभापति महोदय, शेयर होल्डर्स कम्पनी को लूटने के काम में मदद करते हैं, एतराज नहीं करते हैं और उस का उपहार उन को मिलता है एक शेयर के पीछे दो बोनस। यह क्या हो रहा है इस देश में? इसके ऊपर आप गौर करमाइए।

मैं आप से इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस एलकाक एशडाउन कम्पनी का शेयर कोटेशन 1966 में 304 रु० था और जैसे ही चारों के हाथ में, डकैतों के हाथ में यह कम्पनी चली गई, घटते घटते 127 हो गया और 1969 में 85 रह गया। सब

लोग सो रहे थे, वित्त मंत्रालय सो रहा कानून मंत्रालय सो रहा था . . .

सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : किस कम्पनी के बारे में आप कह रहे हैं?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : जिस पर चर्चा हो रही है।

मैं ने उदाहरण के तौर पर कहा कि एलकाक एशडाउन में ओरिजिनल शेयर्स से बोनस शेयर्स ज्यादा हैं और वही आज भी चल रहा है। दस साल के बाद ये सब मलाई खाएंगे और फिर आप ऐसा ही प्रस्ताव ले कर आएंगे। इसलिए मैं आप को आगाह करना चाहता हूँ। मैं आप को चेतावनी दे रहा हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा था कि क्या सरकार यह सब जब हो रहा था तब सो रही थी? क्या मंत्री महोदय कम से कम भविष्य के निए आश्वस्त करेंगे पूरी सरकार की ओर से, केवल अपने मंत्रालय की ओर से नहीं, कम्पनी कानून मंत्रालय, वित्त मंत्रालय, सुरक्षा मंत्रालय, मजदूर मंत्रालय, पूरे कारपोरेट सेक्टर पर ठीक निगरानी रखेंगे और इस तरह उन को लूटने और ठगने का मौका नहीं देंगे ऐसी आशा व्यक्त करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझूनू) : सभापति जी, एलकाक एशडाउन के समह को सरकार द्वारा लेने के संबंध में जो कानून बन रहा है सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने उस का स्वागत किया है। इस से यह भावना प्रकट होती है कि हमारा देश और हमारा पूरा सदन नेशनलाइजेशन के पक्ष में है। मुझे चिन्ता होती है और पीड़ा भी होती है, एक तस्वीर अभी दो दिन पहले हमारे माननीय मंत्री इंडस्ट्रियल डेवपमेंट ने रखी थी। जिस में उन्होंने स्पष्ट कहा था कि नेशनलाइजेशन के फैयर में या जैसे ही नेशनलाइजेशन नाम आता है तो लेबर ट्रबल

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

हमारे सामने आती है और यह सिरदर्द हम नहीं लेना चाहते हैं। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री पाई साहब से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि इस का मैनेजमेंट टेक ओवर करने के बाद इस तरह का मैनेजमेंट वह दें ताकि मुद्रावाण्यम् साहब को फिर आगे इस तरह को चिन्ता व्यक्त करने का न मोका मिले और उन दिमाग में यह बैठे कि नहीं, नेशनलाइजेशन ठीक है।

इस कम्पनी को लेने के संबंध में निणय अभी हो रहा है। लेकिन जैसा सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्योंने कहा है यह कम्पनी आज के आप के हिसाब से भी और 1969 से लास में चल रही है। जसा मधु लिमये जी ने कहा बहुत ठीक बात उन्होंने कही कि सरकार की बहुत बड़ी मशीनरी है, बड़े-बड़े आफिसर हैं; वह क्या करते हैं, यह हमारी समझ ने नहीं आता। इसी एक कम्पनी का ही नहीं, हमने बहुत सी कपड़ा मिलों को लिया है, दूसरी कम्पनियों को लिया है, लेकिन जो सब कुछ उन्हें मिला हुआ था, बैंकर्स से, फाइनेंशिल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स से वह सब कुछ खा जाते हैं उसके बाद हमारे आफिसर सरकार के ध्यान में लाते हैं कि अब सरकार इस को ले। इस से जिन लोगों का इन्टरेस्ट और सही इन्टरेस्ट होता है वह सेफार्ड नहीं होने पाता है और देश का प्रोडक्शन रुकता है। इसलिए क्या मंत्री महोदय आगे से इस बात को चेष्टा करेंगे, अपने स्टाफ को, अपने कर्मचारियों को और आफिसर्स को सतर्क रखेंगे कि जैसे ही कसी कम्पनी का मामला गलत बैठै वह उस की ओर ध्यान दिलाएं और ठीक समय पर सरकार उन को ले।

17.00 hrs.

दूसरी बात—इस में एक करोड़ रुपया कम्पन्सेशन देने के लिए कहा है। मधु लिमये जी ने कुछ फिरास रखी है। उन के हिसाब से 3 करोड़ 40 लाख की इस की

लायबिलिटी है और 40 लाख के इस के असेट्स हैं। मूरे मालूम नहीं कि उन को जानकारी क्या है लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को पदन को कान्फिंडेंस में लेना चाहिए था और यह बत नहा चाहिए था कि आज उसके असेट्स को बुक बैल्यू क्या है, रियल बैल्यू क्या है, उन की लायबिलिटा कितनी है और फिनान्सर्स गा बोनस का रुपया बाकी है, फिनान्सर्स बोनस का रुपया बाकी है..... (व्यवधान.....) अभी तो मैं शुरू किया है.....

सभ्यता महोदय: एक ही बात सभी लोग रिपाइट कर रहे हैं एक ही बात को दोहराने से क्या फायदा है?

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह: मैं दूसरा बाईंट शुरू कर रहा हूँ।

मैंने यह निवेदन किया कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने सदन के सामने ये बातें नहीं रखीं, हम चिन्तित अन्धेरे में हैं, इशारिए अपने भाषण में कम से कम इस एक करोड़ रुपये को जास्टफाई करने के लिए जा भी बातें हों वह रबे क्योंकि जैसा कि बताया गया है एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक हाथा एक बैंक का है, 60 लाख दूसरे बैंक का है। तो इस को फिस तरह से वह जस्टफाई करेंगे?

अब मैं इन बिल की कुछ बाजेव की तरफ ध्यान प्रार्थित करना चाहूँगा। आप ने कलाज 9 में पैनलीज रखी है। वह इस प्रकार है कि कोई भी आदमी जिस के कब्जे में इस का कंट्रोल हो, जिस के कब्जे में प्रार्टी हो, प्लान हो, एकाउंट्स हों, वह परिउद्धन हैं और अब नहीं करता है तो उम को प्राप्त ने फाइन या दो साल की सजा या दोनों रखा है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इन प्रकार के लोग जिन्होंने कम्पनी का सब माल

खाया है, पब्लिक मनी को खाया है, उन के लिए फाइन कोई चीज नहीं है। जब तक आप इस को पीनल क्लाज नहीं रखेंगे तब तक यह काम होगा नहीं जो आदमी उस की प्रोपर्टी को, असेंट्स को, बुक्स को था और भी जो इनकार्शन आप लेना चाहते हैं उनको नहीं देता है, उस के ऊपर आप पीनल क्लाज रखें, उसको पनिशमेंट जरूर दीजिए। आप ने इस में रखा है:

imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years or with fine or with both.

आप ने फाइन भी साफ तीर से नहीं रखा है कि कितना फाइन करेंगे। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि इस में आप “और फाइन” मत रखिए और पनिशमेंट जरूर रखिये ताकि उन लोगों से पंज़शन मिल सके।

क्लाज 10 में आप ने रखा है कि इस ऐक्ट के तहत कोई भी आरेंस कमिट किया गया तो—

he shall be guilty of offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

आप ने इस में कोई भी पनिशमेंट प्रोवाइड नहीं किया है कि जो भी ऐसे आकेज होंगे उन के लिए आप क्या पनिशमेंट देंगे। इसी तरह क्लाज 10 मव-क्लाज (1) और (2) में पनिशमेंट प्रोवाइड करना पड़ेगा। जब तक पनिशमेंट आप प्रोवाइड नहीं करते तब तक उस में नैकुना रहेगा।

आखिरी बात मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 1 करोड़ रुपये के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशनल का आप ने प्राविजन रखा है और वह रखा है सिर्फ दो केंटारीज में। एक तो जो इस के केंटिंस हैं उन को देंगे दूसरे जो कांट्रोबूट्स हैं उन को देंगे। इस के साथ साथ वहाँ वर्कस का कितना रुपया बाकी है बेजेज का, प्राविडेंट फँड का या और जो उन का बकाया है उस का पेंट करने के लिए आप ने इस में नहीं रखा है। यह एक लैकुना है।

मंत्री महोदय यह स्पष्ट करें कि आया यह उनका क्रेडिट्स में आएगा या कहाँ किस तरह से आएगा? लैबरसं के बेजेज वर्स्ट्रह जो है उनको आप क्रेडिट्स में किस तरह से ले लेंगे? तो इस और में आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस लैकुना को भी दूर करने की आवश्यकता है।

अन्त में मैं पुनः मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि जो आप ने एक करोड़ की रकम रखी है वह विलकुल बिना किसी आधार पर रखी है। कोई भी उसका आधार आप ने सामने नहीं रखा। इसलिए सदन को कम से कम वह स्पष्ट करें कि किस आधार पर इसे रखा है और भविष्य में इस का मैनेजमेंट ठीक चलेगा इस तरह का ग्राश्वासन वह सदन को दें ताकि सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब को इस की शिकायत न हो।

SHRI POPATLAL M. JOSHI (Banas-kantha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Government for moving this Bill. In Clause 8,—

सभापति महोदय नहीं नहीं अभी मत मुव कीजिए ग्रेडमेट। जब क्लाज आयगा तब मुव कीजिए।

SHRI POPATLAL M. JOSHI: Sir, I am speaking on the Bill. Hon. Members have said already that the company was already at a loss since 1969. The Court ordered the Company to be liquidated and appointed Receiver in 1972. Two years have elapsed. I do not know why Government allowed two years to go.

When receivers have already been appointed, enough care should have been taken earlier. Had this been done, I think the country which has suffered so much of loss or so much of inconvenience could have been avoided.

The department has been hardpressed for time and it had also not got the facilities required by them.

[Shri Popatil M. Joshi]

That is all.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvathupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are only two points which I wanted to emphasise or rather to which I want to draw the attention of the House. I rise to support this Bill. The statement of the affairs of the company which was given to the House by Shri Madhu Limaye which he got from the hon. Member reveals certain alarming aspects which would be worth studying.

It appears that in September, 1970, the ISCON Private Ltd. Company made the valuation of the assets of the company which showed the following figures:

Bombay unit.	Rs. 126. lakhs.
Bhavnagar Unit.	Rs. '54 "

Together the amount comes to Rs. 180 lakhs. In June, 1973, the valuation was made by Mazagaon Dock, an equally competent authority—we may presume it. Their valuation of fixed assets was as follows:—

Bombay Unit.	Rs. 75 lakhs
Bhavnagar Unit	Rs. 35 "

Both total to Rs. 110 lakhs. The difference is to the extent of Rs. 70 lakhs in the course of three years. There are two aspects which are emerging out of this. If all the fixed assets as they were in 1970 remained in existence in 1973, then it speaks volumes about the so-called expertise of the evaluating agency which the ISCON Ltd. engaged. Probably, this company makes its evaluation to suit the company by inflating the figures. They evaluated the assets as Rs. 180 lakhs three years ago. But, the inflationary spiral has gone up in the country. The same stuff is evaluated by somebody else at Rs. 110 lakhs. This gives the sad picture and cheapness of the so-called expert agencies who did this sort of business. If the valuation was correctly done, then it definitely takes us to the conclusion that in the course of three years, the assets valued at Rs. 110 lakhs were removed by the management in charge of this company.

If the latter is the correct picture, there is a highway robbery; if the former is the correct picture, then the infallibility which we attribute is to the auditors, industrial engineers or the assessing authorities. And quite a lot of discount has got to be given.

This is the picture which I wanted to emphasise. Second is this. As I said yesterday, when I spoke on the takeover of Burn & Co., when the Government comes up before the House with a Bill which involves financial investment in the country, in justice to this House, the Government also owes to it to place before it the whole picture and to tell us how the amount to be given must be such and it need not be 'such and such'. If the whole picture is placed before us, we can vote for the Bill without jumping in darkness.

Under this Bill, Rs. 1 crore is to be given. After studying the figures, I feel that the amount which is to be sanctioned is on the low side. After all, we are taking over certain assets. The assets have a certain value. Whether Mundhra is managing or somebody else is managing it is irrelevant, because those fellows are not going to get a single pie of it. It is the secured liability which runs into a larger amount. The priority claim of the workers comes to about Rs. 6 lakhs; the State Bank of India must get Rs. 110 lakhs, and the Bank of Maharashtra must get Rs. 6 lakhs. All these amounts due to the secured creditors would come to about Rs. 234 lakhs. So, the banks and the workers together must get Rs. 234 lakhs. The assets of the company have been valued at Rs. 280 lakhs and also at Rs. 110 lakhs. These two different figures have been given to us. What exactly in the criterion by which Government have fixed the amount at Rs. 1 crore?

We are told that this matter was pending liquidation before the High Court, which means that the amounts which the secured creditors could get could have been collected by auctioning of the assets; and by auctioning the assets, these people could have got a higher amount. I am not pleading that higher amounts must

be given nor am I pleading the amount must be slashed down. I am only pleading that when this House is being asked to sanction a particular amount, we must be told the criterion under which it has to be Rs. 1 crore and not Rs. 1.1 crore. What exactly is the criterion? In this case, two sets of creditors are seeking relief. Secured creditors are there. The nationalised banks are also there, and they are seeking relief at the forum of the High Court. If the court proceeds with it, probably by the sale value of the assets, a larger amount could have been collected and the banks could have collected the entire amounts. When we intervene, the question is whether we should not be fair to the secured creditors including the workers and the nationalised banks. If we were to be fair, then fairness would demand the giving of a certain amount. What should be the amount to be given? All that I am asking is that definite and specific details must be given to the House in order to enable it to fix this.

An argument had been advanced by some hon. Members that banks had been giving money to a company which apparently was not faring very well, but members on the board of directors and so on were giving away the money. On what basis did they give away the money? When things like this come to the surface, I would like to know whether any action has been contemplated against the people who have given away the money irresponsibly, if the giving away had been done irresponsibly.

My hon. friend Shri Naik was saying that if the workers were to be associated with the management, the worker must deserve it or earn it. Here are the members on the board of management of the nationalised banks, who have earned their right to be on the board of directors, and the earning of that right has demonstrated what has happened. I am absolutely sure that if the management is handed over to the workers in a concern where they are working, they will certainly prove much better than these fellows who have earned their right to be on the board of directors of the nationalised banks or the financial institutions. So, let not my hon.

friend plead that kind of thing. I would only plead that let the thinking be renewed and let the thing be rehashed. We want nationalisation. But nationalisation means the association of the workers with the whole thing and the workers should do the job. If anyone thinks that we could just tell them that it is nationalised and after that, the workers would do their job under the crack of the whip, he is completely mistaken.

Merely because it is nationalisation, the workers are not going to be taken in or hypnotised, and they are not going to do your job. There must be an element of socialisation in every act of nationalisation. The worker must get associated with it. Otherwise, the attitude of the worker to you will be the same as his attitude to the private employer, no better. If you cannot be get confidence in the worker, there will be no response forthcoming. You will then be getting into greater and greater trouble. I am pleading that the experiment might start with this. When you expand your area of operation, you must start thinking as to how to secure the confidence of the workers. Do not demand of the workers: earn your right to be on the board. But I would ask you to earn your right to demand the response and confidence of the workers. Otherwise, the confidence will not be forthcoming.

With these words, I whole heartedly support this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): I am very happy, listening to the comments of hon. members on both sides, that there is a greater consciousness that industries in this country should work, that they must produce, that they belong to the country and that they are national assets. Very often, conflicting attitudes towards this have resulted in complete confusion as to how these industries should be looked after.

Nobody says that the industries must be permitted to mismanage, that the assets should be allowed to be frittered away. But the attitude that the assets that we have created should be utilised to the

[Shri T. A. Pai]

maximum extent because they belong to the nation is an awareness that is now being felt. I am very happy about it.

So far as Alcock Ashdown is concerned, as one hon. member has pointed out, it is 86 years old. Now it must be realised that industry has also a lifetime, that industry requires to be renewed, that industry requires to be taken care of and saved from obsolescence and requires continuous investment, must sometimes be permitted to diversify and expand and if any rigidity of attitude is brought in this, ultimately the organisation becomes sick, and even government take over will not be of any help.

Alcock Ashdown was producing very useful articles. Perhaps in a seller's market, many of these units with old machinery are able to thrive, but the moment there is a recession, they become seriously affected. And when they are exposed to mismanagement, a situation develops very often when, may be, a Mundhra thinks that because there is profit in this unit, he would like to put his hands into it and perhaps exploit it fully. But the fact is that when it closes down and we inspect it under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, we do not find it worthwhile to take it over and run it, because the machinery is still obsolete. But the Bhavanagar unit is good. It has been producing barges and is capable of building small ships. Therefore, the Gujarat Government also has an investment in it.

Now it is strange that State Governments have been approaching the Central Government; pressurising us to take over all these units after they are closed down. I do wish State Governments look after some of these industries and see that they do not become sick, or the sickness is cured. If ultimately it is the Central Government's responsibility to look after all these sick units, taking over the junks and making more investment, it will only be at the expense of the nation and we will be deprived of a chance to create new assets in this country and perhaps new resources for building up something better. However, very often for the sake of labour which would like to be employed in the

very factory, we have been compelled to take over some of these units. Hon. members must make up their minds whether we should permit such units to fall sick. If we do not want them to fall sick, they must be given all facilities also to renew themselves. The matter had gone to the court, the company was about to be liquidated. If I have rushed to the House, it is because the assets are going to be auctioned shortly under court order and then I could not prevent its going into private hands as it is, because I thought that the land and the property held by this company adjoining the Mazagaon Dock would be a valuable assets even for the expansion of the defence industry.

Shri Madhu Limaye has asked me whether I asked of the Defence Ministry why they did not look into it. I persuaded them to look into it and see the value of these assets now, because as it is, they may not be interested in taking over junks.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Now, un-
derlined.

SHRI T. A. PAI: As to why the Law Ministry has not looked into it, I am unable to answer. I am not aware whether complaints were made about these units, whether they have been investigated. I was asked to look into it and see whether anything could be done to take over these assets and look after them. I have persuaded the Defence Ministry to see how the Bombay unit could be looked after. The Gujarat Government is very keenly interested in developing the Bhavanagar project because it has also advanced some money and is interested in reviving this unit which can be useful to the country. Therefore, I have come forward with a Bill for asking the permission of the House to acquire these assets.

Now, what shall be the compensation we shall pay, or what is the amount that we should pay? Shall we take into account the liability of this company? It runs to, as some hon. friends have pointed out, Rs. 340 lakhs. Should we pay Rs. 340 lakhs because they have made this? If the other calculation is that the nationalised banks have advanced Rs. 170 lakhs and

therefore that asset must be valued at Rs. 170 lakhs, I am afraid that would be a bad calculation. In fact, if the assets were worth Rs. 340 lakhs, the liability could be Rs. 170 lakhs; but I do not understand because the liability is Rs. 170 lakhs we should value the assets at Rs. 340 lakhs. In any case, there is no question of paying any compensation to cover the secured creditors, whether they are ours or anybody else's. So, it is right that we could not take that into consideration. For the same reason, is compensation to be paid, to be equal to whatever be the liabilities of the workers? If any management owes anything to the workers, any arrears, should that be the basis for calculating the compensation and we should say that we will pay the compensation so that the workers may be paid off? I think on that consideration also we should not proceed. Therefore, what we have to think of is, what was the reasonable valuation that we could think of if the assets could be auctioned today.

What Mr. Stephen pointed out was not correct. Perhaps he misread the figures. What ISCON in 1970 had estimated was Rs. 126.8 lakhs and Rs. 54.5 lakhs totalling Rs. 181.3 lakhs. This ISCON is an expert body. Thereafter Mazagon Docks was examining it from the point of view of being a buyer, and naturally, it wanted to see that it did not pay anything more. I do not consider there is much variation, because these assets were evaluated for the second time; they were three years old. The buildings had run down. Machinery, if not used, are much more worthless. It is only the running machinery which have any worth at all.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): The price of land has gone up.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I think we never considered the value of this machinery in terms of scrap now at the present market rate. In any case, we considered that Rs. 1 crore was reasonable enough to acquire the assets including the land. We found that we should provide for it. If out of this the preferential creditors like

gratuity liabilities, provident fund liabilities, and all that comes to Rs. 63 lakhs, according to the law, these liabilities will have to be met first, and the balance, whatever remains, goes to the shares of the secured creditors, the banks. So, I do not think that we have paid anything more unjustifiably. I think we have been quite reasonable in assessing the valuation at Re. 1 crore after taking all these factors into consideration, because if we had not taken up this, the assets would have been auctioned off and from the information that we have had that would have been approximately of the value that would have been realised. I am extremely sorry that our nationalised banks will have to lose some money in this.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Even according to the Mazagon Docks valuation, it was conservative. The Mazagon Docks valuation says, Rs. 75 lakhs for the Bombay unit; Rs. 35 lakhs for the Bhavnagar unit; they together come to Rs. 110 lakhs. Then, current assets, Rs. 55 lakhs; land assets, Rs. 40 lakhs. If that is so, why should you put the evaluation which would land the nationalised banks in a loss? That is what I wanted to know. What is the criterion?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I would like to point out that in respect of the so-called current assets of Rs. 50 lakhs odd,—some work is in progress and all that—it may not be of any use to us. We are handing over these assets to the Mazagon Docks so far as Bombay is concerned only with one assurance that the workers will be taken care of and will be absorbed by them. So, under the circumstances, they were asking me that I may pay some more compensation so that the total loss of the banks may be reduced. Maybe. It may look very nice that we have been more generous. But I do not mind: the banks themselves should have taken care of this much before. But I also understand the difficulty of the banks in this country. In this country, a borrower is the king; and if you have borrowed more you are a better king, because to recover the money you will have to file a suit which takes years together to be heard, and therefore, the creditor tries every way out of the

[Shri T. A. Pai]

court to settle this as far as he can. Particularly when immovable property is involved, we will have to simplify our laws for the realisation of assets by the banking system.

My friends say, nationalisation without association of workers and without their being represented on the Board has no meaning. I entirely agree. Can I ask hon. members to prepare a scheme of participation by workers? In a unit like Kalamassery where Mr. Stephen is one of the leaders there are 19 unions. I do not know how any one of them can be put on the Board or how any one of them can be involved in the floor level. This country seems to be peculiar in some respects and what applies to the rest of the world does not apply to us. If hon. members give suggestions as to how to implement it, I shall be grateful. I accept in principle that the workers must be associated.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The scheme is there. You can ascertain the representative character of a union by secret ballot. Whoever commands majority support should be given representation on the board.

SHRI T. A. PAI: That would hold good even for recognition of a union. I do hope the Labour Ministry will be able to do something and we will solve the problem of having one union for one industry as representative of the workers. Wherever it is possible for us to do so in our ministry, we shall certainly try to experiment right from the floor level upwards. It is a continuous experiment. No country has got a ready-made solution. I entirely agree that involvement of people at all stages is more productive than their alienation.

With these words, I commend the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertakings of the Alcock Ashdown Company Limited for the purpose of ensuring rational and co-ordinated development and production

of goods essential to the needs of the country in general, and defence department in particular, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up 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—(Undertakings of the Company to vest in the Central Government)

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 15,—

after "company" insert—

"which includes the ownership, control and management of the company,"
(1)

I have categorically mentioned "ownership, control and management" and I request the Minister to accept it.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am not accepting it. It is a superfluous amendment because the company has already gone into liquidation. I am only acquiring the assets.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No. 1 by Shri D. K. Panda to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(*Payment of amount.*)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 22,—

for "equal to the sum of rupees one crore"

substitute "not more than rupees ten lakhs," (5)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): I beg to move:

Page 3, line 22,—

for "equal to the sum of rupees one crore"

substitute "of rupees ten lakhs". (9)

Page 3, line 31.—

"for meeting all outstanding liabilities to the employees of the Company and then" (10)

Page 3,

after line 35, insert,—

"(4) For the purpose of distribution of the amount referred to in sub-section (1), the Court shall adopt such procedure as it may deem just and proper, so that the same may be completed within one year of the date of deposit of the amount in Court". (11)

Amendment No. 9 is with regard to the amount that is to be paid. The hon. Minister has said just now, if I have understood him correctly, that the amount has been arrived at on the basis of the price that would have been offered at the auction that was going to be held. It is not fixed on the basis of the fixed assets or current assets, nor even on the basis of the amount advanced by the bank, namely, Rs. 170 lakhs, based presumably on the valuation of the bank, but on the basis of the price that would be offered in the auctions. What was the material available to the Government to decide what would be the amount that would be offered at the auction that was going to be held? If I may say so with respect, this is an absurd standard which is being adopted. If one goes on the basis of the fixed assets or current assets minus liabili-

ties for fixing the compensation, one can understand it. After the recent amendment of the Constitution it is well-settled that the courts cannot go into the adequacy of the amount. But you do not take the valuation of the nationalised bank, you do not go on the basis of the balance sheet; you go on the basis of the auction price that would have been offered. I submit there is neither any standard nor any principle in this fixation. This is an *ad hoc* fixation of the amount and I think the Government has no right to play with the people's money.

Sub-clause (3) of clause 7 refers to how the amount which will be deposited in court will be utilized for meeting the liabilities of the company in relation to the secured and unsecured creditors. In order to clarify the matter fully, in order to safeguard the interests of the workers, I am providing in my amendment No. 10 that this amount shall be utilized first for meeting all the outstanding liabilities towards the employees of the company and then among the creditors who are secured or unsecured. It may be said that they are outstanding dues to the employees and, to that extent, they are in the category of unsecured creditors. But I want to make it clear that the liability towards the workers will be discharged first and then only the liability towards the others.

My amendment No. 11 says that the court will have power to fix its own procedure for the purpose of regulation of the amount. I find, in sub-section (3) of clause 7, it says:

".....the Court shall distribute the amount....."

But nothing has been said as to what procedure is being evolved. Who will be the petitioners? No petitioner will be there. The Judge himself will go and issue notices to the persons? At least, you give the power to the Court to evolve its own procedure. Otherwise, the Civil Procedure Code will not apply. There may

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

be difficulty. You make it clear that the Court may adopt its own procedure. A time-limit should be provided, as I have said in my amendment that within one year, the entire procedure should be completed.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: May I seek a clarification from the hon. Member? The liabilities of the company towards workers have been estimated at Rs. 63 lakhs. My hon. friend is now asking for insertion of amendment to the extent that only Rs. 10 lakhs should be given. Does it mean that he is pleading that workers may lose to the extent of Rs. 53 lakhs? Rs. 63 lakhs is their claim. He wants that the amount of Rs. 1 crore should be reduced to Rs. 10 lakhs which means that workers may lose to the extent of Rs. 53 lakhs. Is that what he is pleading for?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There is no provision in the Bill for making the payment to workers, in the first instance, at all. I am trying to make it clear. Therefore, if you are not accepting my amendment of Rs. 10 lakhs, then accept this amendment and say, out of Rs. 1 crore, Rs. 63 lakhs will go to workers. Why are you not accepting this amendment?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, the presumption that the amount of compensation has been fixed in relation to tendered amount at the High Court, what is offered in the Bill, is perhaps not correct. We never meant that. I only said that we will not have realised more than that. It is on the basis of valuation of all the assets, including the written down value of the fixed assets, the market value of free-hold land, the condition of plant and machinery and the value of other assets. After all these things were taken into consideration, we found that Rs. 1 crore was reasonably enough.

Now, as regards the other argument that Rs. 1 crore is reasonable provided you make it payable to the workers or, otherwise, fix it only at Rs. 10 lakhs, it only means that what my hon. friend is suggesting in his amendment is rather very

strange. So far as we are concerned, we are only pointing out that the statutory liabilities, including the liabilities to the workers, come upto Rs. 63 lakhs. Therefore, out of the compensation that we give, this amount will go to meet all those liabilities. What he is suggesting is the incorporation of another principle, that is, forget about all others, out of the liabilities, the liability to workers must be met first. I am sorry I cannot accept the amendments. Whatever the provisions of law, as they exist today to look after the priorities, we stand by them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I am putting amendments Nos. 5, 9, 10 and 11 moved by Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Somnath Chatterjee to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 5, 9, 10 and 11 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8—(*Management and Administration of the Undertakings.*)

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I beg to move:

Page 3, lines 40 to 42,—

for—

"and such person or body of persons shall carry on the management in accordance with such regulations as may be made by the Central Government in this behalf."

substitute—

"and workers" representatives of the said company; and all such representatives of both Central Government and the workers' representatives shall jointly carry on the management with equal rights of management in accordance with such regulations as may be made by the Central Government to ensure

effective participation of workers in the management at all levels including shop level." (4)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 41,—

after "persons" insert—

"including two representatives of the workers of the said company elected by workers through secret voting". (6)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, there are amendment Nos. 12, 13 and 14 given notice of by Shri Popatlal M. Joshi.

Does he want to move them?

SHRI POPATLAL M. JOSHI: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN These amendments have been received very late at 2.35 P.M. According to the rules, these amendments should not be allowed. I was not in favour of allowing them. But the Minister wants to accept these amendments. He has also written that he is going to accept his amendments. This is becoming a practice.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When I am on my legs, what point of order you have?

I am allowing these amendments as a special case. But I have to say that this has become a practice. I request all the hon. Members of this House not to send their amendments late because it embarrasses the Chair so much and in future, please be careful to send your amendments in time: Because they have not been circulated, the hon. Member may please read them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I do not mind his giving the amendments. But it is said that the amendments were given at 2.30 p.m. and now it is quarter to six. We do not know what his amendments are and as to what their implications are.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You may shorten the time, but the copies of the amendments should be supplied to members. Otherwise, the House may discuss the amendments without knowing them.

श्री प्राटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : सभापति जी, एक बात आंग भी है। अमेंडमेंट आया, देख गे आया, सत्ता को उग वारे में पता नहीं है आंग मंत्री महोदय ने इस का स्वीकार भी कर लिया, यह क्या कोई घरलू मामला है सभापति महोदय; नहीं, घरलू मामला नहीं है घरेलू मामला में नहीं कहा। लेकिन जब कलाज 8 8 श्राएग तब तो मैं उस की एलाऊ करूंगा पढ़ने के लिये कहूंगा, ऐडमिट करूंगा, रस्यूज करूंगा.....

श्री प्राटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने उसे स्वीकार कैसे कर दिया?

सभापति महोदय : उहोंने कहा कि वह इसको मानने जा रहे हैं।

SHRI POPATLAL M. JOSHI (Banaskantha): I move:

Page 3, line 36,—

after "The" insert "whole or part of the" (12)

Page 3, line 37,—

for "shall" substitute—

"may, on such terms as the Central Government may determine, be transferred to and vested in a State Government or agency nominated by itself or by that State Government or" (13)

Page 3, line 38,—

after "including" insert—

"a State Government or agency nominated by itself or that State Government or" (14)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have allowed him to move them.

श्री रामाकृतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
मगर सरकार इसे स्वीकार नहीं करती तो
उस बक्त आप क्या एटीट्यूड लेते ?

सभापति महोदय : उस बक्त हम क्यों
लेते या उस बक्त डिसाइड होता ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam)
What are their implications?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
(Begusarai) : These amendments have been moved by a private member. The Government can come forward with an amendment at any stage but that is not open to any private member. It cannot come like this. This privilege belongs only to the Government and not to a private member.

SHRI T. A. PAI : I bow down to what you have said. I do not, therefore, wish that you are embarrassed and I am asking the Member not to press his amendments so that there may not be any controversy. If necessary, I myself will move it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have allowed him to move and he has moved. Whether he is pressing them or not, that will be seen at the time of putting them to vote.

Now, Shri Panda.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : Sir, the workers in the factory have been taking great interest to set right the management and also to see that there is increased production. They have pointed out all the fraud played by the managements and they have brought out everything regarding those persons like Mr. Mundhra and others connected with the administration and management. Now also they have sent reports not only to the Government....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only speak on your amendment, please.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : I am speaking on my amendment. Sir, valuable suggestions have been made by the workers. Though we have got a small union there

and the INTUC is also having one union there, all those unions, irrespective of party affiliations, have been sending all these papers. They have given one paper regarding the economic viability of the company. So, they have given the details therein. And how many orders have been placed with this company? Instead of prosperity of the company, these people who managed the company looked for themselves and company's prosperity *inter alia* means the prosperity for themselves. This is the position. That is why this thing has happened. They have given so many facts and figures. My only request to the hon. Minister is this. At least let him set an example in this case for taking action right from the beginning. Let him accept this amendment of mine. Let him accept it at least on principle. I ask, why should you not implement it from the very beginning? We have had so many failures. Let not such failure be there this time also. Why cannot you at least this time ensure the partnership from the very beginning? This is my plea. Why do you leave it to some officers to run it? That is my whole point.

श्री मधु लिमयः सभापति महोदय,
मुझे अधिक कुछ नहीं कहना है। इन्होंने
कहा है है कि मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि लेने
के लिये हम तैयार हैं, लेकिन प्रतिनिधि है, इस
का निर्णय कैसे किया जाय? मेरे संघोघन
के द्वारा मैं ने रास्ता बतलाया है—
मजदूरों से कहा जायें मैं दनियन्स को बोच
मैं नहीं ला रहा हूं गुप्त मतदान के द्वारा वे
अपने दो प्रतिनिधि नामजद करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Joshi, what about your amendments?

SHRI POPATLAL M. JOSHI : I am not pressing my amendments.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Maldia) : I want to know what will be the fate of these amendments?

MR. CHAIRMAN: At the time of voting you will know what will be the fate.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Sir, once the amendment has been moved, it becomes the possession of the House. The leave of the House must be taken for withdrawing the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will come.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I rise on a point of order. Under Rule 87, an amendment moved may, by leave of the House, but not otherwise, be withdrawn, on the request of the Member moving it. The point is, he has not asked for the leave of the House to withdraw it. (*Interruptions*) He has not asked for the leave.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You see, I have not taken the vote. After he says that, I will take the leave, not before.

Unless he says whether he is moving or not or unless he says that he is moving, I cannot take the vote of the House.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: He has already moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, I am putting amendment Nos. 4 and 6 moved by Shri D. K. Panda and Shri Madhu Limaye together to the vote of the House.

The question is:.....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We want a Division on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Should I order a Division on both amendments—Nos. 4 and 6?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We want a Division on both the amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I shall put both the amendments separately. I shall first put amendment No. 4 moved by Shri Panda.

The question is:

Page 3, lines 40 to 42,—

for "and such person or body of persons shall carry on the management in accordance with such regulations as may be made by the Central Government in this behalf,"

substitute—"and workers' representatives of the said company; and all such representatives of both Central Government and the workers' representatives with equal rights of management shall jointly carry on the management with equal rights of management in accordance with such regulations as may be made by the Central Government to ensure effective participation of workers in the management at all levels including shop level."(4)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 14]

[17.58 hrs.

AYES

Bade, Shri R. V.

Banerjee, Shri S. M.

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri

Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh

Dutta, Shri Biren

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Joarder, Shri Dinesh

Limaye, Shri Madhu

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain

Ramkanwar, Shri

Sezhiyan, Shri

Shastri, Shri Ramavtar

Singh, Shri D. N.

NOES

Ambesh, Shri

Arvind Netam, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Barupal, Shri Panna Lal

Basumatari, Shri D.

Bhagat, Shri B. R.

Bheeshmadev, Shri M.

Bist, Shri Narendra Singh

Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
 Chavan, Shri Yeahwantrao
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Modi, Shri Shrikishan
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Panday, Shri Sudhakar
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
 Peje, Shri S. L.

Peje, Shri S. L.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Richharia, Dr. Govind Das
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra
 Shafee, Shri A.
 Shafquat Jung, Shri
 Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
 Shailani, Shri Chandra
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tula Ram Shri
 *Vajpayee Shri Atal Bihari
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result** of the division is: *Ayes: 15; Noes: 81.*

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 6 moved by Shri Lunaye to vote.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

**Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee also recorded his vote for AYES.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As regards amendments Nos. 12, 13 and 14, has Shri Patial Joshi leave of the House to withdraw them?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendments Nos. 12, 13 and 14 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Penalties.)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I beg to move:

Page 4, line 16, add at the end—

"and if they are directors of the said company they shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and with fine". (7)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put this amendment to vote.

Amendment No. 7 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 and 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12—(Power to make regulations)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I beg to move:

Page 5, for lines 11 to 20, substitute—

"(2) These regulations shall have effect in the first instance for a period of three months within which they shall be placed before the Houses for ratification, and if the Houses agree to

ratify them with or without modification they shall continue in force; so, however that any ratification with modification or non-ratification shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under the regulations". (8)

सभापति महोरथ में चाहता हैं मंत्री जी इस संशोधन को मान लें क्योंकि इसमें एक नया मिदान्त मैंने रखा है कि किसी भी नियम को कार्यान्वित करने के पहले इस की प्राप्त मानवता स्वीकृति प्राप्त करें। आजकल क्या होता है कि अत्यधिकतर करना है तो मेहनत करनी पड़ती है और चर्चा के लिये साय भ नहीं मिलता है। इंगलैण्ड में इस तरह की परम्परा है जो मैंने रखनी चाहता है। दों तिहाई बहुमत से मदन का जरा परीक्षा करने का मौका मिलेगा। यद्यपि बचाने के लिये माननीय शक्तिशाली वाहन की किताब से मैं उदघृत नहीं करना चाहता। आशा करूँगा कि मंत्री जी इसको मान लेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मान्यवर, अच्छा मुझाव है, मान लिया जाय।

18 hrs.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am sorry I am unable to accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 8 to vote.

Amendment No. 8 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 12 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:
"That the Bill be passed."

भी राजाशतार शास्त्री (पटना)

सम्पत्ति जी, यहां सब लोगों ने इस बात पर जीर दिया है कि ऐतकाक और ऐश्वर्या 1971 से जो काम करते रहे हैं उन का जो भी बकाया है कम्पनी के ऊपर, जाहे वह तनल्लाह के रूप से हो, प्रीवीडेंट फंड के रूप में हो या ग्रीनबूटी के रूप में हो या उन से जो 9,000 रु कम्पनी के मालिकों ने एल० आई० सी० के बेतन वर्षत स्कीम के मुताबिक उनके बेतन से लिया था और जो एल० आई० सी० को जमा नहीं किया और वह रुपया हरिदास मूंदडा साहब खा गये। उन्होंने अपने भनीजे मानेक सिध्धी को 33,500 रु कर्जा दिया रुपयोंकि वह स्वयं प्रबन्धक भी रहे हैं और शेयर होल्डर भी रहे हैं। इसी तरह से उन्होंने 67,000 रु एक मुकदमे के नाम पर कम्पनी से निकाले और उसे बदाय किया। तो मैं चाहता हूं कि इन रुपयों को उन से वसूल किया जाय। जो जो कम्पनी के चलाने वाले लोग रहे हैं उन सब से वसूल कर के मजदूरों को पहले दे दिया जाय और एक भी पैसा सरकार की तरफ से मालिकों को नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि भूदडा साहब, उन के भनीजे तथा और जितने लोग इस कम्पनी को लूटने में रहे हैं उन तमाम लोगों के बिलाफ मुकदमे चलाये जायें। मेरा विश्वास है कि उन पर मुकःमा चलाएँ और उन की सम्पत्ति को ज़रूर कर के तर्म मजदूरों की बकाया की वसूली कर के, बकाया चाहे जिस रूप में रही हो, उस चुकता करा देंगे। मेरा यही निवेदन है।

SHRI T. A. PAI: My responsibility is to deposit this amount in the court. So far as the other offences that the party seems to have committed against the persons or any companies or against labour are concerned, we shall certainly see that the Government take necessary action.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 7, 1973/Agrahayana 16, 1895 (Saka).