

LOK SABHA DEBATES



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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

2841

2842

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 20, 1968/Sravana 29,
1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PRICES OF SHOES FOR EXPORT TO USSR

*541. SHRI SHARDA NAND : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Russian Government offers higher price for shoes and other goods if the same are purchased through the "Bharat Vindhya", Ring Road, South Extension, New Delhi;

(b) whether Government propose to make an enquiry to find out the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this extra money is partly used for the Communist activities in India; and

(d) if so, whether Government have made an inquiry in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. 'Bharat Vindhya are not associates of S.T.C. for the exports of shoes or other footwear to the Soviet Union.

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

श्री शारदा नन्द : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो सालों में इस फर्म के द्वारा कितना माल भेजा गया और अन्य कम्पनियों ने कितना माल भेजा ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं ने अभी कहा है कि इस फर्म ने कोई भी जूता या और फुटवियर एस० टी० सी० के जरिये से सोवियट यूनियन को नहीं भेजा है।

श्री शारदा नन्द : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस कम्पनी को सीधे आर्डर मिल जाता है और वह सीधे चप्पल और अन्य सामान भेजती है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : कहां भेजती है ? मैं यहीं तो कह रहा हूँ कि वह नहीं भेजती है।

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : इस प्रश्न के भाग (ए) में लिखा है :

"whether it is a fact that the Russian Government offers higher prices for shoes and other goods....

"अदर गुडज" का अर्थ केवल चमड़े सम्बन्धी गुडज ही नहीं है, बल्कि और चीजें भी एक्सपोर्ट की जा सकती हैं। क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि नावल्टी एक्सपोर्टर्ज के, जो रशा के साथ जूते का व्यापार करते हैं, मैरेजिंग डायरेक्टर, मि० सैंडस, पहले रशन ट्रेड कमिशनर के यहां नौकर थे और रशा के कहने से उन्होंने यह फर्म स्वापित की; इस फर्म, नावल्टी एक्सपोर्टर्ज, को रशा ने डायरेक्ट आर्डर दिया। नियमों के अनुसार एस० टी० सी० के थ्र० सब एक्सपोर्ट होना चाहिए, लेकिन एस० टी० सी० ने उस आर्डर को कनफर्म करने से इन्कार किया; जब रशा ने प्रैक्टर डाला, तो उस तात्पुरता के बाद मजबूर हो कर एस० टी० सी० ने उस आर्डर को कनफर्म किया और फिर रशा को माल दिया। क्या

यह भी हकीकत नहीं है कि इस फर्म के रशा से डायरेक्ट ताल्लुकात हैं और जब भी रशा ने मार्केट में प्राइसिंग डाउन करनी हों, तो वह इस फर्म को कन्ट्रैक्ट करता है, इस फर्म से सौदा करता है और एस० टी० सी० को मजबूर करता है कि वह कम दाम पर रशा को माल सप्लाई करे। उदाहरण के लिए मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि.....

MR. SPEAKER : No, he need not give any example. He has already taken so much time. Now, let the hon. Minister answer.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने "भारत वानिध्य" के बारे में इस सवाल की इजाजत दी है। माननीय सदस्य किसी और फर्म द्वारा एक्सपोर्ट की बात कर रहे हैं। उस के बारे में मुझे पता लगाना पड़ेगा।

श्री अचल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एस० टी० सी० के अलावा और कौन-कौन सी फर्म हैं, जो रशा को डायरेक्ट शूज सप्लाई करती हैं?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : एस० टी० सी० के अलावा और कोई बाहर जूते सप्लाई नहीं करता है। जूते एस० टी० सी० के जरिये से ही बाहर सप्लाई किये जाते हैं, क्योंकि वह चैनेलाइज्ड आइटम है।

श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या यह सच है कि आगरा में जो बिना मशीन की सहायता के मजदूरों द्वारा जूते बनाये जाते हैं, उन मजदूरों को प्रति-जोड़ा जूते पर वही मजदूरी मिलती है, जो बड़े फैक्टरियों में प्रति-जोड़ा जूते पर लागत आती है; यदि हां, तो सरकार जूता उद्योग को बढ़ावा द्यें नहीं दे रही है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल लिख रखा है, अगर वह मुझे भेज दें, तो मैं उस का जवाब दे दूँगा।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कल्याण : छोटे व्यापारियों और छोटे-छोटे जूता बनाने वालों को

जूतों के निर्यात का आडंडर देने में दफ्तर द्वारा काफ़ी पक्षपात होता है। इस लिए क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि व्यापारियों द्वारा सब माल राज्य व्यापार निगम को दिया जाये और केवल राज्य व्यापार निगम ही जूतों का निर्यात करे, ताकि नीचे के स्तर पर नाना प्रकार की घपलेवाली न हो सके?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैंने अभी कहा है कि जूतों का निर्यात-व्यापार चैनेलाइज्ड है। यह जरूर है कि एस० टी० सी० खुद तो जूते नहीं बनाता है, वह किसी न किसी से खरीद कर ही बाहर भेजता है। माननीय सदस्य ने इस बारे में पक्षपात किये जाने की बात कही है। वह बात कहने की तो हर बक्त गुंजाय रहती है। अगर माननीय सदस्य मुझे कोई सास बात बतायें, तो मैं उस के बारे में जांच करूँगा।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कल्याण : मैं पक्षपात के बारे में मंत्री महोदय को प्रमाण दूँगा।

SHRI HEM BARUA : Although we have rupee payment trade agreement with Soviet Russia and other East European countries, is it a fact that rupee payment trade agreement is a misnomer and what we rely on is barter of goods between the different countries? Further, is it a fact that the price is calculated on the rupee basis?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Yes, it is a barter trade where the value is calculated in Indian rupee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am happy that the export of shoes to the Soviet Union and other East European countries is on the increase. May I know whether it is a fact that some orders have been given by the STC to Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co. in Kanpur to save their industry from crisis, and if so, the value of the orders placed on them?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The STC has given some orders to Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co., but I could not give the exact value off hand.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि रूस और अमेरिका यहां की कुछ पोलीटिकल पार्टीज को माल भेजते हैं, जिस को बेच कर वे पार्टीज आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त कर लेती हैं? इस प्रकार से यहां की पोलीटिकल पार्टीज को माल के रूप में आर्थिक सहायता दी जा रही है। क्या सरकार ने कभी अंदाजा लगाया है कि अमेरिका और रूस से कितना माल यहां की पार्टीज या मिशनरीज को आता है उस की कीमत कितनी है, क्या उस माल का द्वितीयव्यूहन होता है या वह बेचा जाता है, यदि बेचा जाता है, तो क्या सरकार उस पर कोई नियंत्रण रखने का विचार रखती है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को और सदन को विदित है कि हमारे यहां जो व्यापार है, वह की मार्केट इकानोमी पर आधारित है। मैं खुद माननीय सदस्य से पूछना चाहूँगा कि किस तरह से हम यह पता लगायें कि कितना सामान किस दाम पर किस ने खरीदा और किस का बेचा। सरकार ने ऐसा कोई नियंत्रण नहीं लगा रखा है। हम जो माल एस० टी० सी० के जरिये बेनेलाइज करते हैं, उस के बारे में हम सूचना रखते हैं कि वह किस दाम पर बिका आदि। जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि प्राइवेट कम्पनियां किस दाम पर माल खरीदती हैं, किस दाम पर बेचती हैं, क्या वे मुझे यह सब लिख कर भेजती हैं?

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : एस० टी० सी० के घू नहीं, डायरेक्ट डोनेशन्ज के रूप में यहां माल आता है और वह बेचा जाता है। डोनेशन्ज का माल बेचा जाता है और इस प्रकार पोलीटिकल पार्टीज को इन-डायरेक्ट रूप में आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती

है। क्या सरकार ने यह जांच करने की कोशिश की है कि डोनेशन्ज का माल बेचा जाता है; यदि बेचा जाता है, तो क्या सरकार उस पर कोई नियंत्रण करेगी?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने डोनेशन्ज के बारे में यह एक नई बात कही है। जाहिर है कि डोनेशन्ज का माल बेचने के लिए नहीं है। अगर वह बेचा जाता है, तो गलत है। अगर माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में कुछ इतिला देंगे, तो हम जरूर उस की जांच करेंगे।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह तो यहां पर सरेआम बेचा जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a debate that we are having now.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Would the hon. Minister clarify whether the price of shoes has been reduced by Rs. 6 this year as compared to the prices last year notwithstanding the fact that the price of shoes in the country has risen? Secondly, would the hon. Minister clarify what the prices of the shoes sold to Russia is as compared to the prices of the shoes sold to other countries? He may in this connection confirm that the prices of shoes sold to Russia are not even half the price of the equivalent quality of shoes in the free market in Europe?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member knows very well that there are no prices of shoes in general; there is a price for each individual variety of shoes.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am talking of the average price.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : If he would wish me to give him the price of any particular variety, I would be very glad to provide him with the figure.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The question is whether there has been an average decline of prices. It may be of all varieties. But has there been any decline?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: With all due respect to the hon. member, I do not need his assistance to answer the question. I have to satisfy you and I shall do my best to do it.

So far as the general prices of shoes are concerned, shoes sold to the Soviet Union are also sold at our export prices. There is no discrimination between shoes sold to the Soviet Union and to any other part of the world.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: The Bharat Vanijya and other firms which trade with the Soviet Union and East Europe are brought under discussion many times in this House. Is such trade with East Europe or the Soviet Union permitted and if there is legitimate trade, is there any lacuna that they have discovered in the functioning of these trade organisations, including this organisation which has been mentioned? If not, why should such questions be oft-repeated in order to embarrass our trade relations with the Soviet Union?

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: What is the objection?

MR. SPEAKER: It is no question at all.

PRICE OF SODIUM NITRATE

*543. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the acid manufacturers, research laboratories and defence establishments have been seriously hit due to the exorbitant price of sodium nitrate for industrial use; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to hold the price and help the above mentioned users?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH): (a) There has been a rise in the price of sodium nitrate on account of devaluation and other

factors. The requirements of sodium nitrate in research laboratories is very little. Defence establishments have their own synthetic nitric acid factory. As regards acid manufacturers, the manufacture of nitric acid based on sodium nitrate has become somewhat out-dated.

(b) The State Trading Corporation is arranging the import as well as distribution to actual users of sodium nitrate at fixed price, the distribution being on the recommendations of the Directorate General of Technical Development and the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries).

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मंत्री महोदय ने सोहियम नाइट्रोट की प्राइम में जो बढ़ोतरी दुर्द है उसको माना है। इस बढ़ोतरी की वजह से जो छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज में इसका इस्तेमाल होता था, क्या उन इंडस्ट्रीज को धक्का नहीं लगा है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किन्हीं प्राइवेट मैनुफैक्चरिंग एमोमिएशन्ज की ओर से आप को कोई स्मृतिपत्र भी इस सम्बन्ध में दिये गये हैं जिन में उन्होंने बताया है कि जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे इसके सहारे चलते हैं वे बन्द हो जाएंगे और इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप हजारों मजदूर बेकार हो जाएंगे? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि ये स्मृति पत्र आए हैं तो उसके लिए आपने क्या योजना बनाई है इसके भाव को नियंत्रित करने के लिए और इंडस्ट्री को चलते रहने देने के लिए?

ओलोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्याणीन अली अहमद) : जबाब में बताया गया है कि इसकी कीमत बढ़ाने की कई वजूहात हैं। सब से पहली तो यह है कि डिवेल्पमेंट के बाद कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। उसके बाद यह हुआ कि पहले तो एग्रिकलचरल डिपार्टमेंट इसको इम्पोर्ट करता था और तब इस पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं लगती थी लेकिन अब एग्रिकलचरल डिपार्टमेंट समझता

हैं कि कैमिकल फर्टिलाइजर की उसको जरूरत नहीं है। अब सिर्फ इंडस्ट्री के लिए जब वह आता है तो उसके ऊपर एक्साइज़ इंयूटी लग रही है। तीसरी बात यह है कि फारेन एक्सचेंज की शार्टेंज की वजह से हमको इसको मंहगे भाव पर इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है। पहले चिली से इम्पोर्ट करते थे, अब हमें रुपी एरिया से इसको इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है। इन तमाम चीजों की वजह से इसकी कीमत बहुत बढ़ गई है। किस तरह से इसको ठीक दाम पर स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज़ वालों को दिया जाए, इसको भी देखा जाता है। एस० टी० सी० के जरिये इसको मंगाया जाता है और डिस्ट्रीब्यूट वर्गरह भी किया जाता है। इस वक्त रिसर्च डिपार्टमेंट के लिए, डिफेंस-डिपार्टमेंट के लिए इसकी जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि उन्होंने इसकी जगह और आल्टर-नेटिव अरेंजमेंट्स कर लिये हैं; लेकिन योडी बहुत गोल्ड स्मिथस वर्गरह के लिए जो जरूरत होती है उसको हम इम्पोर्ट करते हैं और जिस कीमत पर इम्पोर्ट करते हैं उसको देखते हुए किस तरह से कम दाम में इसको मुहैया किया जाए, उसकी हम कोशिश करते हैं।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : चिली आपका जूट चाहता है और बदले में आपको सोडियम नाइट्रेट दे सकता है। वहां से अगर आप इसको मंगायें तो आपको काफी कम कीमत देनी पड़ेगी। पांच सौ रुपये टन के भाव पर चिली आपके छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधों के लिए इसको सप्लाई कर सकता है। साथ ही आपके यहां जो फर्टिलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन के बन्तर्गत कई कैंपिट्रां चलती हैं जैसे सिन्दौर में है, राउरकेला आदि में है, वहां पर सोडियम नाइट्रेट का प्रोडक्शन करके आप छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधों को इसको सप्लाई कर सकते हैं और वे उद्योग धंधे आसानी से चलते रह सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसके बारे में भी आपने कुछ सोचा है?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : यह रुपाल गलत है कि चिली से 540 रुपये फी टन पर

इसको इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है। जो हमारे पास मालूमात है 740 या 800 रुपये टन पर इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है। लेकिन सब से बड़ा सवाल तो यह है कि हमारे पास की फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं है और की फारेन एक्सचेंज न होने की वजह से हम चिली से इम्पोर्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए रुपी एरिया से हम को थोड़ा सा इंडस्ट्री के लिए इम्पोर्ट करने की जरूरत पड़ती है। अगर फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्रीज में इसको बनाया जा सकता है और वहां यह अवैलेवल हो सकता है तो इसके बारे में हम पता लगायेंगे और अगर उनके जरिये से इसको मुहैया किया जा सकता है तो जरूर मुहैया करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : चिली आपका जूट चाहता है और बदले में आपको सोडियम नाइट्रेट दे सकता है

श्री देवेन सेन : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सोडियम नाइट्रेट की इंटरनेशनल प्राइस क्या है और हिन्दुस्तान में जो प्राइस है उसके मुकाबले में वह कितनी ज्यादा है?

दूसरे चिली में हमें कितने सस्ते भाव पर यह मिलता था रुपी एरिया के मुकाबले में ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : चिली से जरूर सस्ते दाम में मिल सकता है लेकिन सवाल यह है कि फारेन एक्सचेंज अवैलेवल है या नहीं है। उसी पर यह मुनहमर करता है।

श्री देवेन सेन : इंटरनेशनल प्राइस के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया है।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : चिली से हम मंगाते तो करीब आठ सौ रुपये टन मिलता और रुपी एरिया से हमें बारह सौ रुपये टन पड़ता है।

DR. RANEN SEN : It is known to the hon. Minister that certain small manufacturers manufacturing nitric

acid are making representations to the Government so that Chilean nitrate can be imported. Even after the devaluation, the prices of Chilean nitrate were much lower than the price of sodium nitrate. May I ask the hon. Minister whether in view of the suffering undergone by the small-scale industries producing nitric acid, he would take steps to obviate the difficulties of the small-scale manufacturers?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: As I have already pointed out, if we had free foreign exchange at our disposal we would have certainly preferred to import them from Chile to meet our present requirement. It is used by the Defence Department, also by our laboratories. Our requirement was very small and we are importing the small quantity through the STC. It is not possible for us to bring it from Chile because of the foreign exchange.

MANUFACTURE OF PHOTO PROCESSING EQUIPMENTS IN INDIA

***544. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9105 on the 30th April, 1968 and state:

(a) the essential components and equipments of Photo Processing Equipments which are not manufactured in India;

(b) the components for which indigenous production is not sufficient to meet internal demand;

(c) whether Government have laid out any plan for manufacturing the essential components in India and thus increasing indigenous production; and

(d) if so, when it is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A full list of components and equipments for which there is no indigenous manufacture or which are not manufactured in sufficient quantities to meet the internal demand, is not available.

(c) and (d). It is Government's policy to encourage the manufacture of all essential components as soon as possible but there is no laid out plan at present.

SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: The components which are not available are not manufactured in the country. Would the Government of India issue licences liberally for those parties to import them?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Licences are given to the established importers on a quota of two per cent as and when they apply for the other components.

SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Has anybody applied for a licence?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: There are so many people who have applied for a licence.

SHRI SONAVANE: The hon. Minister says that licences are given to established importers. I want to know why consumers' firms are not allowed to import these things so that they can save the intermediary's commission or profit that goes to the established importers and also sell them to the consumers at cheaper prices.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Actual users are also issued licences.

EXPANSION OF ALLOY STEEL PLANT, DURGAPUR

***545. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:**
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for the expansion of the public sector Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur from 100,000 tonnes capacity to 300,000 tonnes capacity;

(b) if so, whether Government are not at present agreeable to this proposal; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Government have agreed in principle to the expansion of Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur. In this connection, Messrs Dastur & Co. were commissioned by Hindustan Steel Ltd. to make a market survey study on the demand for various categories of alloy and special steels in the country during the Fourth and Fifth Plan Periods. Their report has been received recently and is currently under examination. After this examination is over, the preparation of the Detailed Project Report for expansion of the Alloy Steels Plant will be considered.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : May I know by what time this expansion work will be completed and when we will be self-sufficient in alloy steel?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As I have stated in the main answer, the expansion work is yet to commence.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Is it a fact that a meeting was held recently, in the Steel Ministry, of alloy steel producers and in that meeting it seems that the private sector people pleaded with the Government not to expand the Durgapur alloy steel plant so that the private sector entrepreneurs can have good business? At present, is it not a fact that at the cost of precious foreign exchange, the Government is importing about one lakh tonnes of alloy steel and also special steel, and this excludes the imports made by the Defence Ministry? They have submitted a proposal to expand alloy steel factory to three lakh tonnes, and since the Birlas have now entered this alloy steel business they wanted the Government not to expand the alloy steel factory, and so, in view of their entering this field, is it not a fact that the Government are not taking interest in expanding this steel plant?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is a long question and so you will kindly excuse

me if I take a little long in answering this question. Recently a meeting was called of the producing units as well as the consuming units and there only the producing units were present. There was no demand from them that the Durgapur alloy steel plant should not proceed further. As you know, there are certain varieties of steel which are being produced by main plants and which are comparatively cheaper, and they were only saying that the main steel plant should not be allowed to produce alloy steel; so we could not agree and we did not agree to that proposal because whatever could be produced at a cheaper cost has to be produced.

With regard to the question of Birlas, there were two firms: one firm was given licence in 1961 and the second was given in 1964. Dastur & Co. were asked to study this and the Cabinet had decided to give to Dastur & Co., the project report work in 1967,—

SHRI RANGA : You have also been trained in answering questions: you are delivering a speech! (Interruption).

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It was a long question and so I have to explain all the points. Therefore, this question did not arise, and recently, the NCAER has completed their study and that is under examination, and when we are formulating the proposal for the Planning Commission, we shall take all aspects into consideration.

SHRI MHAIRAJA SINGH BHARATI : अच्युत महोदय, तस्कर व्यापार द्वारा जो बाहर से मिश्रित धातु के बर्तन आदि आते हैं वह बड़े सस्ते आप के बाजार में बिक रहे हैं, तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है कि हमारे देश में जो मिश्रित धातु हम उत्पादन कर रहे हैं उस का उत्पादन मूल्य इतना ज्यादा आता है? सरकार ने उस मूल्य को कम करने के लिए और इंटरेशनल भाव पर लाने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किए हैं और क्या कर रही है?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक स्टेनलैस स्टील के बने हुए बर्टनों का ताल्लुक है वह अभी तक हम प्रोड्यूस नहीं कर रहे हैं। अब दुर्गापुर एलाय स्टील प्लान्ट में उस का उत्पादन शुरू होगा और यह आशा की जाती है कि करीब 8 हजार टन स्टेनलैस स्टील हम बना सकेंगे। जहाँ तक इस के मूल्य का ताल्लुक है

श्री महाराज निहारता : इस वक्त जो उत्पादन कर रहे हैं उस की कीमत ज्यादा क्यों है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : इस वक्त तो हम उत्पादन ही नहीं कर रहे हैं।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : When there is a proposal before the Government to expand the alloy steel plant at Durgapur, may I know what was the reason for the Government to give fresh licences in 1961, 1962 and 1964 to the private business houses for setting up these factories again ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have just now explained that these licences were issued much earlier while the question of expanding Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant was taken in 1967 by Cabinet. This was done keeping in view the demand study that was done at that time according to which it was expected that by 1970-71 the demand will be 5,50,000 tonnes. The NCAR has recently made a demand pattern study and they have come to the conclusion that the demand would be somewhere in the range of 3,50,000 tonnes.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, I am glad that for a change the Parliament is getting informative answers from the Minister instead of the usual evasive replies to which we are accustomed every day. May I know from the Minister, who said that the preparation of a detailed report will be considered, because we know that the preparation of a detailed report by the ministries

usually takes a very long period and in view of the fact that one day it will be required, what is holding back the Ministry from ordering the preparation of a detailed report in advance so that we will be having a detailed report ready and when we need it we can go ahead with its implementation ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, it is a good suggestion for action.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, he has falsified me. Now he is evasive.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि किसी और प्राइवेट पार्टी को यह लाइसेंस नहीं देंगे तो मैं माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह क्या सदन को बता सकते हैं कि कब से इस का उत्पादन शुरू होगा ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : दुर्गापुर स्टील एलाय प्लान्ट का उत्पादन शुरू हो गया। इस साल करीब 24 हजार टन उत्पादन करने की आशा है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर देते हुए बताया कि बर्टन बनाने के लिए जो दुर्गापुर में इस्पात बनाने की स्कीम थी वह अभी शुरू नहीं हुई और जहाँ तक मुझे याद है, पहले यह सवाल किया गया था कुछ दिन पहले तो यह बात बतायी गई थी कि जन्ती ही वह शुरू होगा तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी इस की देख में मांग है कि कब से यह शुरू किया जायगा ? कोई डेफिनिट डेट इस के लिए तय हुई या नहीं ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : वह मैं ने अभी बताया कि इस साल इस का उत्पादन प्रारम्भ होने की उम्मीद है और 18-20 गेज का स्टेनलैस स्टील का प्रोडक्शन इस साल करीब 4 हजार टन हो सकेगा।

श्री सूरज पांडेय : क्या यह बात सही है कि बूँकी एलाय स्टील तैयार करने का लाइसेंस

विरला को दिया गया है उसी के दबाव से दुर्गपुर का एक्स्टेंशन नहीं किया जाता है, क्या यह सही है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने अभी बताया कि उन को लाइसेंस दिया गया 61 और 64 में और दुर्गपुर का एक्स्टेंशन तय किया 1967 में तो इस का इस से कैसे ताल्लुक है, यह मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूँ ।

श्री श्वीबंद गोयत्र : मंत्री महोदय से मैं दो चीजें जानना चाहूँगा । एक तो इस्पात मंत्री महोदय के समाचार पत्रों में यह वक्तव्य छठे हैं कि भारत सरकार बिना किसी विदेशी सहायता के हर वर्ष एक नया इस्पात का कारखाना खोलने के लिए समर्थ है तो क्या यह सचमुच भारत सरकार आज बिना विदेशी सहायता के इस्पात के कारखाने खोलने के लिए समर्थ है ?

दूसरे, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग विदेशों से इस्पात आयात करना चाहते हैं उन के लिए यह शर्त आप ने लगायी है कि जब तक वह दुर्गपुर से सर्टिफिकेट न ले लें कि इस प्रकार का इस्पात वहां नहीं बनता है तब तक वह आयात नहीं कर सकते और वह सर्टिफिकेट वहां लेने जाते हैं तो उन को हजारों रुपये धूस दे कर वह सर्टिफिकेट हासिल करना पड़ता है, तो क्या सरकार इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने जा रही है कि हरएक व्यक्ति को व्यक्तिगत रूप से वहां जा कर वह सर्टिफिकेट न लेना पड़े बल्कि आप के यहां जो चीजें बनती हैं उन की कोई सूची प्रकाशित हो जाय और उस को देख कर वह निर्णय ले लें ।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जहां तक आयात नीति का ताल्लुक है उस में हम ने अब कुछ परिवर्तन किया है क्योंकि पिछले वर्ष करीब 81 हजार टन एलाय स्टील यहां पर आयात किया गया था और अब देश में उत्पादन की क्षमता बड़ी है इसलिए हम ने यह तय किया है कि जितने कल्यूमर यूनिट्स हैं उन को जितने

प्रोड्यूसर यूनिट्स हैं उन को लिखना पड़ेगा कि हम को किस किस का स्टील चाहिए और अगर 21 रोज में वह जबाब हां या नां में देते हैं, हां में देते हैं तो इजाजत नहीं दी जाती नां में देते हैं या जबाब नहीं देते हैं तो उन को इजाजत दी जाती है । इस लिये दुर्गपुर स्टील प्लांट के पास जाने या रिश्वत देने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है । जहां तक इस्पात कारखाना हर साल लगाने का सवाल है, वह दूसरा सवाल है ।

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different question. This is about alloy steel.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The Minister has stated previously that when the government ultimately took a decision to expand the alloy steel plant in 1967 some licences were given to the private sector. When the decision had been taken to give licences to the private sector, may I know whether there was not any proposal to expand the present capacity of the alloy steel plant at Durgapur. What were the reasons that prompted the government to give licences to the private sector and again come forward with the proposal in 1967 for expansion of this plan.

MR. SPEAKER : I thought the Minister had answered this question.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The demand that was expected was 5.60 lakhs. Recently the demand figure has come down. We are constantly reviewing the position. Whatever licences or letters of intents are progressing, we shall review them and, if necessary, cancel them.

SHRI MOHSIN : In view of the decision to expand the alloy steel plant at Durgapur, will the government think of cancelling the licences already given ?

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : For many years the licences are pending.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right.

नवी रेलवे-लाइनों का निर्माण

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* 546. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत-पाकिस्तान और चीन-भारत के युद्ध के दौरान देश की रक्षा आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये कुछ नई रेलवे लाइनों को विभाना और रेलवे में कुछ परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक समझा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न प्रस्तावनाओं का क्या व्यौरा है और उन पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) शेष प्रस्तावों के कब तक क्रियान्वित हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) to (c) : Suggestions for providing new railway lines/other rail facilities on strategic considerations emanate from the Ministry of Defence and are duly considered and provided with the utmost speed and expedition. With defence needs in view, the following new railway lines have been undertaken and completed since Sino-Indian and Indo-Pakistan hostilities :—

1. Rangapara North-North Lakhimpur-Murkongselek line : (328 Kms. MG, Cost Rs. 30.38 crores—Opened on 1-7-1965).
2. B.G. line from Siliguri to Jogaighopa : (265 Kms. BG, Cost Rs. 32.5 crores—Opened on 2-6-1965).

3. Pokaran-Jaisalmer rail link : (105 Kms. MG, Cost Rs. 2.5 crores—Opened on 28-1-1968).

No other new lines have been asked for on strategic consideration so far by the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : During the last war we have found that because of lack of communications on the Rajasthan border and Kashmir border we had to meet with a lot of difficulties, and suggestions have been made that Hindumalkot should be connected with Ganganagar to have a connecting line along the Western border and that Jaisalmar-Pokaran line should be further extended to the border. May I know whether any step has been taken to connect Hindumalkot with Ganganagar and also to extend Jaisalmar-Pokaran railway right up to the border ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : Hindumalkot-Ganganagar sector link has been taken up for construction and we have allotted a sum of Rs. 1 crore for that. It was sanctioned as far back as 1961 and the line is under construction. It is expected that we will be completing that work quite early.

SHRI RANGA : How many more years do you need ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is only a few miles.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Importance has been given to the other line, Jaisalmar-Pokaran line, which is 105 kilometres, and that has been completed in record time. That was a more important one as compared to the small link of Hindumalkot-Ganganagar. Therefore, on a priority basis this work has been taken up and completed. As to whether the Jaisalmer line should be extended up to Barmer, that is a matter on which on the advice of the Defence Ministry is necessary before we take it up.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Should I understand from your answer that the Defence Ministry had not suggested the construction of the Jaisalmer-Barmer line?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I should think that this is perhaps under their consideration.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Though the railway line up to Jammu has been sanctioned, very little work has been done so far and a suggestion has been made that in view of the trouble from Pakistan it should be extended right up to Riasi and, secondly, the railways up to Bhuj should be extended up to Khauda. May I know whether any steps have been taken to extend the line from Bhuj to Khauda and to expedite the construction of the Pathankot-Jammu-Riasi line?

SHRI C. M. POONCHA : As I explained earlier, it depends upon the direction and advice we receive from the Defence Ministry.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is not a question of the Defence Ministry recommending something. These are border areas and it is very important that they should be connected by railways. Khauda is a border town; so also Riasi and they should be connected. May I know whether anything has been done to execute this work?

MR. SPEAKER : Has the Defence Ministry recommended it and has anything been done?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is not only a question of defence. From your point of view, have you taken any decision?

SHRI C. M. POONCHA : In regard to railway connections for strategic and defence reasons we are advised by the Defence Ministry and we act accordingly.

श्री जगद्वाच राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से जितने भी हमारे सीमावर्ती प्रदेश हैं, उन में असम एक ऐसा प्रदेश है जो सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत महत्व का है। असम को जोड़नेवाली एक लाइन बरोनी से डिबरूगढ़, तिनसुखिया तक है, उस में इतनी भीड़ रहती है तथा यातायात की दृष्टि से बहुत कठिनाइयां हैं। क्या सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से वह लाइन ब्राइन्ज करने के बारे में आपके पास कोई सुझाव आया है? यदि आया है तो उस पर आपने क्या विचार किया है?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : There has been a suggestion that from Joggigoppa to Gauhati the line will have to be broad-gauged. The matter is under consideration.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The suggestion for broad-gauge is right up to Tinsukia in the interests of the defence needs.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : The first stage of broad-gauging is under consideration and we are now having some surveys undertaken in respect of the southern bank. There is a suggestion that the broadgauge line should run on the southern bank of Brahmaputra and that survey is being undertaken at the moment. There is also another suggestion that the existing metre gauge line from Joggihoppa-Bongigaon to Gauhati should be broad-gauged. This also is under our consideration. As to which of this, the southern bank or the northern bank, would be more suitable for various reasons, including our defence requirements, is under examination.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या रेल मंत्री को पता है कि असम में ब्राइन्ज लाइन होने के कारण वहां की जनता यह अनुच्छेद करती है कि सारे देश की तुलना में उस के साथ भेदभाव किया जा रहा है तथा इस प्रश्न पर वहां व्यापक जन-असंतोष है? मंत्री

महोदय ने बाड़-मेज लाइन के बारे में जो जानकारी दी है—मैं बाबना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ बाड़-मेज लाइन वे अवैं के बारे में सुनाव किस स्तर पर है, क्या मैं कितनी प्रशंसित हुई हूँ तथा इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक होगा?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : These matters depend on two important considerations—(1) the advice that we receive from the Defence Ministry and (2) necessary financial resources that are made available. I am sure all aspects mentioned by the hon. Members are being taken into consideration. We, from our side, give the most earnest consideration to this sector.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Assam is the most neglected State in the matter of railways.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : जब चब्हाण साहब डिफेंस मिनिस्टर थे तब दोहद-खड़वा लाइन को बहुत महत्ता दी गई थी। डिफेंस की दृष्टि से बहुत ज़रूरी है कि दोहद-खड़वा लाइन को मिलाया जाय। क्या कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव आपके पास आया है कि वह लाइने डिफेंस की दृष्टि से ईस्ट तथा वैस्ट को, पश्चिमी भारत तथा पूर्वी भारत को मिलाने के लिये लिंक होती है? यदि ऐसा प्रस्ताव आया है तो आप इस को कब तक करने जा रहे हैं, क्या अगली पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस को लेने का विचार है?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Is the hon. Member referring to the Bhuj-Khandwa line? There is no such proposal at the moment.

SHRI PILOO MODY : There should be.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Let us consider it.

SHRI BASUMATARI : When the hon. Minister visited that place in

Assam, he was requested by the people there to give priority to Jognghopa-Gauhati line via Golpara. I want to know whether he has been thinking on the lines of giving priority to that in the next Five Year Plan.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : This proposition is of great importance and we are giving due consideration to this.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : In view of the fact that Assam is a strategic area, do the Government propose to develop the hill section Lumding-Bhadarpur line and, if not, will they consider it?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : This also will be looked into. I could not say off-hand about the various sectors as to which is important and which is not important.

श्री भीठालाल मोना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान की उत्तरी सीमा में हिन्दू मल्कोट से गंगा नगर की बड़ी लाइन से जोड़ा जा रहा है लेकिन जब तक उत्तरी राजस्थान की छोटी दिल्ली—बम्बई रेल लाइनों को बड़ी लाइन द्वारा नहीं जोड़ा जायेगा तब तक उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती है क्योंकि सुरक्षा का आवश्यक सामान बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता की तरफ से आता है और उसका सबसे बड़ा साधन यह रेलवे है इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उत्तरी राजस्थान को इस बड़ी लाइन से सबाई माध्योपुर या गंगापुर सिटी से जोड़ने का विचार है। यदि हाँ, तो कब तक? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : This matter would be considered.

SHRI P. G. SEN : From Delhi to Barauni, it is a broad-gauge line but from Barauni onwards to Katihar, it is a metre-gauge line of 112 miles. From Katihar onwards, as the Members know, there is a broad-gauge line

upto Assam. Will the hon. Minister consider broad-gauging the line from Barauni to Katihar, 112 miles line, so that we can have a broad-gauge line from Delhi to Assam ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : This matter is included in our programme of gauge conversion. But the question is directly related to defence requirements. This is related more to the transport requirements.

SHRI NATH PAI : I do not have to emphasize the strategic importance of the western coast and the linking of Bombay with the naval headquarters at Mangalore. Konkan is a completely neglected area. I do not want to appeal to the sympathy of the House that it is the most neglected area. Sir, his distinguished predecessor, now holding the portfolio of Food, once told us that Konkan railway line would be taken in hand in the Third Plan. The Third Plan has come and gone. May I know whether there are any chances for the poor Konkan railway line being taken up at least in the Fourth Plan ? Is the Government giving a serious thought to it ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : In view of the other more important railway lines as related to the defence requirements, as just now explained by my colleague, this link could not be taken and given that priority. However, my hon. friend knows that the west coast road has been put through and the traffic requirement, upto a limit, is being met.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : May I know whether all the suggestions of the Defence Ministry for making strategic railway lines have been taken up and completed and, if not, when they will be completed.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : We have taken up and completed all the requirements as desired by the

Defence Ministry for strategic purposes.

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लिपुरा स्टेट से बासाम को कौन विद्युते का रास्ता वा डिफेंस की दृष्टि से वह कहाँ तक पूरा हुआ है और उसकी क्या बोजना आपके पास है ?

Shri C. M. POONACHA : the first stage of that connection, that is, Kaliaghata to Dharamnagar has been completed and further extension of it is under consideration.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Delhi-Amritsar and Delhi-Ferozepore lines are very important for purposes of defence and defence needs. There are two important junctions on this railway line—one at Rohtak and the other at Panipat. There was a very important railway line for purposes of defence which was linking these two railway junctions. That railway line has not been restored so far. Only 50 per cent, upto Gohana town, has been restored. May I expect from the hon. Minister through you whether in two or three years the entire railway line, from Rohtak to Panipat, will be restored for defence ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : The matter is not before us at the moment.

SHRI C. DASS : May I know how long will it take to complete the mixed broad gauge line from Renigunta to Tirupathi ? Is there any proposal to extend the broad gauge line upto Pakala ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : This is not quite relevant to the main Question.

THEFT OF CABLES FROM BANKI COLLERY OF N.C.D.C. IN KORBA REGION

***547. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some drums of cables have been stolen recently from the Banki Colliery in

Korba Region of the National Coal Development;

(b) if so, the number of drums and the cost thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been ordered; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Presumably, the Honourable Member refers to the theft of Russian cables which was detected on 27th July, 1967 in the Store of the National Coal Development Corporation in Surakchhar Colliery in Korba region.

(b) The stolen cables were 2062 metres in length and 6,878 tonnes in weight and the approximate value thereof was Rs. 85,000/-.

(c) and (d). As soon as the theft was detected, the local Police authorities were informed immediately and a case was registered by them and necessary investigation in the matter started which is continuing. Investigation by the Corporation officials was also carried out.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो तारों की चोरी हुई है इसमें निगम के अधिकारियों में से ही एक अफसर है और दूसरे बहां के एक कांग्रेसी नेता हैं जोकि मिले हुए हैं और आज कितनी ही दफा चोरी हो चुकी है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन चोरी करने वालों के खिलाफ अब तक आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? नेता समझकर छोड़ मत देना ।

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 27 जुलाई, 1967 को चोरी हुई और उसी दिन पुलिस में रिपोर्ट कर दी गई । इसके अलावा मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर ने चीफ सेक्रेटरी से सम्पर्क स्थापित करके वहां से स्पेशल पुलिस आफिसर की नियुक्ति की मांग की । वह आकर इन्वेस्टिगेशन कर रहे हैं ।

उनकी इन्वेस्टिगेशन रिपोर्ट के आधार पर अभी तक चार वाचमैन, एक सब-इन्सपेक्टर वाच एन्ड वांड और दो स्टोर के कर्मचारी सप्पेन्ड किए गए, व बाकी लोगों के खिलाफ, रिपोर्ट आने पर जैसी आवश्यकता होगी बैसा किया जायेगा ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : यह तो आपने छोटी आदमियों और कर्मचारियों को पकड़ कर अरेस्ट कर लिया लेकिन मैंने तो आपसे निवेदन किया या कि एक कांग्रेसी नेता है, उनको आपने छोड़ दिया है । इसमें एक बड़े अधिकारी भी थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मामले में हमें पुलिस इन्वेस्टिगेशन रिपोर्ट के आधार पर ही चलना पड़ेगा । मैं माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करूँगा कि अगर उनके पास कोई खास जानकारी हो तो उसे या तो पुलिस को दे दे या हमें दे दे ।

जैसा कि उन्होंने पूछा है, हमारे पास इस समय किसी के नाम नहीं है ।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि उसमें एक कांग्रेसी नेता का हाथ या चोरी में, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब चोरी हुई या जब उसकी जांच हुई तो उस समय बिहार में कांग्रेस की सरकार थी या संविद की सरकार थी और यदि संविद की सरकार थी तो उसमें जनसंघ के लोग शामिल थे या नहीं ?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : यह सबाल बिहार का नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Q. No. 548.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I draw your attention to the fact that part (e) of this question does disservice and dishonour to Mahatma Gandhi's memory ? He was opposed rightly or wrongly, possibly more wrongly

to all sorts of drinks, Indian or foreign. Here, an impression sought to be created is that he was opposed to foreign drinks only.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the hon. Minister now.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is merely an inaccuracy. It is not a dishonour.

शराब का आयात

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* 548. श्री श्री गोपाल साहू :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या विदेशी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशी शराब आयात किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) विदेशी शराब के स्थान पर स्वदेशी शराब का प्रयोग न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) 1966-67 में कितने मूल्य की विदेशी शराब का आयात किया गया था;

(घ) वर्ष 1964-65 की तुलना में 1965-66 में शराब के आयात पर अधिक धन खर्च किये जाने के क्या कारण थे;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार अगले वर्ष महात्मा गांधी की जन्म गतान्वदी के अवसर पर विदेशी शराब का आयात बन्द करने का है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Import of foreign wines is allowed primarily to cater to the needs of foreign tourists and foreign technicians and experts residing in

India. The indigenously produced wines are yet not of the tastes preferred by them.

(c) Total value of import of wines in 1966-67 was Rs. 2,70,000.

(d) The allocation is for alcoholic beverages as a whole and the actual import of other items was curtailed by importers to import more wines.

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(f) Does not arise.

श्री श्री गोपाल साहू : जबकि हमारे यहां फौरेन एक्सचेंज की बड़ी कमी चल रही है भारत सरकार शराब जैसी चीजों पर फौरेन एक्सचेंज खर्च कर रही है तो क्या सरकार भारत में नशाबंदी करने के पक्ष में नहीं है?

सरकार यह विदेशी शराब किन-किन मुल्कों से मंगा रही है और उन की क्रीमतों में आपस में कितना अन्तर है और दूसरे यह कि फौरेन एक्सचेंज को बचाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जहां तक विदेशी शराब के आयात का ताल्कुह है उस में आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता हम कटौती कर रहे हैं। जहां सन् 1956 में हम करीब 1 करोड़ 44 लाख रुपये की लागत की विदेशी शराब मंगाते थे अब पिछले साल वह कम होकर 25 लाख रुपये तक आ गयी है। जिन मुल्कों से हम यह शराब मंगाते हैं वह यूनाइटेड किंगडम, स्पेन, फैडरल रिपब्लिक आफ़ जमैनी, नीदरलैंडस, फिलिपाइंस, डेनमार्क, नार्वे आदि देश हैं।

श्री श्री गोपाल साहू : क्या कारण है कि भारत में जो शराब बनती है उस का स्टैन्डर्ड विदेशी शराब से कम है और विदेशी आयातित शराब का मूल्य अधिक होने पर भी उस का प्रयोग लोग अधिक करते हैं?

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : अब शराब एक जायके की चीज़ है और भारत स्थित

विदेशी पर्यटक और विदेशी तकनिशियन आदि यहां भारत में बनी हुई शराब का जायका पसन्द नहीं करते और वह लोग बाहर की शराब का ही जायका पसन्द करते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप को कौन सी पसन्द है ? (व्यवधान)

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत में कई राज्यों ने नशाबंदी लागू करने का प्रयास किया है और कई ने उसे कर भी दिया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस का आप के इस विदेशी शराब के आयात पर क्या असर पड़ा है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर देश के अन्दर बनने वाली शराब की क्वालिटी अच्छी कर दी जाय तो फिर बाहर से शराब को आयात करने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं पड़ेगी तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है ?

श्री मोहम्मद शाकी कुरेशी : जैसा मैंने पहले अर्ज किया कि शराब का जो आयात है वह एक करोड़ 44 लाख रुपये से घट कर अब 25 लाख रुपये के करीब तक आ गया है। यह पिछले साल की फोरगर्स है। बहरहाल आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता शराब के आयात में कटौती हो रही है।

अपने भुल्क में अच्छी शराब बन रही है दैसे अगर माननीय सदस्य को पता हो कि किस जायके की शराब यहां पर सब के द्वारा पसन्द की जायगी तो उस जायके की शराब बनाने की कोशिश की जा सकती है क्योंकि जैसा मैं ने कहा शराब लोगों के जायके की चीज है।

SHRI SYED ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Are Governors allowed to import foreign alcohol free of duty and if so, how many of them avail of this facility ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I have no information with me on that at present.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Are they allowed to import free of duty ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I do not have that information with me just now. I shall have to ascertain it.

श्रीमर्त्त लक्मणकान्तम्भा : यह जो लिकर और वाइंस हम फौरेन डिग्नेटरीज और इम्बैसीज के लिए इस्पोर्ट करते हैं वह मिस्यूज हो रही है और इस बारे में टेकचन्द कमेटी ने कुछ प्रपोजल्स भी किये हैं तो मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि उन प्रपोजल्स का किस हद तक इम्लीमेंटेशन हुआ है ?

श्री मोहम्मद शाकी कुरेशी : उस बारे में देखभाल की जा रही है।

SHRI PILOO MODY : I cannot understand how a question can be asked about wines and when the reply is given it includes all kinds of liquor. It is quite obvious that the question is on wines which are only a part of alcohol. I do not know why the hon. Minister has confused this. I would like to know why a substantial cruelty has been perpetrated on us by reducing the amount of imported wines from Rs. 1 crore odd to only Rs. 25 lakhs.

श्री मोहम्मद शाकी कुरेशी : हिन्दुस्तानी में वाइन के लिए अलहादा कोई लपज नहीं है

SHRI PILOO MODY : I asked the question in English. Let him please reply in English.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : In Hindustani, all wines are classified as Sharaab. But in English or in other foreign languages, they have different kinds of names such as beer, brandy, cognac etc. The reply which I have given is in regard to wines. It does not include any other alcohol.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Is it not an anomaly and an irony at the same time that while our defence laboratories are suffering from paucity of foreign exchange, foreign wine is allowed to flow in India by Indian money moving out of India in foreign exchange? It might add to the happiness of some people, but it does not add to the health or the prosperity of the country. So, may I know whether Government would cut off the imports and ban the import of wines altogether and direct that money to tasks of more vital reconstruction which are so necessary for our country?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Shri Piloo Mody may not agree with the hon. lady Member.

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : गांधी जन्म शताब्दी पर देश भर में शराब-बंदी के लिये मांग की जा रही है। केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने विगत 11 मई को शराब-बंदी के समर्थकों को सत्याग्रह करने की सलाह दी थी और कहा था कि अगर शराब-बंदी के लिए देश में कोई सत्याग्रह हुआ तो वह उस में प्रथम सत्याग्रही बन कर जेल जायेंगे। इस के विपरीत केन्द्रीय खाद्य मंत्री श्री जगजीवन राम ने इसी सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन करते हुए कहा था कि विगत 20 वर्षों में शराब ने समाज में बड़ा आदर प्राप्त कर लिया है और वह प्रगति की निशानी समझी जाती है और शराब न पीने वाले व्यक्ति निम्न स्तर के समझे जाते हैं। यदि विश्वविद्यालय का कोई विद्यार्थी शराब नहीं पीता तो उस के साथी उसे घृणा की दृष्टि से देखते हैं। इसलिए हमको सोचना चाहिए कि शराब पीनी चाहिए या नहीं पीनी चाहिए। 1500 रुपये बेतन लेने वाले प्रत्येक अफसर को शराब पीने की लूट होनी चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों में कौन ठीक है और कौन गलत है और इन दोनों मंत्रियों में सरकार की नीति का समर्थक कौन है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : हम सभी सरकार की नीति के समर्थक हैं।

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : In view of the fact that the Government of India are committed to the policy of prohibition as stated by the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs during the last session, and in view of the fact that foreigners who come to India are prepared to respect the Law of India, may I know from the hon. Minister who has just replied to part (e) of the question which reads:

"whether Government propose to stop the import of foreign wines on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's Birth Centenary next year".

by saying that there is no such proposal before Government, whether there is any proposal before Government to offer wine to the statues of Mahatmaji during the Birth Centenary?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : This should be expunged. It is very wrong on the part of the hon. Member to say like that.

MR. SPEAKER : It is totally wrong. Whatever the policy may be, he need not say like this.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Here, they say that there is no such proposal during the Centenary. When there is a demand from all over India for enforcing a policy of prohibition

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : This should be expunged.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This should be expunged.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : When a Convention has demanded that there should be

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member must sit down. I am not allowing him to make a speech now.

AN HON. MEMBER : He cannot insult Mahatma Gandhi's statues like that.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This must be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of expunging it. I have said that it is wrong on the part of the hon. Member to have said like that.

SHRI SWELL : The Deputy Minister in answer to a question... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : He is shouting.

SHRI SWELL : This is the only way of getting attention in this House; one must raise one's voice to the highest pitch !

The Deputy Minister in answer to a question said that these foreign liquors have been imported in order to meet the needs of the foreign tourists. The Ministry of Tourism has been talking off and on of increasing tourist traffic to this country. Here is the Ministry of Commerce saying that the Government are regularly and gradually reducing the import of foreign liquors to this country; from Rs. 2 crores it has come down to Rs. 2 lakhs or something. May I know whether there is any co-ordination between this Ministry and the Ministry of Tourism ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Yes, there is co-ordination.

SHRI SWELL : What sort of co-ordination ? I would demand of Government that the Minister gives a more respectful answer to a question in this House.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. Short Notice question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

ALLOTMENT OF ACCOMMODATION TO MPs

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SNQ.7 DR. MAITREYEE BASU :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over
70 chosen accommodations

have been arbitrarily allotted by him to selected few Members from the Government General Pool;

- (b) if so, under what circumstances;
- (c) whether Commercial rate of rent has been charged;
- (d) whether the Ministry of Finance was consulted in this regard;
- (e) if so, whether Government propose to lay a list of persons who have been allotted such accommodation on the Table;
- (f) whether these cases were allotted by the House Committee; and
- (g) if not, under what rules these have been allotted ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(e) The list of 71 allotments to Members from General Pool is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1784/68].

(f) No, Sir.

(g) The Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply has allotted these bungalows on the basis of procedure in vogue.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : The List has been laid on the Table. We have gone through it. It is very interesting. This is a very small question. Really this should not have been raised on the floor of the House, but because of the doings of the Ministry, we have to ask it. I am sorry I had to do it. Will the Minister kindly let us know what rule has been followed in drawing up this list ? This is neither alphabetical nor according to division number. This looks like a counter-blast to all of us who are here.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : We are allotting bungalows according to the procedure which is in existence.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : What is that procedure ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: What procedure?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: The procedure is that ex-Ministers and ex-Deputy Ministers, ex-High Commissioners, ex-Rajpramukhs, ex-Chief Ministers and ex-Speakers are allotted bungalows from the General Pool.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Under what rules?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: This is the procedure. Bungalows are also allotted to Leaders of the Opposition and those who are supposed to be renowned parliamentarians (*Interruptions*). Shri Masani is a renowned parliamentarian; he has been allotted. Prof. Ranga is leader of the Swatantra Party; he has been allotted. Similar is the case with Shri Madhok and Shri Vajpayee.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I have not got it.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Shri K. L. Gupta. Same is the case with Shri Madhu Limaye and others.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What is the definition of 'renowned parliamentarians'? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: By this shouting we cannot get on with the business. Let questions be put one by one. When there is so much of shouting and noise, no one can hear. I would appeal to hon. friends to maintain certain standards. There is no point in shouting like this.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: This list is very revealing in that it shows that social position and also political pull have been used for taking bungalows. This is quite apparent from the list. Will the Minister kindly tell us what sort of social position we must have to possess a bungalow? Should one be an ex-Ruler or ex-Minister or ex-Speaker or ex-ICS—what is it?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: As I said earlier, a committee has been set up to go into the matter and if there

is any lacuna the whole thing will be gone into. But the existing procedure is not just one year old; it has been followed since 1953. This list also contains.... (*Interruptions*). That is our misfortune; everybody's misfortune.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The reply of the hon. Minister is not at all satisfactory. The question asked was: under what rules have these been allotted? He has not said anything. It is very difficult to put a supplementary question. The hon. Minister must clarify the position. He said some ex-Rulers, ex-High commissioners, ex-ICS, etc. Under what rule? You have stated that the Housing Committee would look into the needs and arrangements for accommodation of the hon. Members. I do not know whether the Housing Committee was at all consulted.

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

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In that case is it not a breach of privilege? The Housing Committee has been formed by the Speaker; it has not been consulted by the Minister concerned. The matter was raised in the Rajya Sabha on the 30th July by an hon. Member and the hon. Minister Shri Jaganath Rao replied: 'I may mention here that no bungalow had been allotted by me from the general pool except on the recommendation of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.'

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: On a point of order. He cannot quote from the Rajya Sabha proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER: Members can quote from the newspaper. Cannot he quote a Minister's statement in a House of Parliament?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: What made the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs recommend to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply?

MR. SPEAKER : You should stop now; you are confusing the question.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the hon. Minister explain it?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : It has already been explained in reply to part (a) of the question.

DR. RANEN SEN : This is the worst type of corruption... (Interruptions)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : If this is corruption, you are the most corrupt person.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Nepotism.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : You are the worst nepotist.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने यहाँ पर एक लिस्ट रखी है और कहा है कि जो वेस्ट पार्लियामेंटरियन हैं, नोन पार्लियामेंटरियन हैं, वह उन को प्रायेरिटी देते हैं। वह तो मैम्बर-मैम्बर में फर्क कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने हमारे लिये बड़ी दिक्कत पैदा कर दी है कि हम इस लिस्ट में से कैसे पता लगायें कि कौन-कौन नोन पार्लियामेंटरियन है और कौन नहीं है। अगर वह हमारे साथ बैठ कर डिस्कस करें तो हम इस को सिद्ध कर सकते हैं। जब हम लोग शुरू में आते हैं तब हम से एक प्रोफोर्मा भराया जाता है कि किस के पास कितनी बड़ी फैमिली है। इस लिस्ट में ऐसे मैम्बर हैं जो इस दफा ही मैम्बर बने हैं, इस लिस्ट में ऐसे आदमी हैं जो शायद कभी-कभी ही पार्लियामेंट में आते हैं, इस लिस्ट में ऐसे लोग हैं जो शायद अपने घर में अकेले ही हैं, लेकिन उन को बंगला मिला हुआ है, इस लिस्ट में ऐसे लोग हैं जिन के दस या बारह बच्चे तक हैं, लेकिन उन्हें कोई सी या डी टाइप का मकान दिया गया है। हमारे देश में जब इस पार्टी का राज्य है तब सारे हृत्स और प्रोसीजर को भुला कर सिफारिश का राज्य चलता है। पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बरों से भी यह आशा वह करते हैं कि वह उन के

सामने दस्ति ले कर खड़े रहें, वह उन से मिले और वह कृपा कर दें तब उन को बंगला मिले। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहाँ का लिखा हुआ प्रोसीजर है?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं शास्त्री जी के विचार से पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ। चतुर्थ लोक सभा में जो एलाटमैट्स की गई है, उनको मैंने आपके सामने रख दिया है। यह बिल्कुल सही नहीं है कि इस में रिनाउंड लोग नहीं हैं। मैं यह भी नहीं कहता हूँ कि कहीं कोई गलती नहीं हुई है। अगर गलती होती है तो मैं बराबर उसको मानता हूँ। यह कोई कहे कि मेरे ही चलते यह सब हुआ है तो वह ठीक नहीं है। यहाँ से कोई पैटीशन आती है, स्पीकर की तरफ से आती है या उनके नाम में आती है तो मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भेज देता हूँ। इस लिस्ट में सभी लोग हैं। आपोजीशन वाले भी हैं और कॉन्सेस वाले भी हैं। आप देखें कि 37 बंगले कॉन्सेस वालों को और 35 आपोजीशन वालों को मिले हैं

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आपोजीशन वालों को थोड़े मिलने चाहिये थे।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं जो फैक्चुअल चीज़ है उसको पेश कर रहा हूँ। मैं कभी आज तक बंगले में नहीं रहा हूँ; ए टाइप में ही मैं रहता था। इसलिए मुझ को शौक नहीं है। लेकिन कोई कोलीग अगर आता है मेरे पास या जगन्नाथ राव जी के पास तो जो वह कहता है उसको हम कंसिडर करते हैं और कह भी देते हैं कि आपको भी मिलना चाहिए। चाहे कोई मिनिस्टर हो या मैम्बर सब को ए टाइप ही मिले, मैं तो यह चाहूँगा। क्यों लोग मार्गिते हैं पता नहीं। हमारे पास जब कमरे में आते हैं तो कुछ तो उनको जबाब देना ही होता है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is a matter of deep regret that this place which is supposed to be the seat of democracy, where we talk about nepotism, favouritism, and criticise the

civil servants or the bureaucrats, has become the seat of nepotism and favouritism as has been seen from the reply of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He has been guided by partisan considerations; he has been guided by other considerations. (*Interruption.*) Yesterday, we saw Mr. M. R. Masani praising the Congress and Mr. Morarji Desai, and that is why we saw a big list in which the Swatantra Party has been given a choice of bungalows, the Class VIII variety. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Please put your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: My question is, (a) at the beginning of the fourth Lok Sabha, whether any reallocation was done of the bungalows which were in possession of the Congress Members; (b) whether there is any departmental understanding or departmental directive which shows special consideration to ex-Ministers, Ambassadors, Governors, civil servants, Congress Ministers in the States, their sons and daughters, and, if so, under what rules; and (c) while the House Committee has been writing to the Works Ministry for allotment of a few more bungalows from the General Pool to MPs Pool, nothing has been done. On the other hand, they are trying to shift it into the MPs Pool with the present occupation so that the rents are reduced.

I want to say another word. The Chairman of the House Committee—it is a most unfortunate thing for me to say—his name is seen in the General Pool list. What is this? It is a shameful thing.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: He has attributed motives to me, of being partisan. I think he is the worst partisan. He himself has applied to me. (*Interruption*) I have got your letters for allotment of a house and you have asked that to be sent to the Chairman of the House Committee. And daily you come for some concession; every day you come for some concession; you come and talk that Members'

salary should be increased. But on the floor of the House you say that it should not be permitted! Daily you call on me; every day you are calling on me for some concession. You tell me how many times you have come to my room for concession. (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Will you kindly sit down? He has asked a question and he has replied. There is nothing for us to get excited. I think the subject has excited the hon. Members.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: He said I am a partisan.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not pursue the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You will allow me to explain. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. May I suggest to both of you and to the House that we might stop there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: He is wrong. He has lied before the House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Sir, it is a pity that personal element has been injected into this. I want to go back to the matter of principle. I have been a Member since 1952, the same time as the hon. Minister. I have never found this sort of thing. We have been told that general pool residences have been allotted by the Minister at his discretion in consultation with the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: He may kindly resume his seat. I will call him again. Unfortunately, the Speaker's name has been dragged into this while answering some Unstarred Question on 5th August. There is some G.O. about which I do not know about "in consultation with the Speaker". But I must tell this House, and it is good that they know it, that not even in one case was I consulted. Only in one case, I remember, when the hon. Minister was sitting in my chamber and

an hon. Member came in I told the Minister : "Why do you not give him a house ? He has been suffering". That is the only case where I mentioned about a Member to the Minister in the chamber. Otherwise, about the other 70 cases I do not know anything. Let not my name be drawn in. A Member may get a house or a Member may not get a house. Even the House Committee has no say. I do not mind who is given a house and who is not given a house. The Speaker is nowhere here. In the answer that is given it is said "in consultation with the Speaker". Let me deny that. The Speaker is not consulted and no house is allotted after consulting him.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Sir, as I told you, in 1953 that was the system, that the Speaker and Chairman or the Chairman as the case may be, may be consulted—or the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs also—by the Minister, Works, Housing and Supply. From the beginning of the Third Lok Sabha, that is in 1962, this procedure was modified and the Speaker and Chairman are not consulted. I do not say that I am consulted, but I am not in the habit of disowning anything and I am prepared to accept all the wrongs.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Therefore, Sir, quite apart from the matter regarding consultation with the Speaker, I find that in the list given to us on that day there are names of members, I would not specify them, who do not satisfy any one of the criteria mentioned by the Minister which criteria were known to us in 1952-53—ex-Ambassadors, ex-Ministers, ex-Chief Ministers, leaders of recognised Opposition Parties and all that—but they have introduced an expression called "other M.P.'s", M.P.'s whom they can include in the list of allottees out of the general pool which, Sir, is an invitation to patronage on the part of the Minister which he is advertising by referring to Shri Basu or any other Members and saying they go to him for patronage. Is it the intention of Gov-

ernment to put in an expression called "other M.P.'s" in regard to the matter of allocation of rather sumptuous and commodious houses out of the general pool and thereby lending themselves to the practice of patronage and nepotism which is extremely undesirable ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I fully share the sentiments of Shri Mukerjee that everything should be done in the most desirable way. What happened in 1953 was according to the procedure that was laid down, I do not disown that procedure, but I was not there at that time. Shri Mukerjee knows it. He was living by my side. He was in a bigger place and I was in a smaller place.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, this is very unjust.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I withdraw it. But here I do not want to say that I do not allot any house, because I am prepared to get my *gala* cut here. (Interruption). Therefore I readily accepted the short notice question. I know that I am not in the picture. But, as I said, we have got a committee and that will go into it.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : What is that committee ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : A committee of five persons, a committee of the Cabinet.

Of these 71 or 72—because two people own one bungalow, it becomes 71—I am prepared to convince anybody that at least 60 are most deserving cases. But I am prepared to be guided by the House. Let us lay down another criterion and give only one room to everybody in a hostel. I will be too happy.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : The hon. Minister got very much agitated and said that Shri Jyotirmoy Basu had been approaching him for a bungalow and all those things. Actually, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu is living in the Vithalbhai Patel House only in one room and

he has been asking for the allotment of a house. He has been going and pestering the Housing Committee to allot him a good house. He has never been asking for a bungalow. Shri Bhagwati is there and he will stand witness to that. Shri Vasudevan Nair is also there and he too will stand witness to that. If a person does not get a house and asks for it, there is nothing wrong in it. Therefore for him to make this kind of insinuation and talk like that is absolutely unwarranted and I suggest that the Speaker directs him to withdraw these kinds of things.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: I am second to none in my friendship with Shri Jyotirmoy Basu; he knows that. But once he attributed some motive, he and his leader must be prepared to bear the burnt of that also.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: It has been properly explained.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: My dear friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: Both of you are dear friends and are putting us in trouble.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Sir, this is an issue which must be thrashed out. From the beginning I have been living in a pigeon-hole in Vithalbhai Patel House. I have been to the hon. Finance Minister two or three times to ask him to sanction allotment of extra space in that building at M.P. rate so that I could have living space. That has not been done so far on some pretext or the other. I have never wanted a bungalow. I have said, "If you cannot give me another two rooms in that place, then give me a bungalow." He also mentioned about the MPs Amenities Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: That you can explain at the proper time, when the Bill comes up before us.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: No, Sir; it is an unmixed lie. He has lied before the House.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: It is a truth. I will prove it; I will produce persons to prove it. You are in the habit of telling a lie. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: Now it is creating a lot of excitement.

श्री रवि राय: जेनेरल पूल के हाउस का काइटरियन बताना चाहिए।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Sir, I have nothing to do with the controversy that is going on but for any Minister to say that somebody comes to him for favours is a very undesirable thing because the ministers have power; they control things. If we find anything legitimate, to whom shall we go? Shall we go to their peons? We naturally go to them. This is something that should be recognised and should not be thrown into the face of anybody that he came with this request or that, whether the request is legitimate or not. That is the question. The question is not that we approach the ministers. Whom are we to approach when they have the power?

MR. SPEAKER: I wish, the hon. Minister who knows about it had answered it. That would have been much better. I am told that Dr. Ram Subhag Singh does not allot any houses; therefore he is not fully aware of allotments and all that. I would appeal to the hon. Ministers to regularise, to make some rules, and not to bring in the Ministers, the Speaker and everybody into this unfortunate thing. They may have some committee—the Housing Committee is there—and that committee may frame some rules and allot houses to Members so that all the names need not be brought in. If the hon. Members want, they may go and approach the committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Sir, you appoint a committee.

MR. SPEAKER: The Housing Committee is there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: That will not do; that is hoodwinked by the Minister.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTERIAL DELEGATION TO U.S.S.R.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a high official of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission accompanied a Ministerial Delegation to Moscow; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

MINING AND ALLIED MACHINERY CORPORATION, DURGAPUR

*549. SHRI P. K. GHOSH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri B. V. K. Murty has been appointed as the Managing Director of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur;

(b) whether the said officer was in the employment of the National Coal Development Corporation, Ranchi as Chief Engineer, Electrical-Mechanical and had resigned from that post;

(c) whether any C.B.I. enquiry was instituted against him, while he was in the employment of the N.C.D.C.; and

(d) if so, whether Government have verified the report of the C.B.I. in the matter and the reasons for his resignation from the N.C.D.C before his present appointment ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. Shri V. B. K. Murthy has been appointed as Managing Director, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd, Durgapur with effect from the 1st August, 1968.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Certain allegations made against the Officer were enquired into in 1964-65 and it was concluded that there was no case against the officer. Shri Murthy resigned from NCDC on 30th April, 1968 on personal grounds.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India's foreign trade is based on the principle of comparative costs of commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the basic factors which determine India's trade with other countries at present ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). India's foreign trade is based on certain traditional features as well as on the new impetus given by the need to earn foreign exchange and reduce our dependence on aid. We are constantly endeavouring to develop advantages in the matter of costs and other factors which will enable us to expand our foreign trade considerably.

QUALITY OF CARS

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

(a) whether his Department had asked the car manufacturers about the action they had taken to implement Government's directives to improve the quality of cars;

(b) whether replies from all the car manufacturers have since been received and, if not, from whom they have not been received;

(c) which of the car manufacturers have carried out Government's directives in this regard; and

(d) whether the implementation of Government's directives has resulted in any increase in the cost of production and the consequent increase in the

sale price and, if so, the extent of the increase in the case of each type of car?

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

(b) and (c). Replies from all the three car manufacturers have been received and are, at present, under examination. The manufacturers have, by and large, agreed to implement the directives.

(d) Two of the car manufacturers in whose cases the duration of the warranty previously allowed was less than what has been prescribed now following acceptance of the Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee's recommendations, have stated that implementation of the recommendations of the Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee will involve additional financial commitment. However, they have not so far made any specific request for price increase on this account.

COLLISION AT HATKANAGALE STATION (S.C. RLY.)

***552. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :**

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a head-on collision occurred between the Kolhapur-Sangli Passenger and a stationary Goods train at Hatkanagale on the Miraj-Kolhapur section of Hubli Division (South-Central Railway) on the 26th June, 1968;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured in the accident;

(c) the cause of the accident; and

(d) whether any enquiries have been instituted against any of the railway employees for the alleged negligence resulting in this accident and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The collision took place between Sangli-

Kolhapur Passenger and an engine shunting a load.

(b) In this accident one person was killed and another 29 injured of whom 3 were hurt grievously.

(c) and (d). The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety held a statutory inquiry into this accident. According to his provisional finding the accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

Suitable action will be taken against the defaulting staff.

HEAVY MACHINE BUILDING PLANT, RANCHI

***553. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 45 on the 23rd July, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Soviet experts team has correctly pointed out that in the Heavy Machine-Building Plant at Ranchi, there is a shortage of 280 Engineers and 69 Technicians in the various Departments;

(b) if so, the reasons for allowing such shortage to have arisen despite large scale unemployment of qualified Engineers in the country; and

(c) the action taken subsequently in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A recommendation to this effect was made by the Soviet team of experts.

(b) and (c). The recruitment and placement of engineers and technicians in this undertaking has been made, taking into account the build-up of production and work-load in the various departments. The additional requirements of technical personnel has, however, been reviewed afresh and action is being taken to post required personnel in position.

EXPORT OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian musical instruments like Sitar, Veena, Tabla etc., are finding good market in the Western and American countries particularly in the U.S.A.:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to explore the possibility of further expanding such foreign markets and popularising the Indian Musical instruments outside India?

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

(b) A statement showing export of musical instruments for the years 1965-66 to 1967-68 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1785/68].

(c) Government have taken a number of steps to boost their exports. The most important among them are:—

- a Pilot Centre is being run for musical instruments at Madras in order to improve the quality of musical instruments like Sitar and Tamboora;
- the musical instruments are being displayed in the Show Rooms abroad to popularise them; and
- Export of Musical Instruments is freely allowed without any export licence. Registered Exporters are given replenishment import licences to the extent of 10% of the f.o.b. value of their exports.

RAILWAY GOODS TRAFFIC

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

(a) whether the steps taken by Government to arrest the declining trend

in the Railway goods traffic have yielded any result;

(b) if so, to what extent the fall in goods traffic has been checked; and

(c) what is the performance of the Railways in the first six months of the current year in this respect?

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

(b) It is naturally difficult to indicate the precise extent to which the fall in goods traffic has been checked due to the steps taken by the Railways and how much is due to other reasons. It is only possible to surmise the same from the available data about originating tonnage and earnings.

(c) In the first six months of the calendar year the Railways lifted about 1.75 million tonnes of revenue earning goods traffic more as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

अग्रेच पेरर मिल्स लिमिटेड

*556. श्री भोजेन्द्र जा.:

श्री यमुना प्रशाद मंडल :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंदी 23 जुलाई, 1968 के तारीखित प्रश्न संख्या 55 के उन्नर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बिहार विधान सभा की लोक लेखा समिति के 22वें प्रतिवेदन में दी गई सूचना प्राप्त हो गई है जिसमें सरकार से अशोक पेरर मिल्स लिमिटेड को अपने हाथ में लेने की जोरदार सिफारिश की गई है (लोक लेखा समिति प्रकाशन संख्या 23, पृष्ठ 20);

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि राज्य की लोक लेखा समिति ने इस प्रतिवेदन को 27 जून, 1968 को प्रस्तुत किया था जबकि

बिहार सरकार ने 25 जून, 1968 को त्याग पत्र दे दिया था तथा उसके कुछ दिन पश्चात् विधान सभा भंग कर दी गई थी ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सिफारिश को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को पता है कि यदि कार्यवाही करने में विलम्ब हुआ तो इस मिल की नीलामी तथा नष्ट हो जाने की संभावना है ।

आद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) मे (घ) : बिहार सरकार से कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग

*557. श्री प्रकाशनीर शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की अनियमितताओं के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को पिछले दो वर्षों में कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं, जिनके बारे में अब तक जाँच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ केन्द्रों में ये शिकायतें अब भी बनी हुई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उच्च स्तर पर कोई जाँच की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रलय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी कुरंशी) : (क) गत दो वर्षों में अर्थात् 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को दो संस्थाओं के बारे में शिकायतें मिलीं जिनकी जाँच की गई जो पूरी हो चुकी है ।

(ख) जहाँ तक आयोग को जानकारी है, अब ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

INDUSTRIAL COLLABORATION

*558. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian firms which have applied for the setting up of Industries in other countries with foreign collaboration;

(b) the nature of industries which the Indian firms propose to set up with foreign collaboration in those countries; and

(c) the number of firms which have been given sanction so far ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). About 120 proposals for setting up joint industrial ventures abroad were received from Indian entrepreneurs during the period 1963 to July, 1968. Of these 60 proposals emanating from 38 Indian firms have so far been approved.

The approved proposals relate to a large variety of industrial fields. The prominent among them include Asbestos Cement Products Plants; Textile & Jute Mills; Hardboard Plant; Pharmaceutical products and some Engineering Complexes.

मोटरगाड़ियों का निर्माण

*559. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या आद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश में मोटर गाड़ियों का निर्माण करने की लगभग 50 प्रतिशत क्षमता बेकार पड़ी है ;

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

(ग) इस उद्योग के विकास के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

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

(ब) और (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है।

तीन एककों में से दो में यात्री कारों का निर्माण पूरी क्षमता में हो रहा है। किन्तु जहाँ तक ट्रकों का सम्बन्ध है, कुछ एककों में उनका उत्पादन क्षमता से काफी कम रहा है, जिसका आंशिक कारण माँग में सामान्य कमी तथा आंशिक रूप से कुछ विशेष मेंकों की गाड़ियों को उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा अधिक पसंद किया जाना है। निर्माण करने वाले दो एककों द्वारा जिन गाड़ियों का उत्पादन किया जाता है उनकों उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा अपेक्षाकृत अधिमान्य दिया जाता है, उत्पादन हाल ही में पूरी क्षमता के आस-पास होने लगा है। इस बात का कि नई योजनाओं और परियोजनाओं को पिछले दो वर्षों से अधिक समय से रोक दिये जाने तथा इंजीनियरी उद्योगों में सामान्य रूप से आई मन्दी के कारण भी कुल माँग में गिरावट पर असर पड़ा है। जून, 1966 में रूपये के अवमूल्यन के फल-स्वरूप गाड़ियों के विक्रय मूल्य में वृद्धि हो जाने तथा रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा इस प्रकार के प्रयोजनों के लिए बैंकों को धन देने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिए जाने से गाड़ियाँ खरीदने के लिए वित्त के अभाव से भी गाड़ियों की माँग पर प्रतीकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है।

रिजर्व बैंक ने बैंकों पर लगाये गये इस प्रकार के नियंत्रणों में अब ठील दे दी है और इससे स्थिति सम्भलने में सहायता मिली है। सरकार एक ऐसे विधेयक पर विचार कर रही है जिससे वस्तुओं के किराया खरीद सम्बन्धी सौदों का, जिनमें मोटर गाड़ियाँ भी सम्मिलित हैं, विनियमन किया जा सके। इस प्रकार के विधान से आशा है कि कम पूँजी वाले चालकों को वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियाँ खरीदने के लिए पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था की जा सकेगी।

यह भी आशा है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को कार्यान्वित किए जाने पर औद्योगिक कार्य-कलाप पुनः प्रारम्भ हो जाने से मोटर गाड़ियों की माँग बढ़ जायेगी।

जापान: औद्योगिक पद्धति का अध्ययन

* 560. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्रिपाठी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचार में भारत के लिए जापानी औद्योगिक पद्धति पश्चिमी देशों की पद्धति से अधिक उपयुक्त है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जापानी औद्योगिक पद्धति को अपनाने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने जापानी पद्धति का अध्ययन करने के लिए कोई प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजा था;

(घ) क्या उस प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुरहीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). सभी देशों में उत्पादन की मात्रा, टेक्नालाजी के प्रयोग तथा वितरण प्रबन्ध के रूप में आधुनिक उत्पादन प्रणालियों की कुछ सामान्य विशेषताएं होती हैं। फिर भी भिन्न-भिन्न देशों में सामाजिक, राजनीतिक तथा आर्थिक वातावरण में जो अन्तर है उसके कारण उद्योगों के ढांचे और संगठन में अन्तर होता है। किसी भी देश के लिए न तो यह संभव ही है और न बांधनीय है कि वह किसी अन्य देश की औद्योगिक प्रणाली को पूर्णरूपेण उसी प्रकार अपनाये, किन्तु दूसरों के अनुभव से लाभ उठाना सम्भव है।

(ग) जी, नहीं। इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई भी शिष्टमण्डल नहीं भेजा गया है।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

VISIT BY RAILWAY MINISTER ABROAD

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

(a) the reasons due to which he was required to go on a visit abroad recently at a time when rail accidents, collisions, breaches, etc. were already occurring; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the recent strike situation which resulted in losses to goods, passengers etc. could have been prevented, if he had been present in India and taken timely action?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Having been assigned the duties of Minister-in-waiting to the President, I accompanied him during his visit to the U.S.S.R. from the 8th to the 18th July 1968. There was no abnormal situation on the Railways at the time of my going abroad and, in any case, administrative and operational matters of the nature referred to by the hon'ble Member have little relevance in the context of a Cabinet Minister having to fulfil certain special functions connected with the Head of the State. The strike situation mentioned in part (b) of the Question presumably refers to the unauthorised absence last month, on a large scale, of firemen on the South Central and Southern Railways. If so, there are well-established procedures laid down for dealing with such situations. I was also kept in touch with developments while abroad and both of my colleagues, the Minister of State for Railways and the Deputy Minister for Railways were here to give necessary guidance. The firemen in question decided to return to duty from the midnight of 18th/19th July 1968.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE PLANT

*562. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 9 on the 22nd July, 1968 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Titanium Dioxide Plant will be constructed at Trivandrum in Kerala by the Power Gas Corporation of Great Britain;

(b) if so, the main terms of the collaboration agreement and the details of the project, indicating its production capacity and cost and foreign exchange content; and

(c) the steps taken so far for the erection of the plant and when it is likely to be completed?

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

(a) and (b). M/s. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum who were granted an Industrial Licence in 1961 for expansion of their annual capacity for manufacture of Titanium Dioxide from 6,500 tonnes to 24,500 tonnes, have now taken up the implementation of the Expansion Programme without any foreign technical collaboration. The entire process know-how is that of the Company. They have signed an agreement with M/s. Power Gas Corporation Ltd., Bombay, to provide engineering services consisting of engineering design on the basis of process know-how furnished by M/s. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., procurement services for equipment to be purchased indigenously, construction, erection, supervision and plant start-up. For these services, M/s. Power Gas Corporation Ltd. are to be paid Rs. 19.50 lakhs as fees in Indian Currency.

(c) The process know-how to be furnished by M/s. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. has been translated into appropriate flow-sheets, drawings, equipment schedules etc. and sent to M/s. Power Gas Corporation Ltd. to enable them to carry out engineering design work. M/s. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. have received quotations for the majority of imported plant and machinery. The value of imported plant and machinery is estimated at Rs. 65 lakhs approximately. Site survey has been started and details of service buildings are being worked out. The project is scheduled to be completed by April, 1971.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN OF STATE TRADING CORPORATION

*563 SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Director of a private firm has been appointed as the Chairman of the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons for appointing a person from the private sector;

(c) whether before making the appointment, the Home Ministry's clearance was sought;

(d) whether the person appointed is also the Director of any other Public Undertaking or Member of any Boards and, if so, the names of such Undertakings and Boards; and

(e) his terms of appointment, remuneration, tenure, etc. ?

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

(b) and (c). Before the expiry of the term of the former Chairman of the State Trading Corporation, who was a Civil Servant, Government had been on the look out for a suitable person having practical experience of marketing to be appointed as Chairman of the Corporation. In view of the rapidly growing trading activities of the Corporation, it was considered that a person who is familiar with modern management techniques and has experience of sales promotion would help the Corporation to develop further its marketing skills and to extend and consolidate its position in international trade. Fortunately, Government has been able to find exactly the kind of person they have been looking for for this important assignment. The appointment has been approved by the Appointment Committee of the Cabinet.

(d) The present Chairman is also a Director of (i) Hindustan Steel Ltd. and (ii) Central Board of Reserve Bank of India and automatically, of its subsidiary, Industrial Development

Bank. The Chairman is also connected with certain educational institutions like the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad and the National Council of Applied Economic Research. He is also a member of the Governing Body of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.

(e) The terms of appointment which are considerably less than those enjoyed by the Chairman in his previous appointment, and which conform broadly to those given to his predecessor are :

- (i) He will be given a fixed salary of Rs. 4,000.
- (ii) He is on contract till 10th June, 1973. The contract is terminable with six months' notice on either side.
- (iii) He will be entitled to T.A., D.A., Provident Fund, Gratuity, medical facilities, terminal benefits etc., as per Corporation's rules.
- (iv) Transport facilities as normally admissible.
- (v) Entertainment Allowance to be fixed by the Board of Directors.
- (vi) The Corporation will hire suitable accommodation for him for which he will pay 10% of his salary.

KULTI STEEL PLANT

*564. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kulti Steel Plant is on the verge of collapse;

(b) whether it is also fact that the plant has been built on an abandoned colliery, as discovered recently; and

(c) the action taken for the protection of the Plant ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is reported that the management undertook soil consolidation including cement stowing and re-alignment of buildings for the protection of the plant.

NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS, CALCUTTA

*565. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to diversify production in the National Instruments, Calcutta;

(b) whether defence items are being produced in this project;

(c) if not, the reason for the same; and

(d) whether steps have been taken to safeguard the interests of the employees against the declaration of surpluses because of less work?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFIARS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The National Instruments Ltd. Calcutta has already developed some new items for production. Orders for manufacture of some items for Defence have also been obtained and they are in various stages of implementation.

(d) Work-load position of the company has improved and with the improvement of work load, the entire labour strength of the Company will be engaged.

डेलटनगंज द्वाया पटना के बीच सीधी रेलगाड़ी

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

(क) क्या सरकार को डेलटनगंज और पटना के बीच एक सीधी तेज चलाने वाली यात्री गाड़ी/सीधी रेलगाड़ी चलाने के बारे में कोई सुझाव मिला है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सुझाव पर जनता की सुविधा तथा वाणिज्यिक हितों की दृष्टि से विचार किया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. म० पुरुष्चा) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) से (घ). पटना और डाल्टनगंज के बीच सीधी गाड़ी चलाने के सुझाव पर सभी दृष्टिकोणों से विचार किया गया है। इस समय इन स्टेशनों के बीच यातायात बहुत कम है इसलिए सीधी गाड़ी चलाने का अनिवार्य नहीं है और इन स्टेशनों के बीच मुलभ वर्तमान गाड़ियां पर्याप्त समझी जाती हैं।

PRODUCTION OF ALLOYS AND SPECIAL STEEL

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

(a) whether it is a fact that alloys and special steel now being produced in the country are facing still competition even in the domestic market because of liberal import policy for these products;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as yet no steps have been taken to standardise the products according to leading standards and this is likely to affect the sale of these products even in the Indian market; and

(c) if so, what steps are likely to be taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. Government are not aware of any stiff competition in the domestic market due to the current import policy. Imports are allowed only on production of non-availability certificates from indigenous producers.

(b) No, Sir. The Indian Standards Institute has standardised most of the alloy and special steels and has issued a number of pamphlets. Indian manu-

facturers have been advised to manufacture such steels according to ISI specifications.

(c) Does not arise.

AGITATION BY FIREMEN

*568. SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Firemen have decided at their all India Conference at Wankaner in the 4th Week of July to launch another agitation if the 14 demands are not accepted by Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) According to information available with the Railway, certain resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Indian Railway Firemen's Association at Wankaner on 25-7-1968.

(b) Such demands are always examined on merits by Government when brought up by recognised Unions/Federations.

RE-EXPORT OF INDIAN GOODS BY EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

*569. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of tea exported during the last two years to each of the East European countries on rupee payment basis;

(b) the quantity of tea consumption in these countries;

(c) whether it is a fact that these countries export tea, gunny bags and many other articles to other countries and earn dollars;

(d) whether it is also a fact that these countries have appointed their agents to European Common Market countries; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop the re-export of Indian goods to those countries ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1786/68].

(c) Several commodities figure on the export lists of East European countries to different regions of the world including general currency areas. In regard to tea, what is exported is mostly indigenously produced, processed or blended tea and exports are mostly to Socialist countries. There is no evidence of the export of jute goods from these countries except from one about which adequate action has been taken. There may be some isolated cases of re-export of some of these commodities originally imported from India, but the quantities involved could not have been significant.

(d) Government of India are not aware of these countries having appointed their agents in E.C.M. countries.

(e) Whenever reports of re-export of Indian goods are brought to the notice of the Government, suitable action is taken and the matter taken up with the Government concerned where necessary.

DONATIONS BY M/S. DODSAL (P) LTD. TO THE CONGRESS PARTY FOR ELECTION PURPOSES

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

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Dodsal (P) Ltd. gave Rs. 35,000 to the Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee and Rs. 25,000 to the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee in February, 1967 as donations for General Elections;

(b) if so, whether these donations were given through Shri Kantilal Morarji Desai;

(c) whether it is a fact that M/s. P. C. Hansotia and Co., the Chartered Accountants, have passed a remark

that these contributions being in excess by Rs. 23,105 contravened the provisions of Section 293-A of the Companies Act;

(d) if so, what action has been taken against M/s. Dodsal (P) Ltd.; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The Profit and Loss Account of the company for the year ended 31st March, 1967 discloses that the company contributed a sum of Rs. 60,000 to the Congress Party during that year, but the contribution made to individual committees of that party is not given therein. However, on enquiry it is understood that donations of Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 25,000 were given to the Gujarat and Bombay Committees respectively and that only cheque made out in favour of the Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee was sent through Shri Kantilal Morarji Desai at the Congress Committee's address at Ahmedabad.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under examination.

(e) Does not arise.

IMPORT OF SODIUM NITRATE

4421. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy regarding the import of sodium nitrate has undergone any change;

(b) if so, its effect on the nitric acid industry especially on the Small Scale and Cottage industries;

(c) whether any representations have been received by Government in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The import of this item has been

allowed during the current licensing period-April, 1968-March, 1969, through State Trading Corporation of India, while it was not allowed during the last licensing period. A customs duty of 60 percent has been levied on the import and it is now included in the category of chemical.

(b) The levy of customs duty on Sodium Nitrate has increased its price and its product, Nitric Acid.

(c) Yes, Sir. Acids and Chemicals Manufacturers Association Limited have made a representation that the levy of customs duty has increased the price of Sodium Nitrate.

(d) The main suggestions in the representation are for the exemption from payment of custom duty, import of Sodium Nitrate from Chile, and its offer to Small Scale Industries units at cheaper price, disallowing of import of Sodium Sulphate through S.T.C. and manufacture of Sodium Nitrate by the Fertilizer Corporation of India. These are under examination of Government.

MEMORANDUM FROM ALL INDIA RAILWAYS INSTITUTE EMPLOYEES UNION

4422. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the All India Railway Institute Employees' Union;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) The demands relate to:—

(i) Recognition of the Institute Employees' Union.

(ii) Extension of the status and facilities enjoyed by Railway employees to the employees of the Institutes on Railways in the matter of scales of pay etc.

(iii) Security of service of the Institute employees, sanction of overtime and appointment of definite staff for a specific work.

(c) The employees of the Railway Institutes are not Railway employees. They are paid out of Institute Funds and as such they could not be considered at par with the Railway employees and hence the demands can not be acceded to.

PURCHASE OF TICKET BY AN M.P. AT BHOPAL STATION CONSEQUENT ON THE LOSS OF HIS IDENTITY CARD.

4423. SHRI HEERJI BHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 24th July, 1968 Shri J. Sundar Lal, Member of Parliament, who was travelling by the Southern Express, was forced to buy a railway ticket at Bhopal Station (Central Railway) by the Assistant Station Master, Bhopal as the said member had lost his Railway-Pass-cum-Identity Card inspite of the fact that he had lodged a report in this regard on the Lok Sabha letter-head pad at the Enquiry Office, Bhopal and had also reported the matter to the Bhopal Railway Police;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said member had shown to the said Railway official a certificate from a Minister of Madhya Pradesh Government in regard to his being a Member of Parliament;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said Railway official did not accept

the duly filled in Railway Journey form prescribed by Parliament;

(d) if so, the action being taken by Government against the said Railway official; and

(e) the amount which the said member had to pay as Railway fare after the said incident and whether this amount has been refunded to him?

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

FOREIGN TOURS BY OFFICERS OF HANDICRAFTS AND HANDLOOMS EXPORT CORPORATION

4424. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries visited during the last three years by Mrs. Papul Jaykar and Mrs. Kitty Shivarao of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India, with dates of each trip and the total cost of each trip in Indian currency and foreign currencies;

(b) the exact benefits to the country from these various overseas trips;

(c) whether these ladies were accompanied by their husbands; and

(d) if so, on what particular trips and at whose expense?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) The information is given below:—

Year	Period of foreign tour	Country	Visited	Expenditure (Rs.)	
				Foreign Currency	Indian Currency
1	2	3	4	5	
MRS. PUPUL JAYAKAR					
1965-66	30.4.65 to /1.7.65	U.K., France, Italy, U.S.A. and Canada.	7,197.00	11,345.72	
1966-67	9.5.66 to 25.7.66	Japan, U.S.A. Canada, Italy, France, Netherlands.	5,996.26	13,042.16	

1	2	3	4	5
1967-58	12.6.67 to 15.7.67	France, Switzerland, USA, Canada.	7,211.93	17,338.21
MRS. K. SHIVA RAO				
1965-66	—	—	—	—
1966-67	—	—	—	—
1967-68	24.3.68 to 30.4.68.	U.K., U.S.A., Canada and France.	7,762.85	14,557.95

(b) The visits of Mrs. Jayakar, as the executive Director of the HHEC, were to supervise the HHEC'S Sales operations, and to promote the exports of Indian Handlooms and Handicrafts. The various business contacts and negotiations undertaken by her during her visits have contributed to the increase in the exports of handlooms and handicrafts and in particular to the Corporation's export earnings through these items.

The visit of Mrs. Shiva Rao, who is a Director of the HHEC, has helped in promoting the export of handicrafts in general, and costume jewellery in particular. As a result of her visit, orders have started coming in from leading Departmental Stores for silver filigree and other such items.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

FOREIGN COMPANIES IN PLANTATION INDUSTRY

4425. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign companies owning and running tea, coffee and rubber plantations with the total acreage of land under the control and the percentage of land actually under cultivation in each crop;

(b) the total investment of these companies and the annual profit made by them before and after the taxation;

(c) the amount of profits repatriated by these foreign countries annually during the three recent consecutive years;

(d) how long have Government decided to tolerate these foreign interests considering Government's policy of nationalising or socialising all industries;

(e) whether there is any immediate prospects of nationalising these plantations; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

	Number of Foreign companies	Area under the control of foreign companies	Percentage (2) to the total area under plantation.
Tea	126	3,60,048 acres	43%
Coffee	2	372 hectares	0.29%
Rubber		11,391 hectares	

(b) The total amount of foreign capital by foreign companies in plantation industries as at the end of March, 1965 was Rs. 121 crores, of which Rs. 10.1 crores was invested in foreign controlled rupee companies, Rs. 107.9 crores was invested in branches of foreign companies and Rs. 3 crores was held as portfolio investment in rupee companies by foreigners.

The total profits made by branches of foreign companies during 1964-65 and 1965-66 were as under :—

(Rs. crores)

Year	Profits before taxation	Profits after taxation
1	2	3
1964-65	9.02	3.79
1965-66	7.19	2.22

(c) Information relating to profits remitted abroad, based on the Survey of Foreign Liabilities and Assets and covering Indian branches of foreign companies and foreign controlled rupee companies in the plantation industry, is as under :—

Year	Profits remitted (Rs. crores)
1963-64	6.8
1964-65	6.0

Information for subsequent period is not available.

(d) to (f). The Government have not felt it necessary to consider the question of nationalization of the plantations.

ALLOTMENT OF FABRICATION WORK FOR BOKARO STEEL PLANT TO PRIVATE INDUSTRIALISTS

4426. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 1,10,000

tons of fabrication work for the Bokaro Steel Plant has been given to small industrialists who have very little experience of this work;

(b) if so, the names of the industrialists;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Soviet engineers have objected to this procedure which is likely to lead to more delay in commissioning the Plant;

(d) whether a complaint about this state of affairs has been made to the Prime Minister;

(e) if so, her reaction to it;

(f) the steps taken by Government to avoid the delay and waste in the working of the project; and

(g) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. had invited open competitive tenders and have given the work to the various parties after assessment of their capacities.

(b) The name of the parties and the tonnage awarded is as under :

Name of the parties	Awarded tonnage	1	2
		1	2
1. M/s. Siesta Industrial & Training Corporation, Bombay	3,000		
2. M/s. Consolidated Engineering Co. Private Ltd., New Delhi	5,600		
3. M/s. Hindustan Development Corporation Ltd., Calcutta	9,043		
4. M/s. Kaveri Structural, Madras	15,236		

1	2
5. M/s. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. Tungabhadra	4,700
6. M/s. Arthur Butler & Co. Ltd. Calcutta . . .	6,606
7. M/s. Bharat Industrial Works, Bhilai . . .	6,650
8. M/s. Central India Machinery Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Bharatpur . . .	8,400
9. M/s. Modern India Construction Co. Ltd. Calcutta	10,000
10. M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta . . .	6,494
11. M/s. Andhra Foundry & Machine Co. Ltd. Secundrabad . . .	3,980
12. M/s. Prem Engineering Works, Meerut . . .	9,903
13. M/s. Triveni Structural Ltd. Allahabad . . .	20,600
14. M/s. New Standard Engineering Co. Ltd. Bombay. . . .	10,100
15. M/s. Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd. Calcutta . . .	9,000
16. M/s. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur	2,200
TOTAL . . .	131,512 Say 131,500 tonnes

(c) to (d). No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g). A revised construction schedule envisaging completion of the project by end of December, 1971, has been drawn up. In order to ensure implementation of the project according to the revised schedule, planning and scheduling is being done with net work technique of the time schedule for completion of civil engineering and

structural work as also the manufacture and supply of equipment by HEC, MA MC and Private Sector and the progress of construction is being continuously watched.

EXPORT OF RAYON TYRE YARN TO POLAND

4427. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Indo-Polish agreement, Rayon tyre yarn is being exported to Poland for the first time;

(b) if so, whether Poland is the only Socialist country to import this non-traditional item; and

(c) the expected earnings from the export of this yarn during this year and the increase expected in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) A trial consignment of 5 tonnes of Rayon tyre yarn and cord has been exported to Poland recently by a private party.

(b) Poland is the first socialist country in East Europe to import this item.

(c) If the trial consignment is found satisfactory, further orders may follow. At this stage, therefore, it is not possible to make any assessment of the expected earnings from export of this yarn during this year and the increase expected in future.

EXPORT OF LADIES' KURTA AND JODHPURI COAT

4428. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corporation of India is able to develop exports of Kurta for ladies and Jodhpuri coat for men in the U.S.A. which are fast becoming popular;

(b) if so, the expected volume of sales therefrom every year; and

(c) the places where the showrooms have been set up in the U.S.A. and other cities of Europe to step up sales of these items?

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

(b) Export target for cotton and silk ready made garments, including Kurtas and Jodhpuri Coats, in 1968 is Rs. 16.5 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs respectively as against exports of Rs. 5.47 lakhs and Rs. 32.00 lakhs respectively, in 1967. Out of this, the Corporation's estimated export sales of garments are Rs. 10 lakhs in 1968 as against exports of Rs. 4.96 lakhs in 1967.

(c) New York and Boston in the United States of America, Montreal in Canada and Paris in France.

ABOLITION OF SALES TAX ON KHAIDI GARMENTS

4429. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has abolished Sales-tax on the Khadi garments; and

(b) if so, the date from which the exemption will take effect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Exemption of sales-tax on khadi garments is under consideration.

WATER SUPPLY TO ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

4430 SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI:
SHRI D. AMAT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the construction of Mandira Dam, on the river Sankha, in District Sundargarh (Orissa) for the purpose of maintaining reservoir to supply water to Rourkela Steel Plant a bridge con-

structed by the State P.W.D. across the river, has been submerged under water and sand thereby dislodging the communication across the river;

(b) whether the present road route from the District headquarters Sundargarh to Biramitrapur via Rourkela, a mining area, has been increased by about 60 (sixty) miles more as a result thereof, putting the vehicular traffic into unnecessary expenditure and inconvenience; and

(c) if so, whether the Hindustan Steel Plant Authorities have paid any compensation for the bridge, and, if not, whether they propose to do so?

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

ALLOTMENT OF SHOPS TO DISPLACED PERSONS AT ROURKELA

4431. SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI:
SHRI G. C. NAIK:
SHRI D. AMAT:

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

(a) the total number of shops in the Ispat Market of the Civil Township of Hindustan Steel Plant at Rourkela;

(b) the number of displaced persons who applied for the allotment of shops and their names and addresses;

(c) the number of applications for the allotment of shops which were rejected with reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of persons who were allotted shops applied for and their names and addresses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). There are 100 regular shops and about 200 platforms and temporary sheds in the Ispat Market of the HSL township at Rourkela. Eight displaced persons had recently applied for

the allotment of shops. The applications were considered by the Shop Allotment Committee of the Plant in accordance with prescribed rules and allotment was made to one of the applicants only.

(b) and (c). No such instance has come to the notice of Government. However, since 1966, the assistance of civil authorities has been sought in obtaining complete and exhaustive lists of persons belonging to *bona fide* displaced families.

(d) No, Sir.

RECRUITMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

4432. SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI D. AMAT :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons under the pretence of displaced persons secured jobs in the Rourkela Steel Plant of the Hindustan Steel Ltd.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that genuine demands of real displaced persons have been ignored and overlooked due to nepotism and favouritism displayed by senior officers of the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure proper scrutiny of the entitlement of such persons; and

(d) whether Government are aware that there is discontentment among the displaced tribal people for such a type of apartheid treatment metted out to them in regard to appointments made by the Plant authorities ?

SMALL CAR PROJECT

4433. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the State Governments which have forwarded to the Central Governments schemes for the establishment of small car projects; and

(b) the details of schemes and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Only one State Government, viz. Mysore, has sponsored a proposal for the setting up of a project for the manufacture of small cars.

(b) The salient feature of the proposal received from the Mysore State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation are as follows :—

Make of Car	Mazda 800, 782cc, 4 cylinder, 4 door.
Capacity proposed	50,000 Nos. per annum.
Foreign collaboration	M/s. Toyo Kogyo of Japan.
Investment on plant and machinery	Rs. 28 crores, out of which Rs. 8 crores will be in foreign exchange.
Expected price.	Rs. 6,330 ex-factory.

This proposal will be considered, along with other similar proposals after a decision is taken to proceed with the small car project.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) It has been the policy of the Rourkela Steel Plant to give preference in employment to genuine displaced persons only in accordance with the general policy laid down by Government of India in this behalf. The land for the Plant having been acquired several years back, it is not possible at this stage to ascertain and indicate as to whether any person secured a job under the pretence of being a displaced person.

C.P. RAILWAY COMPANY LTD.

4434. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 5437 and 5438 on the 22nd December, 1967 and state the steps taken by Government against the C.P. Railway Company Ltd., the owner of the Central Provinces Railway line running from ACHALPUR to YEOTMAL, who have declined to provide the necessary funds for incurring capital expenditure and for making improvements, such as, construc-

tion of platforms, sheds, provision of fans and lights and for electrifying stations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): No further action in the matter has been taken. As this is a privately owned railway and the proposed works are in the nature of amenities to passengers and other railway users and are not essential from the point of safety of operation etc. the matter has not been pursued.

सांभर झील नमक रेलवे स्टेशनों से
गाड़ियों में लादना

4435. श्री मोठालाल भोना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में राजस्थान की सांभर झील का नमक किन-किन स्टेशनों से गाड़ियों में भरा गया तथा वर्ष वार, प्रत्येक स्टेशन से कितने माल डिब्बे भरे गये; और

(ख) बड़ी लाइनों पर चलने वाले माल डिब्बों में से मीटर लाइन पर चलने वाले

माल डिब्बों में नमक लाने के लिये रेलवे को कितना व्यय करना पड़ता है और उम पर कितना समय लगता है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) अपेक्षित व्यौरे से सम्बन्धित एक विवरण संलग्न है। चूंकि सांभर झील क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक स्टेशन से 1963, 1964 और 1965 में हुए नमक के लदान के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, इसलिए विवरण में इन स्टेशनों से उक्त वर्षों में हुए नमक के लदान के केवल कुल आंकड़े दिये गये हैं।

विवरण

उन स्टेशनों के नाम जहां सांभर झील के नमक का लदान होता है।

मीटर लाइन के माल डिब्बों की संख्या जिनमें निम्नलिखित वर्षों में सांभर झील का नमक लादा गया।

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
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	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
(i) गुड़ा	*	*	*	2091	2898
(ii) कुचामन रोड	*	*	*	1299	1428
(iii) सांभर	*	*	*	10195	10629

जोड़	14469	12843	15084	13585	14955
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* (सांभर झील क्षेत्र के अलग-अलग स्टेशनों के लदान का व्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है)।

(ब) सांभर झील के लदान स्थलों पर लादे गये नमक को आगरा ईस्ट बैंक और सवाई माधोपुर में मीटर लाइन से बड़ी लाइन के माल डिब्बों में यानान्तरित किया जाता है। नमक के यानान्तरण की दरें अलग से नियत नहीं की जातीं, लेकिन इसे 'सामान्य माल' में शामिल किया जाता है और माल चढ़ाने-उतारने वाले ठेकेदारों को ठेका देने के लिए खुले टेण्डर भंगाने के बाद नियत की गयी दर से भुगतान किया जाता है। रात और दिन में प्रति 100 विकेंटल नमक के यानान्तरण की वर्तमान दर आगरा ईस्ट बैंक यानान्तरण स्थल पर 6 रुपये 20 पैसे और सवाई-माधोपुर यानान्तरण स्थल पर 6 रुपये 76 पैसे हैं।

माल डिब्बों से नमक का यानान्तरण सामान्य 'छूट-समय' के भीतर अर्थात् 5 घंटों में करना होता है। यदि माल डिब्बे इस 'छूट समय' से अधिक देर तक रुके रहें, तो उन पर विलम्ब शुल्क लिया जाता है।

माल डिब्बों में पत्थरों का लदान

4436. श्री भीष्मा लाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिमी रेलवे पर हिन्दून सिटी श्री महाबीर जी और गंगापुर सिटी स्टेशनों पर और मध्य रेलवे के सिरमुत्तरा रेलवे स्टेशन से अलग-अलग कितने बैगनों में पत्थरों का लदान किया गया;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन स्टेशनों पर पत्थरों के लदान के लिये कोई आधुनिक उपकरण नहीं है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) इन स्टेशनों पर लदान प्रणाली में मुधार के लिये कोई भावी योजना है; और

(ङ) छोटी लाइन के बैगन से बड़ी लाइन के बैगन में पत्थरों का लदान करने पर रेलवे को प्रति बैगन कितना खर्च करना पड़ता है

और एक बैगन से दूसरे बैगन में पत्थर ले जाने में औसतन कितना समय लगता है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनांचा) :

(क) मई से जुलाई, 1968 तक हिन्दून सिटी स्टेशन पर बड़ी लाइन के 220 माल डिब्बों में और श्री महाबीर जी स्टेशन पर बड़ी लाइन के 145 माल डिब्बों में पत्थर लादा गया। गंगापुर सिटी स्टेशन से किसी माल-डिब्बे में पत्थर का लदान नहीं हुआ। इसी अवधि में मध्य रेलवे के सरमथुरा स्टेशन पर छोटी लाइन के 1436 माल डिब्बों में पत्थर लादा गया।

(ख) जो हां।

(ग) और (घ). लादने और उतारने का काम स्वयं व्यापारी वर्ग मजदूरों से कराते हैं। यह एक ऐसी वस्तु है जिसके लादने और उतारने का काम माल भेजने वाले और माल पाने वाले करते हैं। वर्तमान सूचना के आधार पर जहां तक सम्बन्धित रेल प्रशासनों की जानकारी है, व्यापारियों द्वारा लदान में मुधार करने के लिए कोई नयी योजनाएं आम्म नहीं की गयी हैं।

(ङ) सरमथुरा स्टेशन पर छोटी लाइन के माल डिब्बों में जो पत्थर लादा जाता है, उसे धीलपुर स्टेशन पर बड़ी लाइन के माल डिब्बे में रखा जाता है। यानान्तरण के लिए छोटी लाइन के एक माल डिब्बे पर लगभग 3 रुपये खर्च आता है। छोटी लाइन के माल डिब्बों से बड़ी लाइन के माल डिब्बों में यानान्तरण करने में औसतन लगभग $1\frac{1}{2}$ घंटे का समय लगता है।

CLASSIFICATION OF INDIAN RAILWAY STAFF

4437. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special team has been created on the Lucknow Division of the Northern

Railway to examine the classification of the staff under the Indian Railways Act, 1890 as the existing machinery was inadequate to undertake this work;

(b) whether the team is examining cases of both upgrading and downgrading of classification and, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the team has been able to bring any savings to Government in downgrading of classification and, if so, the amount of savings effected and whether the savings will be recurring or non-recurring ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, the review has resulted in recurring saving of Rs. 1,87,544.00 per annum due to downgrading of classification only.

IMPORT AND MANUFACTURE OF HIGH PRESSURE CYLINDER

4439. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the category of high pressure cylinders imported by the Railways, Defence, Civil Departments, State Governments, Public Undertakings and Autonomous bodies and private industries during the years from 1966 to 1968 so far, in terms of Rupee and their number;

(b) the reasons why these cylinders are not manufactured by the L.P.G. Cylinders manufacturers in the country and whether it is due to non-availability of raw material or technical know-how;

(c) whether Government has received any proposals for the manufacture of High Pressure Cylinders in the country; and

(d) if so, the names of the parties, the salient features of their proposals and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Only one manufacturer of L.P. gas cylinders has shown interest in the manufacture of H.P. gas cylinders. No reasons have been indicated by other manufacturers for not taking up manufacture of H.P. gas cylinders.

(c) and (d). Proposals were received from M/s. Gannon Dunkerly & Co., M/s. Gas Cylinders India Ltd., Calcutta and M/s. Pressed Steel Tank Co., Calcutta for manufacture of Cylinders with an annual capacity of 18,000 Nos., 50,000 Nos. and 77,000 Nos. respectively. It has, however, since been decided to set up this project in the Public Sector and a Details feasibility report is being prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation.

MINERALS IN MYSORE

4440. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prospecting of copper sulphate and pyrites Mines at Ingaldal Chitturadurga, Mysore State is progressing; and

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred thereon so far ?

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

(b) The Geological Survey of India do not maintain their account State/ investigation wise. The expenditure incurred is met from the sanctioned budget grant of the Geological Survey of India.

MANUFACTURE OF TRACTORS

4441. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under the Fourth Five Year Plan to

manufacture tractors in the public sector;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme, indicating its cost, production capacity, specification of the tractors to be produced and the country from which collaboration is forthcoming for this project; and

(c) the likely location of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). A proposal to establish a factory in the public sector for the manufacture of agricultural tractors (Model-Zetor—2011 of 20 HP) with a capacity of 12,000 Nos. per annum, in collaboration with M/s. Motokov of Czechoslovakia, has been under the consideration of the Government. The economic feasibility report of the project is, at present, under examination. If, after the examination of the report, it is decided to go ahead with this project, it may be set up at Ramnagar in Varanasi District of Uttar Pradesh. According to the estimates given in the economic feasibility report, the project is likely to cost about Rs. 10.64 crores.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN GUJARAT

4442. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased state :

(a) whether the Gujarat Government had submitted to the Central Government a scheme for the development of small industries and for the setting up of industrial estates in Gujarat during 1968-69;

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme and its layout;

(c) whether the scheme has been approved by Government and if so, with what modification, if any; and

(d) the employment opportunities to be created by the said scheme?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House: [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1787/68].

(c) The proposals of the State Government of Gujarat for small scale industries and industrial estates for 1968-69 were approved without any modification by the working group on village and small industries of the Planning Commission.

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

MEDIUM INDUSTRIES IN GUJARAT

4443. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for the development of medium industries in Gujarat in 1968-69 has been submitted by Gujarat Government;

(b) if so, the layout and other details of the scheme, indicating the extent of additional capacity to be created in each industry;

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

(d) the extent of employment opportunities to be created by the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The Working Group on Industries and Minerals had considered the Annual Plan proposals for 1968-69 received from the Govt. of Gujarat and recommended an outlay of Rs. 432.80 lakhs for large and medium industrial schemes. The State Government have made a provision of Rs. 400 lakhs for these schemes in their Budget for 1968-69. The distribution of these amounts among the various schemes is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1788/68].

(d) The information has been called for from the Government of Gujarat and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

CLOSURE OF TEXTILE MILLS IN GUJARAT

4444. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any textile mills in Gujarat were closed down during the last three months;

(b) if so, the number and names of such mills and the total number of textile mills closed down in Gujarat till now;

(c) the reasons for such closures; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to reopen them?

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

(b) One mill namely—Prabha Mills Ltd., Viramgam, closed down in Gujarat on 6th May, 1968. The total number of closed cotton textile mills in the State at the end of July, 1968 was 9.

(c) Financial/working difficulties, land dispute and suspension of power supply.

(d) The affairs of three mills have been investigated into by Committees appointed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The reports in respect of two mills are under examination while the third mill is involved in litigation which is pending in the High Court. The affairs of three mills are under investigation and further action, will be considered after the reports of the Investigation Committee are received. One mill has shifted its location, erection of the machinery is going on and it is expected to start working as soon as the power supply is received. The cases of the remaining two mills, are being examined in consultation with the State Government.

FOUR-WHEELER WAGONS

4445. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some industrial units in Baroda have been

forced to curtail production and retrench workers due to acute shortage of railway wagons experience by them; and

(b) the annual number of covered four-wheeler wagons being manufactured in India and the portion allotted to the Western Railway and, in particular, to the Baroda Division?

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

(b) The actual number of general service B.G. covered four-wheeler wagons manufactured for the Indian Railways during the last three years are given below:—

1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
7271	4600	2912

Out of the total wagon holdings on the Indian Railways, target holdings are prescribed from time to time for individual Zonal Railways on the basis of their requirements. At present a target holding of 18177 covered wagons in terms of 4-wheelers is prescribed for the Western Railway. There is no specific number of covered wagons earmarked for Baroda Division. Distribution of wagons between various Divisions of the same Railway is made on day-to-day basis according to traffic requirements.

GRANT OF MINING LEASE

4446. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of certificates granted for mining leases in Gujarat during 1966-67; and

(b) the names of those who have been granted such certificates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

MINERALS IN GUJARAT

4447. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have surveyed the quantum of ore and minerals available at Chhota Udaipur Taluka, Bawani District of Gujarat;

(b) whether any report has been received; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF GUJARAT

4448. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken and the progress made towards the industrial development of Gujarat during the last Five Year Plan; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken during the Fourth Five Year Plan in this regard?

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

(a) The salient features of the industrial development of Gujarat in the public sector during the Third Plan are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1789/68].

(b) As the Fourth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised, no definite information can be furnished at this stage.

HIGH PRESSURE GAS CYLINDERS

4449. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the pressure above which the Gas Cylinders are specified as High

Pressure Gas Cylinders and the specifications that govern their characteristics;

(b) the cost of one High Pressure imported Cylinder.

(c) the manufacturing cost per Cylinder (L.P.) of the three units manufacturing L.P. cylinders in India and at what price they are being purchased by M/s. I.O.C. from the respective units manufacturing L.P. Gas Cylinders for their Domestic Gas Distribution division; and

(d) the assistance which is given to these units against Government orders in terms of raw material and the terms and conditions governing the supply of Cylinders by them?

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

(a) There are three types of cylinders, namely:

(i) Cylinders for low pressure liquifiable gases,

(ii) Cylinders for high pressure liquifiable gases,

(iii) Cylinders for compressed gases.

In the case of high pressure cylinders, the maximum filling pressure is 1800 lbs. per square inch. Depending upon the type of steel used, a maximum of 3600 lb. per square inch is also recognised.

(b) The cost of imported H.P. gas cylinders varies according to the country of origin and the capacity.

(c) The manufacturing cost per cylinder (L.P.) of the three units manufacturing L.P. cylinders is not available. The ex-factory prices charged by each firm are as under:—

M/s. Kosan Metal Products, Bombay—Rs. 60 per cylinder.

M/s. Gannon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd, Bombay—Rs. 55 per cylinder.

M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works, Hyderabad—Rs. 77 per cylinder.

Information regarding prices at which these are being purchased by the I.O.C. is being collected.

(d) The information is being collected.

PUNCTUALITY OF TRAINS BETWEEN ROHTAK AND GOHANA

4450. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of punctuality of trains running between Rohtak and Gohana, 1-GR, 3-GR, 5-GR Dn. and 2-GR, 4-GR and 6-GR Up trains;

(b) the total number of special checkings made up till now; and

(c) the number of ordinary checkings made during this year ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) During the three months April to June, 1968, the punctuality percentage was as under :—

1 GR	..	74.7%
2 GR	..	74.7%
3 GR	..	72.5%
4 GR	..	82.4%
5 GR	..	66.0%
6 GR	..	67.0%

(b) and (c). During the period January to July, 1968, three special checks and twenty four ordinary checks on ticketless travel were carried out on the Rohtak-Gohana Section.

BREAKING OF AXLE BOXES AND STEALING OF COPPER

4451. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of reports received by the Railway Board and the General Manager, Southern Central Railway regarding the breaking of Axle boxes of wagons and stealing of copper upto June, 1968;

(b) whether any charges were framed against the concerned persons in the main Workshops of the Southern Central Railway;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No reports regarding breaking of axle boxes and stealing of copper have come to notice. However, 6 reports involving 42 cases of theft of axle brass were received.

(b) Yes.

(c) 1 person was prosecuted, but later on acquitted by the court. 1 person was dismissed from service and 2 persons were suspended. In one case D.A.R. Enquiry is in progress.

(d) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक बस्ती परियोजना

4452. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1967-68 में उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक बस्ती परियोजना पूर्ण सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकी और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मकानों तथा इंजिनों को छोड़कर सरकार द्वारा और कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि खपत की आवश्यकतानुसार उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किये गये हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लहूरेन अली अहमद) : (क) स्थापना स्थल के अनुपयुक्त होने तथा उद्यमियों और आवश्यक अवस्थापना (इनका स्ट्रक्चर) के अभाव के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश की औद्योगिक बस्तियां पूर्ण सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकी। बहुत-सी औद्योगिक बस्तियों में औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाएं जैसे

विजली तथा पानी की अभी तक भी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

(ख) जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार को विदित है, सामान्य सुविधाओं और लघु उद्योगों तथा औद्योगिक वस्तियों को उपलब्ध सहायता के अलावा औद्योगिक वस्तियों में स्थित औद्योगिक एकांकों को कोई विशेष सहायता नहीं दी गई है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

EXPANSION SCHEMES FOR BHARAT ELECTRICALS LTD. AND HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS

4454. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the authorities of the Bharat Electricals Ltd. and the Hindustan Machine Tools from Bangalore have submitted schemes for their expansion through the Government of Mysore;

(b) if so, the nature of these schemes; and

(c) whether these schemes have been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) By Bharat Electricals Ltd., the Honourable Member, presumably, is referring to Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. Neither Messrs. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. nor Messrs. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. have submitted any scheme for expansion through the Government of Mysore.

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

RAYON FACTORY AT NAGDA

4455. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the judicial enquiry

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report regarding the "Furnace Explosion" in the Rayon Factory at Nagda; and

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

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

BIRLAS FACTORY AT NAGDA

4456. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the sub-standard fittings used by the Birlas in the most dangerous areas of the factory at Nagda;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to enquire into the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

EXPORT OF WAGONS TO SOVIET UNION

4457. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Government has demanded extensive and expensive modifications in the wagons to be exported to the Soviet Union;

(b) whether the Soviet Government has asked to strengthen the springs and for the use of high tensile materials;

(c) if so, the cost of manufacturing of the wagons to the Soviet specifications; and

(d) the agreed price of export finalised with the Soviet Government.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a), (c) and (d). The specifications for the wagons for export to the U.S.S.R. are different from those in use in India.

The question of costs and price are under negotiation by the State Trading Corporation of India with the wagon builders and will be taken up later with the buyers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

बीकानेर डिवीजन में नये स्टेशन

4458. श्री प० ला० बारुपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में कुल कितने नये स्टेशन खोलने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) अब तक वहां कितने रेलवे स्टेशन स्थापित किये गये हैं तथा निकट भविष्य में कितने स्टेशन स्थापित किये जायेंगे;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ रेलवे स्टेशनों के लिये मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है; परन्तु उनके निर्माण में प्रशासनिक विलम्ब हो रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री ल० शु० पुनाचा) : (क) जून 1968 को समाप्त होने वाले पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान बीकानेर मण्डल में 15 नये हाल्ट खोलने की प्रशासनीय मंजूरी दी गयी।

(ख) से (घ). इन 15 हाल्टों में से 9 हाल्ट खोले जा चुके हैं और बाकी 6 हाल्टों को भी यथासंभव शीघ्र खोलने के लिए उत्तर रेल प्रशासन कार्रवाई कर रहा है।

लेकिन बाकी 6 हाल्टों में से कुछ के खोले जाने में विलम्ब हुआ है जिसका कारण निम्न-लिखित कारणों में से कोई एक है:—

(i) प्रस्तावित हाल्ट के स्थान के बारे में विवाद;

(ii) हाल्ट चलाने के लिए ठेकेदार का न मिलना; और

(iii) हाल्टों के नाम के बारे में अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय करना।

CLASSIFICATION OF HARD BOARDS, BLOCK BOARDS AND TIMBER PARTICLE BOARDS

4459. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5627 on the 22nd December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the recommendation made by the Railway Board's Commercial Committee at its meeting held at Bombay in March, 1967 for the classification of Hard Boards, Block Boards and Timber Particle Boards in L.R.C.A. Goods Tariff No. 32, have been implemented; and

(b) if not, the reasons for their non-implementation for such a long time?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). After examining the recommendation of the Commercial Committee, it was decided to lower the classification of these commodities from class 75-C (Smalls) and 62.5-B (Wagon-loads) to Class 67.5-C (Smalls) and 52.5-B (Wagonloads), with effect from 15-4-1968.

CLAIM FOR REFUND OF AMOUNT OF III CLASS TICKET

4460. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that claim for the refund of amount of III Class ticket No. 02136 dated the 8th May, 1967 Ex. Delhi to Howrah, which was preferred as far back as May, 1967, has not been settled;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in settling such a petty claim; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal for expeditious settlement of railway claims and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). The relevant file is not forthcoming. Entries made in the registers would show that the claim was repudiated on 31-7-1967, but in view of what the hon'ble Member says, the matter is being further looked into.

(c) Claims for refunds against tickets are normally settled fairly promptly. The average time taken on Northern Railway is about twenty days.

BUS-TRAIN COLLISIONS BETWEEN NAVALGOHAN AND MALSAILU STATIONS (CENTRAL RAILWAY)

4461. SHRI N. R. LASKAR : SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Passenger train dashed against a bus at an unmanned gate between Navalgohan and Malsailu stations of the Central Railway;

(b) if so, the number of passengers killed;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into this accident; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Presumably the reference is to the collision which took place between a passenger train No. 582 Up and a State Road Transport bus between Navalgohan and Malsailu stations at unmanned level crossing gate No. 130 on 27-7-1968.

(b) In this accident 6 passengers of the bus were killed and 26 injured.

(c) and (d). This accident has been inquired into by a committee of Railway Officers. According to the finding of the inquiry committee the driver of the bus was solely responsible in that he rashly tried to cross the line in the face of the approaching train.

EXPORTING UNITS

4462. SHRI N. R. LASKAR : SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent survey has revealed that at least 180 manufacturing units exported 10 per cent of their production during the year 1967-68;

(b) if so, the other main points revealed in the above report; and

(c) whether Government are considering any scheme to give preference in the matter of import facilities relating to the expansion of the installed capacity of these units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir. At the time of the formulation of Import Policy for 1968-69, about 175 industrial units produced evidence to show that the FOB value of their exports was 10 per cent or more in relation to the book value of their production during 1967-68.

(b) Of the 175 units mentioned above, 61 are engaged in priority industries and the remaining 114 in other than priority industries.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Import Policy for 1968-69 already provides for facilities for expansion and improvement of installed production capacity for these industries.

ENQUIRY AGAINST AREA GENERAL MANAGER, N.C.D.C., KORBA UNIT

4463. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : SHRI P. K. GHOSH :

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

(a) whether the enquiry pending against the Area Manager, Korba of the National Coal Development Corporation has since been completed;

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

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The C.B.I. enquiry into certain allegations against the Area General Manager, Korba, has not yet been completed as it involved examination of a number of officers and documents.

(c) The report is expected shortly.

दिल्ली-गाजियाबाद संक्षण में रेल गाड़ियों का देरी से चलना

4464. श्री श्री गोपाल साहू :
श्री जगभाय राव जोशी :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद स्टेशनों के बीच रेलगाड़ियों के देर से तथा अधिक समय के अन्तर से चलने के कारण बड़ी संख्या में छात्रों को कठिनाई होती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में संरक्षण ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मू. मुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). इस समय जितनी गाड़ियां चल रही हैं वे दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच यात्रा करने वाले विद्यार्थियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं। लेकिन वंधाधुन्ध खतरे की जंजीर के खीचे जाने, दिल्ली स्टेशन पर बिजली के सिगनल लगाने से उत्पन्न प्रारम्भिक कठिनाइयों आदि के कारण इस खण्ड पर प्रायः माड़ियां लेट हो जाती हैं। इस बात को दृग्दिश्चित करने के लिए कि गाड़ियां

ठीक समय पर चलें और विद्यार्थियों को कोई असुविधा न हो, सभी सम्भव प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

DELAY IN THE RUNNING OF TRAINS ON FARIDABAD-DELHI SECTION

4465. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that G.T. Express from the South sometimes takes more than one hour to cover the journey between Faridabad and Delhi;

(b) the names of other trains which are often delayed on this section; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in the matter and the result thereof ?

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

(b) 17 Dn. Madras-Delhi Janta Express, 23 Dn. Bombay Central-Delhi Janta Express, 57 Dn. Bombay VT-Amritsar Express, 63 Dn. Toofan Express, 3 Dn. Frontier Mail, 5 Dn. Punjab Mail and 21 Dn. Dakshin Express are other trains which are sometimes held up on this section.

(c) whenever these trains are out of path owing to detentions on account of variety of factors elsewhere on the run; difficulties are met with in respect of path on the section, reception arrangements at New Delhi/Delhi Main etc. Also, teething troubles experienced in connection with the recent installation of power signalling at Delhi main, and the non-interlocked working at New Delhi are other temporary factors which have affected the running of the trains on this section, particularly the incoming trains. Every feasible step is being taken to ensure that detentions to trains on this section are avoided.

मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले का उत्पादन

4466. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली तथा दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला खानों से कुल कितना कोयला निकाला गया; और

(ख) राज्य सरकार को कोयले के स्वामिस्वर के रूप में कितनी धन राशि प्राप्त हुई।

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंडालय में उप-मंडो (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में पहली तथा दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधि में कोयले का कुल उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार से था।

पहली योजना	209.2 लाख मैट्रिक टन
दूसरी योजना	284.5 लाख मैट्रिक टन

(ख) यह प्रश्न ऐसे विषय का है जिस के साथ मुल्यतः भारत सरकार संबंधित नहीं है।

MAFATLAL BUSINESS HOUSE

4467. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the time of the count by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission, Mafatlal business house, which occupied the fourteenth place among the Big Business houses has grown to the fourth position since then;

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

(c) what were the total assets of the Mafatlal business house in 1963-64 and what are its total assets at present?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) According to the Report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission, Mafatlal Group occupied fifteenth position as on 31st March, 1964. Information as to its present position is not available.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the Report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission, the total assets of companies included in Mafatlal Group as on 31st March, 1964 were Rs. 4591 lacs. Information regarding assets of these companies as on 31st March, 1967 is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC SECTOR STEEL PLANTS

4469. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount which has been spent since the First Five Year Plan up-till now on the construction of the steel plants;

(b) which they are and in which States;

(c) how much foreign exchange in terms of rupees has been spent on them up till now and from which countries;

(d) the total production of steel in the country at present;

(e) how much steel, if any, is exported;

(f) how much foreign exchange is earned therefrom per year; and

(g) the estimated amount of steel production for becoming self-sufficient ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (g). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

EXPORT OF ANIMALS

4470. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA

JHA :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have banned the export of animals to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the kinds of animals exported in general from India to other countries up till now and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom within the last five years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Export of only those animals as are mentioned in Schedule I to the Exports (Control) Order, 1968, is regulated for reasons of limited availability and the need to preserve rare species from total extinction.

(c) A statement showing the number and value of live animals exported during the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 and April, 1968 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1790/68].

RETIREMENT OF CLASS I AND II RAILWAY OFFICERS

4471. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I and II Officers who were made to retire after attaining the age of 50 or after putting in 25 years' service due to their unsatisfactory and inefficient service during the last two years; and

(b) the number of Officers who were forced to retire due to corrupt practices during the same period?

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

Under the extant rules and orders, Railway Officers whether in Class

I or Class II, can only be retired from service on or after attaining the age of 55 years (and not 50 years) on three months' notice, on the basis of a review of their record of service as a whole.

(b) Nil.

THEFT AND PILFERAGE CASES

4472. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of cases of theft and pilferages of goods each worth more than Rupees five thousand on the Indian Railways during the year 1967-68 (Zone-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : The number of such cases on each Zone are as under:—

Railway	Number of cases
Central	9
Eastern	20
Northern	12
North Eastern	4
Northeast Frontier	1
Southern	5
South Central	2
South Eastern	4
Western	11

RESTORATION OF RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS FROM THURBHITA TO BHAPTIAH

4473. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether for the restoration of the railway line from Thurbhita to Bhaptihi (North Eastern Railway), all the preliminary studies have been made and the future programme for extending/ restoring the Railway Communications up to Bhaptihi, an important market place near Indo-Nepal Border, has been drawn up?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : Investigations for restoration of the railway line from Thurbhita to Bhaptihi, a distance of about 13 kms., are being carried out. A final decision on the restoration of the line up to Bhaptihi

will be taken after the survey report is received and examined by the Railway Board.

CIGARETTE FACTORIES IN BIHAR

4474. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tobacco leaf curing will be restarted in the Cigarette factories for tobacco godowns at Dalsung Savai (Bihar) to save the tobacco growers' interest;

(b) whether Government have considered to open a Cigarette factory in North Bihar in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The India Leaf Tobacco Development Company, which is an industrial undertaking in the private sector, had a tobacco leaf curing and processing factory which was functioning about a decade back in Dalsung Serai belt. The factory was closed because the tobacco grown in the area was not of proper quality. There does not seem to be any proposal for restarting this unit.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

RUSSIAN ENGINEERS FOR BOKARO STEEL PLANT

4475. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 600 more Russian Engineers are being sent shortly to the Bokaro Steel Plant to supervise the construction work there;

(b) if so, the necessity of inviting these Engineers;

(c) whether the cost of the Bokaro Steel Plant has gone up on this account alone by Rs. 15 to 16 crores;

(d) how many more Russian experts will be required to complete the Plant and by which time it will be put into commission;

(e) whether training is being given to the present surplus Indian staff to absorb them on the production side; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) On the whole, 572 Soviet specialists will be required and they will be sent to India in batches and for varying terms according to Bokaro Steel's requirement. The plant is scheduled to be commissioned by the end of December, 1971.

(e) and (f). A detailed assessment of the requirement of personnel, source of recruitment, availability of training facilities etc. is being made by Bokaro Steel Ltd. Training programmes will be set afoot after the assessment is made.

TEXTILE MILLS IN MADRAS

4476. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the special steps taken by Government to solve the crisis in the textile mills in Madras;

(b) the number of textile mills in Madras which were lying closed during each of the months from March to June 1968; and

(c) the total production capacity and employment potential of these mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Special steps taken are :

- (1) A loan of Rs. 50 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Madras for re-loaning to Apex Cooperative Societies to enable them to purchase and stock yarn.
- (2) Additional rebate of 5% in addition to the normal rebate of 5% on the sale of handloom cloth by Co-operative Societies for a period up to 3 months has been announced.

(3) A special additional assistance of Rs. 2 per 10 lbs. as freight differential has been allowed to stimulate the export of cone/cheese yarn.

- (4) A scheme for retention of stocks of yarn for mills in Madras State has been approved.
- (5) Three Investigation Committees have been appointed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, to look into the affairs of 20 mills in Madras.

(b) and (c).

Month	Total No. of mills closed in Madras.	pindles	Looms	Workers on Rolls
March, 1968	12	2.27 lakhs	348	7353
April, 1968	19	3.61 lakhs	348	10869
May, 1968	22	4.19 lakhs	448	12105
June, 1968	21	4.43 lakhs	834	12729

PRICES OF PAPER

4477. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the annual meeting of the Indian Paper-makers' Association, held in Calcutta on the 24th May, 1968, the steps to keep paper prices down were discussed and, if so, what specific suggestions came up at the meeting and what decisions, if any, were taken; and

(b) what demands were made by the paper-industry representatives at the meeting and what was Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) There was no discussion as such in respect of paper prices in the meeting of 24th May, 1968, as such. The matters relating to the decontrol of paper prices, the consequent increase in the

prices effected by the paper industry and need to hold the price line as far as possible were only stressed upon by the chairman of The Indian Paper-makers' Association and the Minister of Industrial Development & Company Affairs.

(b) The Paper industry mentioned about difficulties in getting leases of forest areas and also requested for continuation of liberal policy in respect of import of wood pulp and machinery stores required for the paper industry. They were assured all possible help in the matter.

MODERNISATION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

4478. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have suggested to the State Governments to associate themselves with the execution of the scheme for modernisation, rehabilitation and rationalisation of the textile industry and to set up satellite corporations in the principal in-

dustrial States like Madras, Maharashtra and Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the precise recommendations made by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). (1) Government have suggested to the State Governments to set up State Textile Corporations as subsidiaries to the National Textile Corporation. The financial requirements in respect of such corporations would be shared between the Centre and the States. The details are under consideration.

(2) The State Governments are already aware of the need for modernisation and rehabilitation of the textile industry. While the National Textile Corporation and its subsidiaries in the States will help in modernisation and rehabilitation of mills taken over by the Government and handed over to them for management, the other mills can approach the institutional financing agencies for similar help.

LATE RUNNING OF LOCAL TRAINS IN DELHI AREA OF NORTHERN RAILWAY

4479. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after opening of the second rail bridge on Jamuna, the local trains which cater to the needs of students of Delhi and general public residing in Ghaziabad or Meerut, are not running in time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by what time the local trains are likely to run punctually?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) There is occasional late running of local trains catering to passengers between Meerut/Ghaziabad and 'Delhi/New Delhi.

(b) and (c). The occasional late running is caused by a variety of

factors like indiscriminate alarm chain pulling, frequent Control failures (mostly resulting from theft of wires), teething troubles arising out of installation of Power Signalling in Delhi, non-interlocked working at New Delhi, late running of main line trains due to variety of reasons. Every feasible effort is made to improve the punctuality of trains including local trains.

MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY FOR BOKARO STEEL PROJECT

4480. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the quantity and the value of machinery manufactured at the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi so far for the Bokaro Steel Project and how much more machinery is to be manufactured by the said Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Till the end of July, 1968, Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., had supplied to Bokaro Steel Project 876 tonnes of mechanical equipment and 1739 tonnes of structurals. They are to supply about 71,074 tonnes of mechanical equipment and about 24,761 tonnes of steel structures. The price of the equipment is yet to be settled.

SHUTTLE TRAIN BETWEEN SAFDARJANG AND GHAZIABAD

4481. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to run a Shuttle train service from Safdarjang Railway station to Ghaziabad via new bridge to enable the students and Government employees to attend the morning classes in colleges at Ghaziabad; and

(b) if so, by what date?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No. (b) Does not arise.

OVER-BRIDGE ON RAILWAY CROSSING AT PATEL ROAD, NEW DELHI

4482. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that approval has been given for the construction of an over-bridge on the railway crossing at Patel Road between West Patel Nagar and Kirtinagar in New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that contract for the construction of the over-bridge has been given; and

(c) if so, the time limit for completion of this over-bridge ?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

FREE ZONE OF KANDLA

4483. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many industries have so far been set up in the free zone of Kandla;

(b) the total investment in these industries; and

(c) the total export earnings therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Five units have been set up in the Kandla Free Trade Zone, up to March, 1968.

(b) Total investment by these units is about Rs. 18 lakhs.

(c) Total exports from the Kandla Free Trade Zone upto 31st July, 1968, were Rs. 18,69,000.

STOPPAGE OF TRAINS AT OUTER SIGNAL OF DELHI MAIN STATION

4484. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the incoming trains in Delhi are stopped at the outer signal as a result of

which even train running right time become late; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps are being taken to remove this shortcoming which causes much annoyance to the passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b) During June and July, 1968, about 23.9% of the total number of trains arriving into Delhi Main got detained outside signals, for small periods ranging from 2 to 5 minutes. The main reasons were teething troubles following installation of Power Signalling at Delhi Main, trains running out of path resulting in the scheduled berthing arrangements getting upset etc. Every feasible effort is being made to improve the running of trains and to avoid detention to incoming trains outside signals.

VISIT BY INDIAN JUTE MILLS' ASSOCIATION'S DELEGATION TO U.S.S.R.

4486. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level delegation of the Indian Jute Mills Association has recently visited the U.S.S.R.;

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

(c) whether the foreign demand for, and high profitability of, jute carpet-backing have started to decline, necessitating discovery of new markets ?

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

(b) The purpose of the visit was (i) to foster goodwill with an important customer, (ii) maintenance and increase wherever possible of exports of traditional jute goods, and (iii) promotion of specialities including carpet backing. The results have been satisfactory. Apart from promises of importing traditional jute goods as provided in the Trade Plan, keen interest was shown in carpet backing and bleached hessian.

(c) The demand for carpet backing is increasing. In view of the rise in price of raw material, the profitability might have been affected somewhat. The industry is, however, continuously exploring new markets.

EXPANSION OF DURGAPUR ALLOY STEEL PLANT

4487. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

SHRI J. M. BISWAS :

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

(a) whether a meeting of Alloy Steel producers was recently convened by Government;

(b) if so, whether the private-sector producers are pressing for a larger allocation of capacity to them at the expense of the public sector and for halting the expansion of the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in the matter ?

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

(b) There was no demand from the private sector manufacturers for halting the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant expansion.

(c) Does not arise.

DEPOSITS OF LEAD AND COPPER

4480. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large-scale lead deposit and a small-scale copper deposit have been found in the Agnigundala region;

(b) whether it has been decided to entrust exploitation of these deposits to the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. or to any other concern; and

(c) the opinion obtained by Government from the U.S. consultant firm which examined the deposits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The investigations carried out by Geological Survey of India have indicated what appear to be potentially workable deposits of lead in Bandalamottu block in Agnigundala region. Copper deposits have been found to exist in Nallakonda and Dhukonda blocks of the Agnigundala lead-copper belt.

(b) The feasibility study of exploiting Agnigundala Copper-Lead deposit has been assigned to Hindustan Copper Ltd.

(c) No consultants have been appointed for examining the deposits. However, M/s. Ashland Oil Co., who at one time appeared interested in developing the property in collaboration with Hindustan Copper Ltd., had deputed their experts to appraise the property and they submitted a report.

LICENCE FOR MANUFACTURE OF TENNIS BALLS

4489. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to give a licence to a foreign concern to manufacture tennis balls in India;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that indigenous manufacture of tennis balls has made satisfactory progress in the recent years; and

(d) the extent to which the indigenous industry will be adversely affected by the new licensing proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) An application has been received from M/s. Dunlop India Ltd. for grant of a licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of lawn tennis balls, with a capacity of 12,00,000 Nos. per annum, in collaboration with M/s. International Sports Co. Ltd., London and it is under consideration.

(c) and (d). Complaints have been received about the quality, availability and prices of tennis balls manufactured by the existing producers.

रेलवे में सुरक्षा उपायों सम्बन्धी उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त शाह समिति

4490. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रेलवे में सुरक्षा उपायों को निर्धारित करने के लिये नियुक्त की गई उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त शाह समिति ने अपनी जांच पूरी कर ली है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी रिपोर्ट के कब प्रकाशित होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु. पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). श्री शान्ति लाल एच० शाह की अध्यक्षता में उच्चाधिकार समिति इस समय अपनी रिपोर्ट का मस्तूदा तैयार करने में व्यस्त है। सितम्बर, 1968 को समाप्ति से पहले रिपोर्ट पेश और जाने की सम्भावना है।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड तथा लुक्समबर्ग की टोरिस्टो स्टील कारपोरेशन के बीच करार

4491. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : श्री जिं मो० बिस्वास :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड तथा लुक्समबर्ग की फंस टोरिस्टो स्टील कारपोरेशन के बीच एक करार हुआ है, जिसके अन्तर्गत भिलाई तथा दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखानों में "रिब्ड टारस्टील" का निर्माण किया जाय जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस करार की शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उत्पादन लक्ष्य क्या निर्धारित किया गया है;

(घ) उस पर कितना धन खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) और (ग). हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड ने लुक्समबर्ग की फंस मैसर्स टोर-स्टंग स्टील कारपोरेशन के साथ एक करार किया है जिसके अनुसार प्रतिवर्ष 42000 टन 'टोर-स्टील' का उत्पादन होगा जिसे बढ़ाकर 60,000 टन प्रतिवर्ष कर दिया जायेगा।

(ख) और (घ) : साधारणतः किसी विशेष फंस के साथ किये गये सहयोग संबंधी समझौते का बौरा बताने की प्रथा नहीं है।

LOCK OUT IN TEXMACO CALCUTTA

4492. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of the lock-out in Texmaco, Calcutta production of rolled stock and boilers has been suspended;

(b) if so, the loss of production and the amount involved;

(c) whether such loss of production will affect any Indian industry and also the export of such boilers and rolled stock to foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) It has been reported by the Company that they have suspended production of railway wagons and boilers due to the strike of workers from 15th April 1968.

(b) The loss of production of railway wagons is estimated at Rs. 40.00 lakhs per month and the total loss of production of boilers from 15-4-1968 to 31-7-1968 is estimated at Rs. 15.57 lakhs.

(c) and (d) There would be some effect on ancillary industries manufacturing items such as electrodes, nuts,

bolts, revets, etc. There are no significant exports of boilers at present. Information in respect of the effect of the strike on wagon exports is being collected.

TRADE WITH SOUTH VIETNAM

4493. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is still maintaining trade relations with South Vietnam;

(b) if so, what is the annual turn over of trade between the two countries at present; and

(c) the types of products exported to South Vietnam during the last three years?

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

(b) The total value of goods exported to and imported from South Vietnam during the last three years was as follows:

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Year	Exports to South Vietnam	Imports from South Vietnam	Volume of Trade
1965-66	287	Negligible	287
*1966-67	490	Do.	490
1967-68	117	Do.	117

*Figures for April and May 1966 have been escalated by 57.5% for comparison.

(c) The main items of India's exports to South Vietnam were Iron & Steel, Machinery other than Electrical, Electrical Machinery, Paper and Paper Board and Chemical Elements and Compounds.

EXPORT OF SHOES

4494. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is facing stiff competition from Pakistan

in the export of shoes to the World markets;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the prices of Pakistani shoes in the world markets are much less than that of the Indian shoes;

(c) whether India is likely to lose some of its foreign markets as a result of this new development; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the competition from Pakistan in the export of shoes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Besides Pakistan, Italy, France, U.K. are India's competitors for the export of shoes in the world markets.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In spite of continued competition from China, Parkistan, U.K., Italy, France, value of export of footwear from India during 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 was of the order of Rs. 361 lakhs, Rs. 418 lakhs, Rs. 818 lakhs, Rs. 871 lakhs and Rs. 911 lakhs respectively. With provision of import replenishment which takes care of scarce imported materials required for quality production of shoes for export, and the promotional measures such as participation in international fairs in the foreign countries, on-the-spot study by sales-cum-study teams, market surveys undertaken by the Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures Export Promotion Council it is expected that rising trend in the export of shoes would maintain.

EXPORT OF RAYON FABRICS

4495. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of rayon and synthetic fabrics has declined in the recent years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to step up exports of these commodities?

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

(b) Due to certain unfavourable external factors such as political disturbances in some of the importing countries, increasing competition from highly industrialised countries, continuing import restrictions in some countries and the emergence of indigenous industries in some developing countries, India's total exports of rayon and synthetic fabrics have been declining since 1964. The export received a further set back due to the abolition of the erstwhile export promotion scheme for art silk fabrics from June, 1966 resulting in shortage of yarns and also rise in prices of yarns.

(c) Among the steps taken by Government to step up exports of rayon and synthetic fabrics are :—

- (1) For promotion of exports of Cellulosic art-silk fabrics (Rayon filament yarn fabrics, spun rayon fabrics and acetate fabrics) Government have introduced a scheme which provides for the grant of cash assistance not exceeding 25% of the FOB value of the exports with a cut-off point of 33.3% in individual cases. This cash assistance is given by STC and is allowed on exports of cellulosic art silk fabrics made by the STC and/or its business associates.
- (2) For promotion of export of synthetic fabrics a replenishment scheme has been introduced whereby the exporters are given 1.2 kg. of imported nylon yarn for every 1 kg. of nylon yarn established as having been used in the exported fabric.
- (3) A joint sales team of Rayex and S.T.C. visited Canada, U.K., Holland, Belgium, Italy, Iraq and Kenya and secured orders approximately for a value of Rs. 6 crores for export of art silk fabrics.

CENTURY ENKA

4496. DR. RANEN SEN : SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

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

(a) whether Government have finally decided to renew the licence for Century Enkaan an industrial enterprise sponsored by the house of Birlas;

(b) whether it took about fourteen months for Government to come to a decision on the subject;

(c) if so, the factors which delayed the decision in the matter; and

(d) on what grounds the licence has now been renewed ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). The entire question is still under the consideration of Government and a final decision is yet to be taken.

PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE

4497. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of iron ore from the Bellary Hospet mines;

(b) whether these ores are one of the best qualities produced anywhere in the world;

(c) the proportion of these ores which is exported and at what prices;

(d) whether there is an abundance of electricity and water near the mines; and

(e) if so, the relative economic advantage in exporting ores to that of starting a Steel Mill there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The total production of iron ore during 1967 was 2.58 million tonnes and during 1968 (January—May) 1.02 million tonnes.

(b) Bulk of the iron ore produced is of 65 to 67% Fe content which is high grade.

(c) The entire production is exported. The prices obtained are the same as are obtained for similar types and grades of ore exported from other areas.

(d) Tungabhadra Dam and Power Station are the nearest possible source of supply. However, information is not available on abundance of Power and Water.

(e) It is difficult to compare the two in view of the wide disparity of investment and other parameters involved, since the angle involved for exporting iron ore is to earn foreign exchange whereas setting up of Steel Mill would need to be justified on its economic viability, domestic and export demand etc.

CLOSURE OF COAL MINES

4498. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several coal mines have been closed due to the laying of the Barauni-Haldia pipelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total annual production of cooking and other varieties of coal from those mines and their price at the present rate; and

(d) the estimated coal stock in those mines ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No such closure has come to the notice of Government.

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

NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

4499. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many pits in the Giridih group of collieries

of the National Coal Development Corporation are proposed to be closed or have already been closed down;

(b) whether any expert estimate has been made of the total stock of coal in the various pits proposed to be closed; and

(c) if so, details thereof, if not, whether any such estimate is proposed to be made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Some pits in the Giridih group of collieries have been closed down progressively on account of exhaustion of reserves and the question of closure of further pits is under the examination of an expert committee constituted by the Board of Directors, which will go into all aspects of the matter including the reserves of coal.

दिल्ली मुगल सराय पासंल गाड़ी

4500. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या कुछ समय पूर्व उन्हें यह सुझाव मिला था कि दिल्ली-मुगल सराय पासंल गाड़ी हापुड़-बुलन्दशहर के रास्ते चलाई जानी चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त सुझाव की व्यवहारिकता के बारे में जांच की है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री शे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) उस सुझाव पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार किया गया है। लेकिन 71 अप्रैल/72 डाउन पासंल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को हापुड़-बुलन्दशहर के रास्ते चलाने का न औचित्य पाया गया है और न परिचालन की दृष्टि से ऐसा करना व्यवहारिक ही है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

सरकार द्वारा उद्योगों को अपने नियंत्रण
में लेना

4501. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे कितने उद्योग हैं जो पहले गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों के हाथ में थे परन्तु अब सरकार द्वारा लिये जाने पर भी नुकसान में चल रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन उद्योगों में हो रही हानि के कारणों की जांच की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या सुधारात्मक कदम उठा रही है ?

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

कोककर-कोयले का उत्पादन

4502. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि क्षरिया, रानीगंज और बोकारो कोयला खानों में कोककर कोयला मिलने की सम्भावना बढ़ गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन खानों से कोककर कोयले के वार्षिक उत्पादन का अनुमान क्या है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 1973-74 तक कोर्किंग कोयले की 70 लाख मैट्रिक टन की अतिरिक्त क्षमता स्थापित की जा रही है ।

दिल्ली-गाजियाबाद सेंक्षण में स्थानीय रेलगाड़ियों में भीड़

4503. श्री ओम प्रकाश तथामी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच चलने वाली स्थानीय

रेलगाड़ियों में इतनी भीड़ होती है कि लोग प्रायः छतों पर बैठकर यात्रा करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन रेल गाड़ियों में डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ाने अथवा एक अतिरिक्त स्थानीय रेलगाड़ी चलाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठता । कोकाकोला चूर्ण का आयात

4504. श्री ओम प्रकाश तथामी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोकाकोला का चूर्ण अमरीका से आयात किया जाता है और भारत में कोकाकोला बेचने से होने वाली आब का एक बड़ा भाग उस देश को चला जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 में इसकी कितनी मात्रा आयात की गई तथा उस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय हुई और उसे किस दर पर आयात किया गया ; और

देश में बनने वाली बच्छी वस्तुएं उपलब्ध होने पर भी इसके आयात के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री श्री फल्लहूदीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग) कोकाकोला सांद्रण (कन्सेन्ट) का आयात करने की अनुमति नहीं है । पंजीकृत निर्यातकों के लिये आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत कोकाकोला सांद्रण के निर्यात के बदले देश में ही कोकाकोला सांद्रण बनाने के लिये आवश्यक केवल कुछ कच्चे माल का आयात करने की ही अनुमति दी जाती है । इन कच्चे माल का आयात निम्न प्रकार किया गया था :—

1965-66	12,400 रु०
1966-67	97,600 रु०

अन्य हल्के पेय पदार्थ निर्माताओं को भी उनके अपने पेय पदार्थ बनाने के लिये कच्चे माल का आयात करने की अनुमति दी जाती है।

इटारंसी-प्रयाग रेल लाइन पर अतिरिक्त
रेल गाड़ी

4505. श्री ओम प्रह्लाद त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इटारंसी और प्रयाग के बीच रेलगाड़ियों का आवागमन इतना नहीं है कि वे तृतीय श्रेणी के सब यात्रियों को ले जा सकें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस लाइन पर एक और रेलगाड़ी चलाने अवधा बम्बई-कलकत्ता जनता एक्सप्रेस को बम्बई से वाराणसी तक रोजाना चलाने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

IMPORTED RAW MATERIALS FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

4506. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the requirements of Small Scale Industries in regard to imported raw materials are being fully met;

(b) if not, the extent of shortage; and

(c) the prospects of meeting the requirements of the established industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Under the existing policy, priority industries, in the large scale as well as in the small sector, can

obtain their full requirements of imported raw materials, components, etc., on the basis of a proven need for such imports. In respect of industries other than priority industries, however, allocations are on a more restricted basis, depending on the relative importance of the industry and the availability of foreign exchange. In order to simplify licensing procedures for the small scale industry, non-priority units in the small scale sector are allowed to approach the licensing authorities directly and the quantum of import licence is related to the past allocations of these units.

(c) The prospects of meeting the import requirements of priority as well as non-priority industries depend on the growth of our experts and also on the availability of non-project assistance.

DELHI-BOMBAY MAIL/EXPRESS TRAINS

4507. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that although four or five Mail and Express trains run from Delhi to Bombay via Rajasthan and Gujarat, there are only two Mail and Express trains from Delhi to Bombay via Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, when the latter route has potentiality for traffic;

(b) whether it is also a fact that passengers bound for Bombay beyond Mathura Railway Station, coming from Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have to experience gap of more than 14 hours between the two trains bound for Bombay and the Central Railway;

(c) the reasons for not taking any action in the matter by the Administration so far; and

(d) whether there is any likelihood of introducing more trains on this route in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) As against 4 pairs of through Mail/Express trains running between Bombay

Central and New Delhi/Delhi (Western Railway route), there are two pairs of through Mail/Express trains between Bombay VT and New Delhi (Central Railway route).

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Introduction of any additional through train between Bombay VT and New Delhi on the Central Railway route is not at present operationally feasible for want of requisite line capacity on certain sections enroute, paucity of rolling stock and lack of terminal facilities at Bombay VT/New Delhi stations.

CLOSURE OF SUEZ CANAL

4508. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the closure of Suez Canal has adversely affected India's trade with the Western countries;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) what is the amount of additional freight charges that India has to pay annually as a result of the re-routing of ships via Cape since the closure of the Canal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The closure of Suez Canal has no doubt affected the competitiveness of our products exported to the countries located beyond Suez Canal but it is not possible to arrive at any quantitative estimate of its impact on our export trade as this is only one of the factors which tend to influence and determine the total volume of export trade.

(c) It is not possible to estimate the additional freight incurred by India as a result of the closure of the Suez Canal. It can, however, be stated that India is incurring an estimated additional expense of about 3 million dollars per month on account of higher freight charges that have to be paid for our imports from countries to the west of the Suez Canal. In addition,

our exports have also to bear additional freight, though it is not easy to assess the same precisely.

ABOLITION OF DINING CAR ATTACHED TO DEHRA DUN EXPRESS

4509. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Western Railway authorities have decided to abolish the dining car attached to the Dehra Dun Express and replace it with an ordinary third class coach;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this will not create unnecessary hardships to the passengers and whether Government propose to reconsider their decision in the matter?

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

(b) 19DN/20UP Dehra Dun Expresses are generally running overcrowded. By abolishing the Dining Car and replacing it by an ordinary third class Coach, it will be possible to provide more accommodation for the travelling public and thereby reduce overcrowding on these trains. As the trains are running full load, it is not possible to put an extra third class coach on the trains otherwise.

The sales from the dinning car are also poor due to which it is running at considerable loss.

(c) The discontinuance of the dining car will not put passengers to unnecessary hardship since adequate catering and vending facilities will be available at stations enroute to meet the needs for food and refreshments of passengers travelling by these trains.

DEPOSITS OF LIMESTONE IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

4510. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large deposits of good quality limestone have

been found near Dharamsala in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the estimated quantum of deposits and whether any industry is likely to be established for extracting these deposits; and

(c) how long it will take to complete the investigation and to implement the decisions taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Investigations conducted by the Geological Survey of India in 1957, indicated the availability of adequate reserves of cement grade limestones at Dharamkot. At the instance of the then Government of Punjab, the Geological Survey of India took up a detailed investigation of the limestones with the object of proving in detail, the limestone reserves for setting up of Portland Cement Factory near Dharamsala. Drilling operations were taken up in 1966 and the investigations are in progress which are expected to be completed by the end of January, 1969. Final decision will be taken by the State Government after the reserves are actually proved and sufficient analytical results are available.

SEIZURE OF RAILWAY TICKETS

4511. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway tickets of the value of Rs. 15 lakhs, which were being sold at half the price, were seized from some people in Bombay;

(b) if so, whether these were found to have been stolen or were found to be fictitious;

(c) if the tickets were stolen, whether such a loss had been reported prior to the seizure, and, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if the tickets were found to be fictitious, whether such cases came to light in the past also and, if so, what steps have been taken to check that these fictitious tickets do not get currency?

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

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

CORRUPTION CASES IN MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

4512. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases involving corruption, bribery, theft and other criminal offences discovered during the period from the 1st April to 30th June, 1968 in his Ministry and the number of officials and non-officials in each class;

(b) the number of cases in which prosecution was launched and the number of cases referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation;

(c) the number of cases detected in the year 1967-68, the number of cases which resulted in conviction and the number of persons against whom departmental action was taken; and

(d) the concrete steps taken to prevent such cases ?

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

(d) In all the important organisations under this Ministry officers of appropriate rank have been designated as Vigilance Officers to look after the vigilance work in those organisations. There is a Chief Vigilance Officer in the Ministry for co-ordinating the vigilance activities in the various organisations under this Ministry.

A close liaison is kept with the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Some of the other important steps taken to prevent corruption etc. in the

various offices under this Ministry were :—

- (i) Security measures in the organisation having public dealings have been tightened up. Visitors to these offices are allowed to see only gazetted officers and not the members of the staff.
- (ii) As a result of the recommendations of the Study Team headed by the late Shri H. C. Mathur, a number of improvements in procedures have been effected in the Import Trade Control Organisation, with a view to simplifying them and avoiding delays. Time limits have been prescribed for disposal of import applications. The applications are also required to be dealt with in a chronological order. Import policy is framed in such a way as to leave the minimum possible discretion to the licensing authorities.
- (iii) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption, the penalty provided in the Imports and Exports Control Act for contravention of conditions of licences and Import and Export Control Order has been enhanced. A provision has also been made in the Imports Control Order to enable the licensing authorities to take action for over- and under-invoicing of goods.
- (iv) Periodical inspections and scrutiny, *post-facto*, of records are undertaken by a number of organisations with a view to find out the nature of mistakes and irregularities if any with a view to check/rectify the position.
- (v) Integrity clearance is essential before a Government servant is allowed promotion or confirmation. This serves as a check on officers of doubtful integrity getting advancement in service.

(vi) The Corporations/Boards etc. have generally adopted the provisions of the Government Servants Conduct Rules.

SURVEY OF STAFF IN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

4513. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any survey of the staff employed in his Ministry was made during 1967-68;
- (b) if so, how much surplus staff was found (class-wise) and what policy has been adopted about it;
- (c) whether it is proposed to retrench the staff or to absorb them otherwise;
- (d) how many additional hands were employed by his Ministry during the period from the 1st April to 30th June, 1968 (class-wise) and how many new posts of Gazetted officers were created during the period; and
- (e) the details of surplus staff working with Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers for which proper sanction has not been obtained ?

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

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

(d) 42 L.D.Cs. were appointed during the period from 1-4-1968 to 30-6-1968 against existing vacancies, and 9 posts of Assistant Director (Gr. I) were created during this period.

(e) None.

EXPANSION OF PUBLIC SECTOR STEEL PLANTS

4514. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any programme of further expansion of public sector Steel Projects; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The entire question of assessment of demand and creation of further capacity in the iron and steel sector is currently under examination. The details of the proposals including expansion would be finalised only after the report of the Steering Group has been finalised.

INSTALLATION OF ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS ON RAILWAYS

4515. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electronic Computers are likely to be installed on different Railways;

(b) whether this question has been discussed with the representatives of the workers;

(c) if so, their reaction in the matter; and

(d) whether there is a total opposition to this by the All India Railwaymen's Federation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Computers have been installed on six Zonal Railways and three Production Units and are likely to be installed shortly on another Railway, in the Railway Board's Office and in Mughalsarai Marshalling Yard.

(b) to (d). The scheme of computerisation has been fully explained to and discussed with the two Federations of Railway Labour. They have been given assurances of 'no retrenchment', 'no adverse effect on emoluments, present or future', and 'no transfers of re-deployed staff from their present station without the employee's consent'. One of the Federations has accepted the assurances but the All India Railwaymen's Federation has not.

REOPENING OF CLOSED TEXTILES MILLS

4516. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the closed Textile Mills have since been reopened;

(b) if so, the names thereof; and

(c) whether these mills have been taken over by Government ?

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

- (b) 1. Cochin Lakshmi Mills, Trichur (Kerala).
2. G.T.N. Textiles Ltd., Alwaye (Kerala).
3. V.R. Textiles (P) Ltd., Coimbatore (Madras).
4. The Gobald Textiles (P) Ltd., Tirpur (Madras).
5. Parvathi Mills Ltd., Quilon (Kerala).
6. The New Bhopal Textile Ltd., Bhopal.
7. Mahaboobshahi Kulburga Mills Co. Ltd., Gulburga (Mysore).
8. Bijli Cotton Mills, Hathras (U.P.).
9. Sarvaraya Textiles Ltd., Vizianagar.
10. Badhra Spinning Mills (P) Ltd., Bangalore.
11. R.B. Bansilal Abirchand Spinning & Weaving Mills Co. Pvt. Ltd., Hinganghat (which was previously in the list of the mills to be scrapped).

(c) One mill viz., New Bhopal Textile Ltd., Bhopal, has been taken over by the Central Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

एलियो-कोवीन अेव में रेलवे लाइन

4519. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलों के जाहाज

के कारण केरल का तटवर्ती क्षेत्र औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केरल के तटवर्ती क्षेत्र के लोगों ने एलापी-कोचीन क्षेत्र में रेलवे लाइन बिछाये जाने की मांग की है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो रेलवे विभाग द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक विकास तथा इस क्षेत्र को अन्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से वहां पर रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) : (क) केरल के तटवर्ती क्षेत्र की आवश्यकताएं जलसिङ्क परिवहन से अच्छी तरह से पूरी हो जाती हैं। रेल परिवहन के अभाव के कारण इस क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक विकास में किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई हो रही है, इस बात की रेलों को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) से (ङ). कोल्लम-एरणाकुलम लाइन का निर्माण करते समय इस तटवर्ती लाइन के निर्माण के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया था। लेकिन इस प्रस्ताव को छोड़ दिया गया, क्योंकि इसमें वेम्बानाद झील के आरपार एक बड़ा पुल बनाना पड़ेगा। वर्तमान कठिन अर्थोंपाय स्थिति को देखते हुए एलपी-कोचीन के बीच एक तटवर्ती रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण पर विचार करना सम्भव नहीं है।

बिना टिकट यात्रा

4521. श्री हुकम चन्द बछदाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने के कारण मार्च, 1968 से लेकर

अब तक कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये;

(ख) बिना टिकट यात्रा करने के कारण जमाने के रूप में सरकार ने उपरोक्त अवधि में कितनी राशि प्राप्त की; और

(ग) उस अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये और कितने व्यक्तियों को सजा दी गई?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे पर बिना टिकट यात्रा करने के कारण मार्च, 1968 से जून, 1968 तक की अवधि में 13,665 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किय गये।

(ख) 4,20,825 रुपये।

(ग) 13,665 व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया और 13,291 व्यक्तियों को सजा दी गई।

बिना टिकट यात्रा रोकने पर व्यय

4522. श्री हुकम चन्द बछदाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिना टिकट यात्रा न करने देने की दृष्टि से नियुक्त किये गये टिकट परीक्षकों, पुलिस कमंज़ारियों, दण्डा कारियों तथा टिकट क्लेक्टरों पर सरकार का ति वर्ष कितना खर्च आता है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) : 1967-68 के दौरान 5,91,13,171 रुपये खर्च हुए।

पश्चिम रेलवे में जंजीर खोंचने को घटनाएं

4523. श्री हुकम चन्द बछदाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में जनवरी, 1968 से अब तक जंजीर खोंचने की कितनी घटनाएं हुईं; और

(ख) इन घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार ने जमनि के रूप में कितनी राशि प्राप्त की ?

रेलवे अंको (श्री श्रौ. मु० पुनाचा) :
(क) जनवरी, 1968 से जून, 1968 तक पर्सिचम रेलवे में खतरे की जंजीर खीचे जाने की 2,500 घटनाएं हुईं।

(ख) 150 रुपये।

PROMOTION OF JUNIOR ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS AND WAR SERVICE CANDIDATES

4524. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the junior Assistant Station Masters and War Service candidates have been promoted as Station Masters in preference to the staff recruited prior to the 1st June, 1962 in violation of the Railway Board's letter No. E49/RC-1/8/3 dated the 25th February, 1960 resulting in extra expenditure due to non-finalisation of combined seniority list by the General Manager, Northern Railways, New Delhi for the last eight years;

(b) whether the Audit note issued by the Chief Auditor, Delhi in 1966 in this connection is still outstanding; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government for non-finalisation of the seniority list for the last eight years and the Audit note for the last 1½ years ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The seniority list has already been issued by the Northern Railway, but it is under review to verify whether the policy formulated by the Railway Board has been adhered to. The Audit note will be disposed of by the Northern Railway after the seniority list has been finalised.

HOUSE BUILDING SOCIETY FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

4525. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a House Building Society for the Railway employees working in Delhi/New Delhi is functioning in the Railway Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount of shares received as on the 31st July, 1968;

(d) the names of members, gazetted and non-gazetted of the Society and their date of priority; and

(e) the likely date by which they are expected to receive the land and the location thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (e). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member has in mind the Railway Board Employees' Cooperative Housing Society Ltd. which functions in Delhi. This is an autonomous body and the following information has been from them :

"The Railway Board Employees' Cooperative Housing Society Ltd. was registered in the year 1961 under registration No. 1550. It has 773 members on roll and a share capital of Rs. 38,650. In addition, the Society has 991 persons on the waiting list, who have paid Rs. 49,550 as advance towards share money.

The members of the Society enjoy equal status and, therefore, the Society does not maintain the names of members separately distributed between gazetted and non-gazetted.

The date of enrolment forms the basis of priority.

The Society is in correspondence with the Delhi Administration for securing land. So far, the Society has not secured any land and it is not possible to say when land will be released by Delhi Administration."

PRICE OF COKING COAL

4526. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently agreed to an increase of Rs. 1.75 per ton in the price of coking coal with an undertaking to increase the price by another 0.75 paise after a scheme for coal sampling mutually acceptable to the coal and steel industries is evolved;

(b) if so, the main terms of this agreement;

(c) the reasons for granting the increase in the price of coking coal; and

(d) how far this would affect the cost of production of steel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). A price increase of Rs. 1.75 per tonne has been agreed to in respect of coking coals supplied to steel plants, coal washeries and cokeries. An additional Re. 0.75 per tonne would be admissible on a satisfactory solution of mutually agreed formulae of sampling.

(c) Increase in the cost of production of coal.

(d) Only marginally.

STUDIES ON STEEL DEMANDS IN INDIA

4527. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two demand studies for steel in India have been prepared by the National Council of Applied Economic Research and Messrs. M. N. Dastur and Co.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the studies differ widely from each other in their findings; and

(c) the main findings of both the studies and whether Government have considered both of them and taken any final decision about the future needs of steel in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) It is a fact that a demand study for the entire iron and steel requirements including alloy steels has been prepared by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. However, the study of Messrs. M. N. Dastur & Co. is only with regard to the alloy steel demand.

(b) and (c). Alloy steel demand as projected in both these studies are currently under study but no final decision has yet been taken about the future needs of alloy steel.

STRIKES IN PUBLIC SECTOR STEEL PLANTS

4528. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of strikes which took place in the public sector steel projects during the last three years;

(b) the loss of man-hours and production as a result thereof;

(c) the number of strikes which were held illegal;

(d) whether even in such cases the wages had to be paid; and

(e) if so, the wage bill paid for the strike period?

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

REORGANISATION OF INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

4530. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pursuant to the recommendations of the Mukherji Commission, Government have taken steps to reorganise the Indian Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Re-organisation of the Indian Bureau of Mines (headed by Shri B. C. Mukherji) the functions of the Bureau have been streamlined. To enable the Indian Bureau of Mines to undertake the additional responsibilities of research and of rendering advice to the mining industry, as recommended by the Committee, it has been decided to set up a Consultancy Cell in the organisation. The Scheme is under consideration.

The Committee also recommended re-transfer of the Exploration Wing from the Geological Survey of India to the Indian Bureau of Mines, which has not been accepted by the Government.

दूरबीनों का निर्माण

4531. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जर्मनी के सहयोग से लखनऊ के निकट औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में दूरबीनें तथा माइक्रोस्कोप बनाने की एक योजना थी जिसकी शर्तों को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा भी मंजूर कर लिया गया था, परन्तु कारखाने को अब बन्द कर दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 8 लाख रुपये की लागत से एक भवन बनाया था, जो अब अप्रयुक्त पड़ा हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कारखाने को पुनः चालू न करने के क्या कारण हैं और वहां पर क्या अन्य उत्पादन बनाने का प्रस्ताव है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लहीन अली अहमद) : (क) भारत सरकार ने अगस्त, 1964 में गवर्नरमेट प्रेसी-जन इन्स्ट्रमेंट्स फैक्टरी, लखनऊ, जो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अधीन है, के पूर्वी जर्मनी

की फर्म मैसर्स कार्ल जेइस जेना से, वैज्ञानिक यत्नों, जिनमें सूक्ष्मदर्शी यंत्र भी है, बनाने के लिये सहयोग को मिद्दान्त रूप से स्वीकृति दी थी। 1965 में सहयोग करार में कुछ संशोधन राज्य सरकार को भेजे गये थे। बाद में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस मंत्रालय की मूल्चित किया कि अवमूल्यन से परियोजना की लागत तथा तकनीकी जानकारी खुल्के के बढ़ जाने के कारण वह सहयोग करार तय नहीं कर पाई। सितम्बर, 1967 में राज्य सरकार ने बताया कि विदेशी फर्म ने अपनी पेशकश वापस ले ली थी। प्रदान की गई स्वीकृति को अन्ततोगत्वा मार्च, 1968 में रद्द कर दिया गया था।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभापत्न पर रख दी जायेगी।

STENOGRAPHERS ATTACHED WITH SENIOR SCALE OFFICERS ON THE RAILWAYS

4532. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board issued an order in January, 1965 that Stenographers working with the Senior Scale Officers should be in the Grade of Rs. 210-435 from 1st April, 1965 and that selections, posting etc. should be completed before the 1st April, 1965;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Northern Railway did not finalise the said selections etc. by the stipulated date;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Railway Board in May, 1966 directed that the Payment of arrears should be made to actual holders of posts for the period from the 1st April, 1965 till their replacement by selected persons;

(d) if so, the reason why the Northern Railway has not so far arranged payment of arrears to the actual holders of the posts although requests were made by the staff; and

(e) the time expected to be taken for making the payment of arrears?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes. The grade is Rs. 210-425 and not Rs. 210-435.

(b) Yes.

(c) to (e). Yes. The orders were issued by the Railway Board in March, 1966 and not in May, 1966. As, on the Northern Railway, the stenographers were being pooled for Senior Scale Officers and Assistant Officers, it was not possible to pin-point the actual incumbents of the upgraded posts in all cases. This has resulted in representations and counter-representations from certain stenographers. These are under consideration.

The Railway Administration expects to arrange the payment of arrears in about two months time.

कच्चे माल का निर्यात

4533. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन फर्मों ने विदेशीं को कच्चे माल का निर्यात किया और कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में; और

(ख) उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई गई?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख). निर्यात आंकड़े पूरे देश के आधार पर रखे जाते हैं, फर्म-वार नहीं; फलतः जानकारी प्रस्तुत करना संभव नहीं है। आयात तथा निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक द्वारा दिये गये लाइसेंसों के व्यीरे औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों, आयात लाइसेंसों तथा निर्यात लाइसेंसों के साप्ताहिक ब्लेटिन में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं जिसकी प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय में प्राप्य हैं।

राज्य व्यापार निगम

4534. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछ्ले पांच वर्षों में सरकार ने भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम में कितनी पूँजी लगाई और इस निगम ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई; और

(ख) इस निगम की कितनी शाखाएं हैं और वे कहाँ-कहाँ हैं तथा उनमें कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य व्यापार निगम में 2 करोड़ रुपये की राशि लगाई गई है। पिछ्ले पांच वर्षों में निगम द्वारा कमाई गई विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि निम्नलिखित है:—

वर्ष	कमाई गई विदेशी मुद्रा (करोड़ रुपये में) की राशि जिसमें भुगतान करने वाले देशों की राशि भी शामिल है
1963-64	19.30X
1964-65	10.51
1965-66	13.12
1966-67	30.99
1967-68	लेखे अंतिम रूप से तैयार नहीं हुए हैं।

(इसमें 1-4-63 से 30-9-63 तक खनिज तथा धातु के व्यापार के संबंध में कमाई गई विदेशी मुद्रा शामिल है)।
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(ब) निम्नलिखी की छः शाखाएँ भारत में हैं तथा 12 विदेश में हैं। इन शाखाओं के नाम तथा जहां पर ये स्थित हैं और प्रत्येक शाखा में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या नीचे दी जाती है :—

संख्या स्थान जहाँ शाखा शाखा में कार्य कर कार्यालय स्थित है रहे कर्मचारियों (सभी कां) की संख्या

1	2	3	4	5
4. बुडापेस्ट (हंगरी)	2	3	5	
5. लामोस (नाइजी-रिया)	1	3	4	
6. मोंटरियल (कनाडा)	4	1	5	
7. मास्को (सौवियत संघ)	4	3	7	
8. नेरोबी (केन्या)	4	13	17	
9. प्रेग (चेको-स्लोवाकिया)	2	1	3	
10. रोटरडम (नीदरलैंड)	5	6	11	
11. तेहरान (ईरान)	2	1	3	
12. कोलम्बो (श्रीलंका)	1	2	3	

टिप्पणी :—इन आंकड़ों में आकस्मिक श्रमिक शामिल नहीं हैं।

विदेशों में

1	2	3	4	5
1. बैंगकाक (थाइलैंड)	1	2	3	
2. बेरुत (लेबनान)	1	3	4	
3. बर्लिन (जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य)	3	3	6	

मेरठ रेलवे स्टेशन से सामान की चोरी

4535. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1967 में मेरठ रेलवे स्टेशन से कुछ सामान की चोरी हुई थी, और यदि हां, तो चोरी हुए सामान का मूल्य कितना है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि चोरी के आरोप में चार रेलवे सुरक्षा कर्मचारी अपराधी पाये गये तथा उनके विरुद्ध जांच की गई थी और यदि हां, तो जांच प्रतिवेदन का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा मामले में क्या कार्य-वाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) :
(क) मेरठ नगर में 23 बोरे गेहूं चोरी जाने की रिपोर्ट की गई थी। इस मामले में अनुमानतः लगभग 2,300 रुपये का माल चोरी गया। उठाईगीरी के दो छोटे मामलों की भी रिपोर्ट की गई, जिनमें क्रमशः 96 और 65 रुपये का माल चुराया गया था।

(ख) और (ग). जी हां, मेरठ नगर में जांच के फलस्वरूप पता चला है कि उसमें रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के 4 रक्षकों का हाथ है। उन्हें मुक्तिल कर दिया गया है और उनके चिनाफ विभागीय कारंवाई शुरू की गई है। इन रक्षकों को दण्ड देने के लिये कारण-बताओ नोटिस दिये जा रहे हैं। उठाईगीरी के दो छोटे मामलों में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के किसी कर्मचारी का हाथ नहीं पाया गया।

HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOL FACTORIES

4536. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total production capacity of the five Hindustan Machine Tool Factories, how the capacity is being utilised at present and the value of production in each factory?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : The present production capacity of all the five machine tool factories of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore is, machines, valued at Rs. 2,000 lakhs per annum. The capacity is being utilised in the manufacture of the following items :

General Purpose Centre Lathes, Turret Lathes, Heavy Duty Lathes, Milling Machines, Electrically controlled Milling Machines, Radial Drills, Gear Shapers, Special Purpose Machines, Tool Grinding and Lapping Machines, Surface Grinding Machines, Gear Hobbers, Single Spindle and Multi-spindle Automatics, Minichucker, Ram type Milling

Machines, Broaching Machines, High Precision Centre Lathes, Copying Lathes, Drum Turret Lathes, Fine Boring Machines, Multi-tool Automatic Lathes and Horizontal Boring Machines.

The value of production in the machine tool factories is as follows :

January-June, 1968	
	(Rs. in lakhs)
H.M.T. I & II, Bangalore	202
H.M.T. III, Pinjore	105
H.M.T. IV, Kalamassery	67
H.M.T. V, Hyderabad	33
	407

पानी के नलों का निर्माण

4537. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अमरीकी ने अन्तरिक्ष खोज में काम आने वाले एक 'तेचिते' नामक वस्तु तैयार की थी और जिसे अब बड़ी मात्रा में नल बनाने के काम में नावा जा रहा है क्योंकि यह वस्तु हानिप्रद और मजबूत पाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत में ऐसी वस्तु के उत्पादन के लिये क्या प्रगति की गई है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लर्होन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं। फिर भी, कुछ राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं से भी इस संबंध में परामर्श किया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

चन्दसारा हाल्ट सेशन में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये मकान

4538. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर

रेलवे मेरठ-हापुड शाखा लाइन पर चन्दसारा हाल्ट स्टेशन पर, जिसे मेरठ नगर की बृहद योजना में मेरठ का भाग बना दिया गया है और जो गागोल छावनी के बिल्कुल निकट है, याचियों और रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये कोई आवास/मकान न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : चन्दसारा हाल्ट स्टेशन पर स्लीपर हट बनाया जा चुका है जो टिकट घर और प्रतीक्षा फैड का काम देता है। इस हाल्ट का परिचालन ठेकेदार द्वारा किया जाता है। इसलिये यहां कर्मचारियों के लिये स्थान की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग

4539. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वाचिय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अशोक मेहता समिति की खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के बारे में उन सिफारिशों का व्योग क्या है, जिन्हें सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का आयोग का पुनर्गठन इस प्रकार करने का विचार है जिससे सरकारी अनुदान में पर्याप्त कमी की जा सके; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उत्पादन के तरीके पर उमका सम्बन्ध प्रभाव क्या होगा ?

वाचिय मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के बारे में अशोक मेहता समिति की सिफारिशों पर राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करके केन्द्रीय सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

गाजियाबाद शटल को मेरठ नगर तक बढ़ाना

4540. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली, मोदीनगर और मेरठ

से यात्रा करने वाले विद्यार्थियों, व्यापारियों और कर्मचारियों की ओर से 2 डी० जी० एस० (गाजियाबाद शटल) को मेरठ नगर तक बढ़ाने के लिये उत्तर रेलवे के डिप्टी चीफ आपरेटिंग सुपरिंटेंडेंट (कोर्चिंग) को एक आपन मेजा गया है, यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि डिवीजनल सुपरिंटेंडेंट ने उक्त गाड़ी को मेरठ तक बढ़ाने की सिफारिश की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त शटल को किस तारीख से मेरठ तक बढ़ाये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख). 1 डी० जी०/2 डी० जी० को मेरठ नगर तक बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव की अच्छी तरह जांच की गई थी, परन्तु उसे व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया, क्योंकि ये गाड़ियां 45/46 दिल्ली-अमृतसर जनता एक्स-प्रेस गाड़ियों के रैकों से बनती हैं। उनको मेरठ नगर तक बढ़ा देने से उन रैकों की सफाई आदि के लिये समुचित समय नहीं बचेगा।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS ARISING OUT OF ACCIDENT AT YALVIGI RAILWAY STATION

4541. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1240 on the 16th April, 1968 regarding accident at Yalvigi Railway station on the 19th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Claims Commissioner has since been appointed;

(b) if so, whether he has determined the claims arising out of the above accident; and

(c) if so, the amount of compensation paid in each case?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes. The Claims Commissioner assumed charge on 1-7-1968.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

CARDAMOM CULTIVATION

4542. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1378 on the 23rd April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the remaining two schemes submitted by the Cardamom Board have since been approved; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

अलाभकारक रेलवे लाइनों को बन्द करना

4543. श्री कंवर साल गुप्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन अलाभकारक रेलवे लाइनों का व्यौरा क्या है जिन पर इस वर्ष ट्रेन सेवा समाप्त करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) उनमें से उन क्षेत्रों का विवरण क्या है जहाँ के लोगों ने रेल सेवा को समाप्त करने के विरुद्ध विरोध प्रकट किया है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ गैर-सरकारी एजेंसियों ने इन लाइनों पर रेल सेवा बंदाने का प्रस्ताव किया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) अलाभकर रेलवे लाइनों में से किसी पर इस वर्ष गाड़ी सेवा समाप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ). उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

रेलवे नियमों में संशोधन

4544. श्री कंवरसाल गुप्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार रेलवे नियमों अथवा तत्सम्बन्धी कानून में संशोधन करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा पेश किये जाने वाले उस विधान का व्यौरा क्या है जो रेलवे की सीमा में दंगों, कानून भंग करने वाले कावों को रोकने के बारे में है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ग), विधि और गृह मंत्रालयों के परामर्श से इस सम्बन्ध में सक्रिय विचार किया जा रहा है।

पाकिस्तान में भारतीयों के कारखानों को जब्त करना

4545. श्री कंवर साल गुप्त : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965 में पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा पाकिस्तान में स्थित भारतीयों के कितने कारखानों को जब्त किया गया था और उनका कुल पूँजी परिव्यय क्या है;

(ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा पाकिस्तानियों के कितने कारखानों को जब्त किया गया था और उनका कुल पूँजी परिव्यय कितना है; और

(ग) इस बारे में दोनों सरकारों के बीच हुई बातचीत का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरांसी) : (क) 1965 में

पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा पाकिस्तान स्थित 47 भारतीय कारखानों को जब्त किया गया था । उनका अनुमानित मूल्य 46,68,99,109 रु है ।

(ब) 1965 में भारत स्थित 5 पाकिस्तानी कारखानों को भारत के शबू-सम्पत्ति अभिरक्षक में निहित किया गया था । उनका अनुमानित मूल्य 8,06,213 रु है ।

(ग) भारत सरकार जब्त की गई सम्पत्तियों को ताशकन्द घोषणा के अनुच्छेद 8 के अनुसार वापिस लौटाने के प्रश्न पर बातचीत करने के लिये पाकिस्तान सरकार से वाप्रह करती रही है । लेकिन पाकिस्तान सरकार की ओर से अभी तक कोई उत्तर नहीं आया है ।

JUTE MILLS IN WEST BENGAL

4546. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHYURY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3758 on the 12th March, 1968 and State :

- (a) whether the information regarding the Jute Mills in West Bengal has since been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) There are at present 84 jute mills in West Bengal. Out of them 73 jute mills are working at present. The number of workers including clerical, watch-ward staff etc. working in these mills, as at the end of December, 1967, is 2,39,562. The following is the break-up :

Number of permanent workers :	1,33,251
Number of Badli (temporary) workers :	90,468
Number of clerical, watch-ward staff etc.	15,843

(c) Does not arise.

PRIVATE FOREIGN INDUSTRIES

4547. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are rules and regulations in regard to the issuing of industrial licences for starting new undertakings by private foreign investors;

(b) if so, what are those rules and regulations; and

(c) in how many cases these rules and regulations have been violated during the last ten years ?

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

(a) and (b). The same rules and regulations as are applicable to Indian investors are applicable to foreign investors for starting new undertakings. These are embodied in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act & Rules framed and executive instructions issued thereunder. If an intending foreign investor comes up with a well conceived scheme, he may first be considered for the grant of a letter of intent. The letter of intent will be converted into an industrial licence only after such conditions as may be specified in the letter of intent, including the formulation of an Indian Company for taking over the project, have been fulfilled. The letter of intent will be valid for a specific period and unless the requisite formalities are completed within that period, it will automatically lapse.

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

BORROWING BY A FOREIGN CONTROLLED ALUMINIUM COMPANY

4548. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : SHRI BHAGAWAN DAS :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a foreign controlled aluminium Co. has bor-

rowed 2 million dollars from Export/Import Bank, Washington;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said bank which is a U.S. Government agency has imposed terms upon the said company; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The Indian Aluminium Company Ltd., Calcutta, majority shares in which are held by foreigners, concluded an agreement with the Export-Import Bank of USA in September 1967, for a foreign exchange loan of \$2 million for meeting a part of the foreign exchange requirements in connection with the Company's new aluminium smelter and aluminium rolling mill being set up at Belgaum (Mysore) and Kalwa (Maharashtra) respectively. The broad terms of the agreement are that it provides for repayment of principal and payment of interest in 20 successive semi-annual instalments, the first commencing from 30th June 1970. The loan is repayable over a period of 13 years including a grace period of 3 years and carries interest at the rate of 6% per annum plus a commitment fee of 1% on undrawn balances.

DRINKING HABITS OF RAILWAY ENGINE DRIVERS

4549. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Railway Engine Drivers who were responsible for accidents towards the end of May, 1968 were found to be under the influence of drink:

(b) if so, the action taken against them; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the drinking habits of the Railway Engine Drivers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) In the accident that took place on 28-5-1968 at Renigunta the driver was found smelling of country liquor.

(b) and (c). To check the habit of drinking among the railway staff the following steps have been taken:—

- (1) The Railway Administrations have been asked to seek the assistance of the State Governments in removing the liquor shops, which are situated in the vicinity of stations, yards, sheds etc. to distant places.
- (2) Instructions have also been issued that a list of running staff who are addicted to drinking should be compiled and a confidential watch kept on their day to day work and also their activities in running rooms.
- (3) A rule has also been incorporated that no railway servant (whether he is directly connected with working of trains or not), while on duty, should be in a state of intoxication or in a state which may impair his capacity to perform his duties. Further no railway servant directly connected with the working of trains shall take any alcoholic drink within 8 hours of the commencement of his duty and take any such drink while on duty.

SHORTAGE AND ACCUMULATION OF SPARES IN DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

4550. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some units of the Durgapur Steel Plant are lying idle or not working to the rated capacity for years together for want of spares and, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a considerable quantity of accumulated spares which has little scope for being used even at a distant date and, if so, the reasons for placing orders if there was no utility for them; and

(c) whether the need for an inquiry in the matter has been considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) None of the units of Durgapur Steel Plant are lying idle for want of spares. However, there are some units which are not working to full capacity due among other reasons to shortage of spares. The shortage of spares is partly due to failure of indigenous supplies.

(b) and (c). Some of these spares are in the nature of insurance spares which have to be there even if they are not actually needed for a long time. However, the Pande Committee had also pointed out that there was scope for reducing the inventories of spares. Hindustan Steel Ltd. have since appointed a High Level Committee to go into the problem of spares with a view to streamlining inventories.

DURGAPUR COAL WASHERY

4551. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Durgapur Coal Washery has run into conveyor trouble;

(b) whether any action has been taken to instal a conveyor belt to take the Sinks to the thermal power station for burning; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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(b) A conveyor belt exists to convey middlings to Durgapur Thermal Power Station.

(c) Does not arise.

SMALL CAR PROJECT

4552. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Andhra Government have requested the Centre to locate the proposed small car project in the public sector in that State;

(b) whether the request of the Andhra Government has been considered; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Andhra Pradesh Government have been informed that their request will be considered, along with similar requests from other State Governments, after a decision is taken to proceed with the small car project.

IMPORT OF DEFECTIVE RAILS

4553. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Rails which were imported after being duly inspected by the Director General, India Supply Mission, London were found defective some time back thus putting the Railways to a loss;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken against the erring officials; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) All imported rails are covered by a guarantee for a period of 5 years and the suppliers reimburse the cost of

such rails when failure takes place within the guarantee period. There has, however, been a case of 4 rails (weighing about 2 tonnes) out of the one lakh tonnes of rails imported during 1960-61 which were found defective after the expiry of the guarantee period. The cost of the 4 rails could not be recovered from the suppliers.

(b) Each and every rail is not tested and occasionally such defects are noticed. No individual responsibility can be fixed in such cases.

(c) The actual number of defects noticed is very insignificant fraction (in this case 1 in 50,000) and it is not proposed to make the specification or the tests more vigorous for this reason, as such a course of action will be very expensive.

BOARDS INDICATING NAMES OF STATIONS ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY

4554. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Devanagri lettering has been completely dispensed with from the Boards indicating names of stations in the Southern Railway;

(b) whether any instructions were issued to this effect by the Railway Board; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) Does not arise.

टी कारखाना लेव में भूमि का धंसना

4556. श्री मन्त्युंजय प्रसाद: क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुल्टी कारखाने के अन्तर्गत आने वाली भूमि और उससे लगे हुए लेव के प्रांत जाने के परिणामस्वरूप, कुल्टी कारखाने,

अन्य कारखानों, सड़कों, रेलवे लाइन, मकानों आदि को अब तक हुई क्षति का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या भूमि का धंसना बंद हो गवा है;

(ग) भूमि का धंसना रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(घ) क्या इस विषय में जांच कराने के लिये कोई निर्णय किया गया है कि क्या कुल्टी कारखाना लगाने से पूर्व इस जल्दे को ध्यान में रखा गया था और क्या भूमि को स्थायी रूप से मजबूत करने और धंसने से बचाने के लिये सभी सम्भव और आवश्यक कानूनी उपाय किये गये थे ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरहोन अली अहमद): (क) भूमि के धंसने की घटना 9 और 10 मार्च, 1968 को हुई थी। इसका प्रभाव लगभग 162 मीटर \times 150 मीटर भूमि पर पड़ा था। जहाँ तक फाउण्ड्री को हानि पहुंचने का संबंध है, वह बताया गया है कि इस्पात फाउण्ड्री की इमारत के खम्मे के आधार कुछ बैठ गये जिससे खम्मे कुछ-कुछ टेढ़े पड़ गये और क्रेन गढ़रों का स्तर बिगड़ गया था। इस्पात फाउण्ड्री के संयंत्र व मशीनों को, जिसमें बिजली की भट्ठी भी सम्मिलित है, कोई क्षति नहीं पहुंची और इस्पात फाउण्ड्री से लगी हुई बड़ी मशीन आप पर जरा भी जांच नहीं आई। अन्य कारखानों, सड़कों, रेलवे लाइन, मकानों आदि को होने वाली क्षति की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) बताया गया है कि प्रबन्धकों ने संयंत्र को बचाने के लिये जमीन को पकड़ा करने का काम प्रारम्भ किया है जिसमें सीमेंट भरना और इमारतों को एक सीधे में नाना सम्मिलित है।

(घ) खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशक ने जांच-पड़ताल की थी। उन्होंने बताया है कि भूमि

धन्सने का कारण यह या कि वरातल से लगभग 75 मीटर की गहराई में 1900 के आरम्भ में जो छोटे-छोटे स्टूक बनाये गये थे, वे टूट गये। ये स्टूक तब बनाये गये थे जब खम्भों की नाप निर्धारित करने वाला या खम्भों के बनाने का तरीका बताने वाला कोई खनन कानून नहीं था। कारबाना स्थापित करने से पहले निजी व्यक्तियों को कोई अनुमति नहीं देनी पड़ती। अतः ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस्पात फाउण्ड्री स्थापित करने से पूर्व न कोई अनुमति मांगी ही गई और न दी गई थी।

IDLE INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY

4557. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest statistics of idle industrial capacity;
- (b) what investigations Government have made in regard to causes of this idle capacity;
- (c) whether Government propose to offer cash incentives on percentage increases in production from idle capacity; and
- (d) whether Government propose to exempt the closed factories from the operation of the Industrial Disputes Act in respect of such idle labour as is willing to opt out of the application of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Information regarding the installed capacity and production is being published regularly in the "Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India".

(b) in order to get a realistic and objective picture of the difficulties which have contributed to the recessionary trends in the economy and development of idle capacity in some sectors of the industry, a Special Reporting System was introduced early

in 1967. Under this system about 300 Top Executives of selected units in the major industrial sectors were requested to indicate the various bottlenecks which were inhibiting industrial growth and to suggest remedial measures. A Steering Committee consisting of the Secretaries of the Department of Industrial Development, Ministries of Commerce, Planning Commission, Petroleum & Chemicals, Iron and Steel, Department of Economic Affairs, Labour & Employment, the Director General of Technical Development and the Economic Adviser to the Ministry of Industrial Development & Company Affairs was set up to examine the special reports with a view to identifying the difficulties which are common to most of the industries and which called for organisation of remedial measures.

(c) and (d). No such proposals are under consideration in this Ministry.

NEWSPRINT FACTORY IN PUBLIC SECTOR

4558. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a newsprint factory is being set up in the Public sector;
- (b) whether it will have any features which will reduce the cost of production and improve the quality as compared to the existing factory in the Public Sector;
- (c) the difference in price between the production of the existing factory (NEPA) and of comparable newsprint landed in India; and
- (d) the reasons for the higher cost of newsprint produced in India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The proposal to set up a newsprint factory in the public sector is still at the exploratory stage.

(b) The proposed plant is expected to be based on Eucalyptus as raw material, instead of 'salai' wood which

is the basic raw material for the existing newsprint plant in the country. By this change, the quality might be better but the cost of production is not likely to be less.

(c) The landed cost of the imported newsprint is about Rs. 60 to 100 per tonne higher than the F.O.R. price of Nepsa Newsprint.

(d) Does not arise.

PRODUCTION OF SCOOTERS

4559. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of scooters and the number of applications now registered for them;

(b) how the price of scooters manufactured in India compares with the price in the countries of their origin; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce the high price and meet the pending demand?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The production of scooters in the country since 1965 has been as under:

Year	Production in Nos.
1965	20,296
1966	20,971
1967	30,296
1968 (Up to July, 68)	21,075

The number of applicants who have registered their orders for scooters with the various dealers in the country as on 30-6-1968 is as follows:—

Lambretta	74,973 Nos.
Vespa	1,35,572 Nos.
Fantabulus	41 Nos.

(b) The prices of the three makes of scooters manufactured in India in the country of their origin as in 1966

and their current ex-factory prices in India are given below:—

Make of Scooter	Price in the country or origin (shown in brackets)	Present price in India exclusive of excise duty and surcharge on built up vehicles	Rs.
Lambretta	2,085 (Italy)	2,339	Rs.
Vespa . .	1,813 (Italy)	2,402	
Fantabulus .	2,691 (U.K.)	3,200	

(c) To meet the growing demand and to make available scooters to the consumers at relatively reasonable prices, Government have decided to license one more unit of a suitable economic capacity.

REDUCTION IN IMPORT PRICES

4560. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for getting reduction in the import prices from all countries consequent upon the devaluation of the Pound Sterling where prices were fixed in terms of it; and

(b) the amount of saving accrued thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). In countries where the export prices were fixed in Sterling, there would be an automatic reduction in import prices consequent upon the devaluation of Sterling, and as such the question of asking for a reduction does not arise.

COMMITTEE FOR RURAL INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRIES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

4561. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the work done by the Committee for Rural Industries set up by the Planning Commission in 1962 under the project scheme; and

(b) the extent to which it has helped the village economy?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-179/68].

दिल्ली-बम्बई लाइन पर सवारी
गाड़ियां

4563. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली-बम्बई रेलवे लाइन पर सवारी गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें मध्य प्रदेश वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग बंडल, ग्वालियर से कोई ज्ञापन मिला है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) रास्ते के कुछ खण्डों पर अपेक्षित लाइन-समता का अभाव, चल-स्टाक की कमी और इस समय बम्बई बी० टी०/नयी दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर टर्मिनल सुविधाएं उपलब्ध न होने के कारण मध्य रेलवे के रास्ते बम्बई और नई दिल्ली के बीच एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया है।

4564. SHRI A. DIPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries in the private sector for which licences were sanctioned during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the conditions on which such licences were issued to the industries in the private sector;

(c) whether any of the industrial concerns has flouted the conditions after the issue of a licence during the above period and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter;

(e) the number of industrial concerns which applied for licences but were refused the grant of licences; and

(f) the reasons for which these were refused?

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

(a) The number of licences issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for industries in the Private Sector during 1965 to 1968 (30-6-1968) is as under :—

Year	No. of licences issued
1965	515
1966	388
1967	280
1968 (upto 30.6.68)	91

(b) The conditions generally attached to the Licences are :—

(i) The date by which the 'effective steps' for the implementation of the project should be taken;

(ii) The date by which the project should be established;

(iii) Item(s) of manufacture and capacity of the items;

(iv) Location of the Unit;

(c) and (d). Some cases of establishment of capacity in excess of licensed capacity have come to Government's notice. Action to be taken in such cases is under Government's consideration.

(e) The number of applicants who applied for licences but were refused the grant of licences is given below:—

Year	No. of applicants refused the grant of licences
1965	1020
1966	571
1967	383
1968 (upto 30-6-1968)	55

(f) All applications for licences are considered on merits. Generally, grant of licences may be refused on one or more of the following grounds:—

- (i) Sufficient capacity has already been licensed/installed and there is no need for setting up additional capacity,
- (ii) Large foreign exchange expenditure involved,
- (iii) The project is not technically sound,
- (iv) The project is not in accordance with the priorities and targets laid down in the five year plans.

INDUSTRIAL PROJECT IN KERALA WITH JAPANESE ASSISTANCE

4565. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japanese collaboration had been offered for certain major industrial projects in Kerala;

(b) if so, for which projects and what were the terms of the offer; and

(c) the difficulties in finalising the collaboration agreements and the progress which has been made in this regard?

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

MANUFACTURE OF DRILLING RIGS

4566. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:

SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULKA:

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

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi have started the manufacture of drilling rigs for wells;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the annual production capacity and the cost of production thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The designed capacity of Heavy Machine Building Plant of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, for the manufacture of oil as well as well drilling rigs is 5,500 tonnes per annum. The production of well drilling rigs has been taken up consistent with orders. The types of rigs taken up for manufacture are as under:

(i) Medium duty Percussion rig
UP-200

(ii) Light Duty rotary rig
URB-3AM

(iii) Medium duty rotary rig
HMB-DR-15

MANUFACTURE OF WATCH COMPONENTS

4567. SHRI DHULESHWAR

MEENA:

SHRI RAMACHANDRA
ULAKA:

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

(a) the number of units engaged at present in the country in the manufacture of watch components and watch assembling separately;

(b) the total number of watches imported during 1967-68; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange spent in this regard during the above period?

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

(a) There are at present two large scale units, one in the public and the other in the private sector, engaged in the assembly of watches. They also manufacture watch components for their own use.

(b) and (c). The import figures in respect of watches for the period April 1967—March 1968 are as follows:—

Description	Quantity (in Nos.)	Value in Rs. 1000
Pocket watches	8	1
Wrist Watches	373	24
Stop watches	2,127	88
Other watches	134	11
TOTAL	2,642	124

MINERALS AND METALS TRADING CORPORATION

4568. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the losses suffered by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during the years 1967-68;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to make up these losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESH): (a) The accounts of the Corporation for 1967-68 have not yet been finalised; however there will be, overall, no losses for this year.

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

INDUSTRIAL LICENCES SANCTIONED FOR RAJASTHAN

4569. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences received from Rajasthan and Orissa separately during 1967-68; and

(b) the number out of them sanctioned and the number registered during the same period?

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

(a) and (b). A statement showing the number of applications for licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, received from Rajasthan and Orissa and approved during 1967 and 1968 (up to 30th June, 1968) is attached.

Statement

State	No. of applications received during 1967 and 1968 (up to 30-6-1968)	No. of applications approved out of 1967 and 1968 (up to 30-6-1968)	Col. 2
			(1)
Rajasthan	33	6	(2)
Orissa	17	2	(3)

As regards registration of units, the position is that separate applications for registration of industrial units having fixed assets between Rs. 7.5 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs are required to be made to different authorities like the D.G.T.D., the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, the Jute Commissioner, Calcutta and the Iron & Steel Controller, Calcutta, and industrial units are not registered on the basis of applications made for grant of industrial licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

MANUFACTURE OF POWER TILLERS

4570. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the progress made so far in re-

gard to the manufacture of Power Tillers in Rajasthan and Orissa States, separately?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Government have not so far received any scheme for setting up of a factory for the manufacture of Power tillers in the State of Rajasthan.

M/s. F. W. Heilgers & Co. Private Ltd., Calcutta propose to establish a factory for the manufacture of Power tillers at Chowdhwar in Orissa State. Facilities such as, land, building, water supply and power etc. are already available at the proposed site. Government have approved the terms of their collaboration agreement with M/s. Kubota Iron and Machinery Works Ltd., Osaka (Japan) for the manufacture of 'Kubota' Power tillers for a capacity of 12,000 Nos. per annum. The firm is now working out their requirements of capital goods in consultation with their collaborators. They will submit their application for the import of capital goods after the list of equipment is finalised and scrutinised from the indigenous angle.

पश्चात्यारिया स्टेशन के निकट सीमेंट कारखाना

4571. श्री राम सिंह डायरेक्टर : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दमोह ज़िले में पश्चात्यारिया स्टेशन के निकट [एक सीमेंट कारखाने की स्वीकृति दी गई थी, परन्तु कुछ व्यापारियों द्वारा हस्तक्षेप किये जाने के कारण वहाँ अभी तक कारखाना स्थापित नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या लाइसेंस किसी और पक्ष को दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका नाम क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में काम कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). पश्चात्यारिया में 200,000 मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट की वार्षिक क्षमता वाले एक कारखाने की स्थापना के लिये छः महीनों के लिये मान्य (बाद में इसकी अवधि बढ़ा दी गई) एक आशय-पत्र 7 नवम्बर, 1964 को बिड़ला जूट मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कं० को जारी किया गया था। इस बीच 13 मई, 1966 से सीमेंट उत्थापन को उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी उपबन्धों से मुक्त कर दिया गया और बब सीमेंट कारखानों की स्थापना करने के लिये लाइसेंस प्राप्त करना अथवा पुराने आशय-पत्रों की अवधि बढ़ाना आवश्यक नहीं है। बिड़ला जूट मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि० से ऐसा कोई भी समाचार नहीं मिला है कि इस संबंध में और भी प्रगति हुई है। सरकार को भी इस क्षेत्र में और किसी योजना के आरम्भ किये जाने के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

सामर नगर और सामर रेलवे स्टेशन के बीच फाटक पर पुल

4572. श्री राम सिंह डायरेक्टर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले 15 वर्षों से निरन्तर माँग करते रहने के बावजूद सामर नगर (मध्य प्रदेश) और स्टेशन के बीच फाटक की व्यवस्था करने की समस्या पर कोई व्यापार नहीं दिया गया है; और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकार इस फाटक पर निचली पुल अथवा ऊपरी पुल के हेतु अपना अंशदान करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस रेलवे पुल के न होने से नगर का यातायात जमजग

बाघे घंटे तक रुका रहता है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य सरकार को यह कार्य शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये कहने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) सागर में एक समपार पहले से मौजूद है। इस समपार की जगह ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने के लिये राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए थे लेकिन उक्त प्रस्ताव के अनुसार कोई भी प्रगति इसलिये नहीं की जा सकी, अतः राज्य सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने पक्के निश्चय का कोई संकेत नहीं दिया।

(ख) जी है।

(ग) यह एक व्यस्त समपार है। इस समपार को ऊपरी सड़क पुल में बदलने का निश्चय राज्य सरकार को ही करना है।

बीना, सागर और कटनी स्टेशनों पर शायिकाओं का आरक्षण

4573. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीना, सागर और कटनी जैसे महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे स्टेशनों पर भी प्रथम और तृतीय श्रेणियों के डिब्बों में शायिकाओं के आरक्षण के लिये कोई कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या महत्वपूर्ण रेल गाड़ियों में कोटा आरक्षित करने के लिये प्रबन्ध किये जायेंगे; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सागर में जहाँ विश्वविद्यालय एक सैनिक केन्द्र और डिले के मुख्यालय है, प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों में स्थान के आरक्षण का कोटा न होने के कारण प्रथम श्रेणी के बहुत से यात्रियों को निराकाश होना पड़ता है और यदि हाँ, तो आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) यह सच है कि बीना, सागर और कटनी के लिये पहले दर्जे तथा तीसरे दर्जे की शायिकाओं के आरक्षण के लिये कोई निश्चित कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन मध्यवर्ती स्टेशनों के लिये अलग से जो कोटा निर्धारित होता है उसी में से इन स्टेशनों के लिये आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की जाती है। अलग-अलग स्टेशनों के लिये विशेष कोटा के बीच वहीं निर्धारित किया जाता है जहाँ आरक्षण के लिये नियमित और भारी मांग होती है और इस कसोटी के आधार पर उपर्युक्त स्टेशन विशेष कोटा निर्धारित किये जाने के पावर नहीं हैं।

(ख) सागर से पहले दर्जे के यात्रियों की आरक्षण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को समुचित सीमा तक पूरा किया जा रहा है यद्यपि कुछ मामलों में, यहाँ तक कि जहाँ से गाड़ी रखाना होती है उन स्टेशनों पर भी आरक्षण के लिये की गई कुछ प्रार्थनाओं को स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं होता। पहले दर्जे की शायिकाओं की मांग और सप्लाई के बर्तमान अनुपात को देखते हुए सागर स्टेशन पर आरक्षण के लिये अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं देना सम्भव नहीं है।

लघु उद्योगों का विकास

4574. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बड़े उद्योगों में खर्च की जाने वाली राशि की कितनी प्रतिशत राशि लघु उद्योगों पर खर्च की जायेगी; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि लघु उद्योगों की संख्या मध्य प्रदेश में अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा कम है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस राज्य में गरीबी की दशा तथा बेरोजगारी को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार लघु उद्योगों

के लिये अधिक राशि के नियत करने का है ?

ज्ञानोपिक विचास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (भी राष्ट्रसभीन असी अहमद) : (क) यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य किस वर्ष की जानकारी चाहते हैं। यदि वह चौथी योजना की जबाबी की जानकारी चाहते हैं तो वह अभी तैयार नहीं हुई है। फिर भी, वर्ष 1968-69 के दौरान ग्रामीण तथा लघु उद्योगों पर व्यय किये जाने के लिये 41.41 करोड़ रु. की राशि की सहमति दे दी गई है। 1968-69 में सरकारी क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य की योजनाओं पर सम्पूर्ण रूप से 539 करोड़ रु. खर्च करने का विचार है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

BAGALKOT CEMENT FACTORY

4575. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Mysore has taken a decision to sell Bagalkot Cement Factory, Mysore to private sector; and

(b) if so, the reactions therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

PLYWOOD FACTORY IN ANDAMAN ISLAND

4576. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a plywood factory in the Little Andaman Island;

(b) if so, the capacity of the proposed factory and the expected outlay on it; and

(c) whether this factory is to be located in the public sector?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

PLYWOOD INDUSTRY IN THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

4577. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation was submitted to the Minister of State by the Plywood Industry in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during his visit to the territory in January, 1968;

(b) if so, the problems raised in the representations; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken with regard to relief to the local plywood industries ?

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

(a) The Plywood Manufacturers Association of Andaman submitted a memorandum dated 5-2-1968 to the Prime Minister about the plywood industry in Andaman.

(b) The memorandum is mainly concerned with the reduction of royalty rate on logs for the revival of wood industries.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

4578. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme for the integrated development of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details of the industries included in the scheme and the total outlay on the project; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken with regard to the location of these industries in the public sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An outlay of Rs. 11 crores has been approved for Andaman & Nicobar Islands for the Territory's Fourth Five Year Plan by Heads of development as detailed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1792/68]. The Andaman & Nicobar Administration has been asked to submit its proposals for the new Fourth Five Year Plan. These will be discussed in the Central Working Groups and with the Andaman & Nicobar Administration and a final view in regard to the size and contents of the Territory's new Fourth Five Year Plan would be taken thereafter.

(c) Since the Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised it is not possible to indicate at this stage which new industrial public sector projects would be set up in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands during the Fourth Plan period.

मध्य रेलवे द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली योजनाएं

4579. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे जोन के समक्ष कितनी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित के लिये पढ़ी हुई हैं और ये योजनाएं सरकार द्वारा किस-किस वर्ष में स्वीकृत की गई थीं;

(ख) क्या प्राथमिक और व्यौरेवार सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर लिया गया है। क्या योजनाओं और अनुमानों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पर होने वाले व्यय का अनुमान क्या है;

(घ) क्या प्रशासनिक और तकनीकी मंजूरी दे दी गई है और यदि हां, तो यह मंजूरी किस-किस वर्ष में दी गई; और

(ङ) कार्य के कब आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० श० पुनाचा) :

(क) कुल 24 निर्माण कार्यों पर काम होना चाकी है। इनमें से एक काम की मंजूरी 1963-64 में, एक की 1964-65 में, 2 की 1965-66 में, 9 की 1966-67 में और 11 कामों की मंजूरी 1967-68 में दी गई थी।

(ख) 19 निर्माण कार्यों के मम्बन्ध में प्रारंभिक और व्यौरेवार सर्वेक्षण पूरे हो गये हैं। 18 निर्माण कार्यों के नवगे अन्तिम रूप से तैयार किये जा चुके हैं।

(ग) 24 निर्माण कार्यों की अनुमानित लागत 332.80 लाख रुपये है।

(घ) जैसा कि भाग (क) में कहा जाया है, सभी 24 निर्माण कार्यों को प्रशासन द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका है।

(ङ)

वर्ष, जिसमें निर्माण निर्माण कार्य कब निर्माण कार्यों कार्यों की से प्रारम्भ होने की मंजूरी दी संख्या की सम्भावना है गई

1963-64	1	चालू वर्ष में प्रारंभ होने की संभावना है।
1964-65	1	
1965-66	2	
1966-67	1	
1966-67	3	ऊपरी सङ्केत पुलों का काम राज्य सरकारों का अनुमोदन प्राप्त होने के बाद प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा।
1967-68	8	1968-69 में प्रारम्भ होने की संभावना है।

वाकी कार्यों की समीक्षा की जा रही है और उन्हें शुरू करने के सम्बन्ध में यथा-सम्बद्ध शीघ्र निर्णय किया जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलों को आर्थिक सहायता

4580. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बंद पड़ी कपड़ा मिलों को पुनः चालू करने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देने के हेतु सरकार से कोई अनुरोध किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह अनुरोध कब किया गया था और इसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

सहायता रुई मिलों को वित्तीय सहायता

4581. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सहायी रुई मिलों को ऋण के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता देने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त प्रस्ताव को कब अंतिम रूप देने की संभावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अभी तैयार हो रही है तथा इसको अंतिम रूप देते समय सहायी रुई मिलों को ऋण देने की व्यवस्था निश्चित की जायेगी। अतः इस समय कोई निश्चित जानकारी देना संभव नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक बस्तियां

4582. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1960 में औद्योगिक बस्तियों के लिये जो मंजूरी मिली थी, उनका निर्माण मध्य प्रदेश में अब तक नहीं हुआ है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के लिये कितनी औद्योगिक बस्तियों और यूनिटों की मंजूरी दी गई और अब तक उनमें से कितनों का निर्माण हुआ है; और

(ग) इस राज्य में गैर-सरकारी उपकरणों को प्रोत्साहन न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से

(ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य रेलवे पर खुले माल-डिव्हों में भेजा गया गहूं

4583. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे पर वर्षा ऋतु में गेहूं खुले माल-डिव्हों में ले जाया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्षा के कारण कितना गेहूं नष्ट हो गया और कितना गेहूं चोरी हो गया है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि खुले माल-डिव्हों में गेहूं से भरी बोरियां मार्ग में चोरी हो जाती हैं; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि गत तीन महीनों में बुरहानपुर स्टेशन (मध्य प्रदेश) के निकट खुले माल-डिव्हे से गेहूं की आठ बोरियां चोरी हो गई थीं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा) :
(क) जी हाँ, कुछ हद तक; बंद माल डिव्वों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये ।

(ख) कितना गेहूं चोरी गया अथवा नष्ट हुआ, इसकी मात्रा के संबंध में आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। लेकिन 1-5-68 से 14-7-68 के बीच मध्य रेलवे पर लगभग 640 मीट्रिक टन गेहूं भीग जाने से क्षतिप्रस्त हालत में प्राप्त हुआ ।

(ग) जी हाँ, बरसात के मौसम में खुले माल-डिव्वों में लदे गेहूं के परेषणों से उठाई-गीरी की कुछ वारदातें हुई हैं ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

मनीला तथा सीसल रस्ते का आयात

4584. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 30 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारां-कित प्रश्न संख्या 8985 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मनीला सीसल और किस्म के रस्तों के आयात के विश्व भारतीय रस्ता निर्माता संघ, कलकत्ता से प्राप्त अध्यावेदन पर क्या सरकार ने कार्यवाही की है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : मामला अब भी बन्ध सम्बद्ध प्राधिकारियों के परामर्श से विचाराधीन है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में अखबारी कागज का कारखाना

4585. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या बौद्धोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में अखबारी कागज का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी प्रस्तावित वाधिक क्षमता कितनी है; और

(ग) यह कारखाना कहां स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

बौद्धोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली जहमद) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

IMPORT OF MACHINERY BY IRRIGATION AND POWER MINISTRY

4587. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Irrigation and Power Ministry was permitted to import huge machinery from abroad although it was available in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the Prime Minister raised any objections for these imports ?

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

IMPORT OF RAW MATERIALS

4588. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity of woollen yarn, nylon yarn, shoddy yarn, raw wool, cotton, cotton yarn and worsted yarn and stainless steel allowed to be imported by the State Trading Corporation and private parties separately during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, up to 30th June, 1968 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : Statements showing total imports of woollen yarn, Cotton yarn and thread, Stainless Steel sheets etc., during the years

1967-68 and 1968-69 (April, 1968) and imports made by the State Trading Corporation are laid on the Table of the Home. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1793/68].

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले औद्योगिक उपक्रम

4589. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 23 जुलाई, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 348 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले छोटे औद्योगिक उपक्रमों का चिलेवार व्यूपरा क्या है;

(ख) ऐसे प्रत्येक छोटे औद्योगिक उपक्रम पर कितनी राशि लगाई जा रही है; और

(ग) चिलेवार छोटे और भारी औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को स्थापित करने के लिये कब तक निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

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

उद्योगों का विकास

4590. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री उद्योगों के विकास से सम्बन्धित 23 जुलाई, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 347 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में अपेक्षित सूचना भेज दी है तथा किन-किन राज्यों से सूचना अभी आनी बाकी है; और

(ख) राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित विभागों को अपेक्षित सूचना भेजने

के लिये किस तारीख को लिखा गया था तथा उन्होंने मार्गी गई सूचना कब तक भेजने का वचन दिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरहीन अली अहमद) : (क) उपलब्ध जानकारी के आधार पर उत्तर आसाम, गुजरात, हरियाणा, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल, अंडमान तथा निकोबार, दादरा नगर हवेली, गोआ, दमन तथा दियू, लंका द्वीप तथा मिनिकाय, नागालैण्ड, पांडिचेरी, मणिपुर तथा विपुरा से प्राप्त हुए हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, भैसूर तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश से अन्तिम उत्तर की अभी प्रतीक्षा है।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या एस०टी०-1794/68।]

सरकारी उद्योगों तथा देय राशि की अदायगी न करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के मिल मालिकों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

4591. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 23 जुलाई, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 351 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन मिलों को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जब्त कर लिया है अथवा नीलाम कर दिया है उनके मालिकों के विरुद्ध सुरकारी उद्योगों अथवा अन्य देय राशियों का भुगतान न किये जाने के लिये अब तक क्या कायवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरहीन अली अहमद) : जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

रेलवे में पदों के लिये विज्ञापन

4592. श्री भोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री रेलवे में पदों के विज्ञापन से सम्बन्धित 23 जुलाई, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 350 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच अपेक्षित जानकारी रक्कम कर नी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो यह कब तक प्राप्त कर नी जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख). सूचना अभी इकट्ठी की जा रही है।

गोरखपुर में रेलवे सप्ताह

4593. श्री भोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोरखपुर स्थित पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कार्यालय द्वारा रेलवे सप्ताह के आयोजन के अवसर पर जनरल मैनेजर का पुरस्कार पाने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम और पदनाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को पुरस्कार के तौर पर कितनी राशि दी गयी और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति द्वारा किये गये का कार्य व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख). कर्तव्य परायणता के विभिन्न कार्यों के लिये 28 व्यक्तियों को योग्यता प्रमाण-पत्र और 118 रुपये 66 पैसे कीमत की एक-एक कलाई-घड़ी पुरस्कार में दी गयी। गेंग, स्टेशनों आदि को सर्वाधिक अच्छी हालत में रखने के लिए 35 अन्य व्यक्तियों को योग्यता प्रमाण-पत्र और नकद पुरस्कार/कलाई घड़ियाँ/जील्ड/ट्राफी आदि दी गयीं। इन मध्य 63 व्यक्तियों के

नाम और उनमें से प्रत्येक द्वारा किये गये कार्य का व्यौरा नहीं दिया गया है क्योंकि यह सूचना बहुत विस्तृत है।

रेलवे द्वितीयों तथा उपकरणों का निर्बात

4594. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री रेलवे वैगानों तथा उपकरणों के निर्यात से सम्बन्धित 30 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9011 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन फर्मों के विश्वद जिकायतें मिली थीं उनके नाम क्या हैं; और उनके विश्वद क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है; और

(ख) इन फर्मों द्वारा किस प्रकार की वर्नियमिताएं की गयी थीं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). व्यारे एकल किये जा रहे हैं और सभा-पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

DESPATCH OF BOXES OF AMMUNITION BY PASSENGER TRAIN FROM KIRKEE TO PATTI

4595. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 boxes containing 10,000 gun cartridges of 12 bore were despatched by the General Manager, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, (Poona) on the 31st May, 1968 to a firm at Patti (Amritsar) by a Passenger train;

(b) whether it is a fact that the boxes of ammunition have not yet reached the consignee;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints about the non-receipt of the boxes from the representatives of the firm;

(d) whether Government have taken any precautionary steps so that the ammunition does not fall into the hands of undesirable and anti-national elements; and

(e) if so, the result of investigations made into the matter ?

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

(b) No. The consignment reached destination on 1-8-1968 and was delivered to the consignee on 2-8-1968.

(c) Yes. A complaint dated 2-7-1968 was received by the Northern Railway Administration.

(d) and (e). In view of answer to part (b), these questions do not arise.

C.G.H.S. FACILITIES FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN DELHI AND NEW DELHI

4596. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHİ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5556, on the 22nd December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Health have agreed to provide under the C.G.H.S. outdoor treatment facilities to the Railway employees/their families serving in Delhi/New Delhi area;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry would like to approach the Ministry of Health to effect the same for the employees/their families desirous of availing of the C.G.H.S. facilities on payment par with their equivalents serving in other Departments/Ministries or on the extra payment to be borne by the Railway Ministry/Northern Railway; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and how Government propose to redress the grievances of their employees in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The C.G.H.S. authorities have not agreed to extend outdoor treatment facilities to the Railway employees/their families residing in Delhi/New Delhi areas on the terms and conditions applicable to Central Government servants. In some of the areas they have, however, offered to provide these facilities at public rates, which are considerably higher than what is applicable to Central Government servants.

(c) The proposal is neither financially justified nor administratively convenient. There should, however,

be no cause for any grievances as the existing rules permit the Railway employees residing beyond the jurisdiction of Railway Medical Institutions to obtain medical treatment from the nearest Government/recognised Hospitals or dispensaries run by philanthropic organisations and claim reimbursement subsequently.

SODIUM SULPHATE

4597. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether sodium sulphate is being manufactured in our country and if so, where and in what quantity;

(b) whether the quantity manufactured in the country is sufficient for our needs; and

(c) if not, whether it is being imported and if so, from where and in what quantity ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. About 5,000 tonnes per annum of Sodium Sulphate is being produced at Didwana (Rajasthan) and in other Small factories and about 45,000 tonnes per tonnes per annum in various Rayon factories in India.

(b) The indigenous production is sufficient to meet about 90% of the country's requirement.

(c) Yes, Sir. The countries and the quantity of Sodium Sulphate imported from each of them during 1967-68 are as follows :—

Country	Quantity (in tonnes)
(1) U.K.	Negligible
(2) Czechoslovakia	2
(3) GDR	10
(4) Netherlands	31
(5) U.S.A.	406
Total :	451

PAPER MILL IN U.P.

4598. SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a paper mill is going to be set up at Gola Gokaran Nath, District Kheri in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total investment on the mill;

(c) whether it is to be set up in Private or Public Sector; and

(d) when it will start production ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

PRODUCTION OF SODIUM SULPHATE

4599. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of Sodium Sulphate produced in the country and the actual requirement of the country; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to achieve self-sufficiency in production ?

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

(a) (i) Indigenous production—
About 50,000 tonnes
per annum

(ii) Country's requirement—
About 62,00 tonnes
per annum

(b) Sodium sulphate is by and large a by-product of Rayon Industry who have been asked to optimise their production. The Government of Rajasthan is also doubling the production of Sodium Sulphate in their Didwana factory.

SENIORITY OF STENOGRAPHERS IN RAILWAY BOARD'S SERVICES

4600. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :—

(a) the policy followed in the matter of assigning seniority to the Stenographers recruited on the basis of examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission to the Railway Board's services;

(b) whether it is a fact that Stenographers recruited on the basis of the results announced in 1957 and 1958 have not been given their due seniority according to the merit;

(c) whether the present seniority list is in accordance with the policy of Government in the matter of assigning seniority to direct recruits to the Railway Board's services;

(d) if not, the reasons for a differential treatment between one category of direct recruits and the other within the Board's services; and

(e) the action Government propose to take to revise the seniority list in the light of the policy enunciated for direct recruits ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Normally *inter-se* seniority of candidates recruited as Stenographers on the results of Stenographers' Examination held by the U.P.S.C., is determined by their order of merit, stenographers recruited as a result of an earlier examination being senior to those recruited as a result of subsequent examinations.

(b) to (e). Only staff already in railway service were considered for regular and long term appointment as stenographers after they had qualified in the Stenographers' Examinations held by the U.P.S.C. in 1957 and 1958. Such of them as had been offered appointment in the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service had given in writing that they did not wish to be considered for that Service and would remain in the Board's office. The *inter se* seniority of all such stenographers as also of stenographers appointed

earlier in the same manner was determined with reference to continuous length of service in the grade in the Board's office. The recruitment in other categories having not been made in a like manner, no analogy can be drawn between these categories and the stenographers mentioned above.

BREACHES IN RAILWAY TRACKS

4601. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has any plans for improving and reinforcing the railway tracks and raise the level wherever necessary for preventing disruption of Railway service during rains in places where breaches have either occurred or are likely to occur;

(b) what was the loss to the Railway property including the cost of repairs and compensation paid due to the breaches on the Railway lines; during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(c) whether any loss of life has been reported and, if so, what is the number ?

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

ALKALI AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

4602. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Limited, suffered a heavy loss of Rupees 8 lakhs during the half-year ending the 31st March, 1968; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken to remedy the situation to avoid further losses ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The Directors' Report bringing out half-yearly trading results to the shareholders issued on May 16, 1968, does indicate that the company suffered a loss of Rs. 8 lakhs during the half-year ended 31st March, 1968.

(b) The Report indicates that the loss was due, in the main, to shortage of alcohol, continuing recession and increasing competition. The Report also states that the situation worsened on account of a substantial increase in raw material and other costs compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Directors have, stated in their Report that efforts to remedy the situation, by reduction in costs and by ensuring steady flow of raw materials, are in hand.

STENOGRAPHERS IN NORTHERN RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS OFFICE

4603. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Stenographers in the scale of Rs. 130-300 employed in the various Branches of the Northern Railway Headquarters' Office continue to be employed as Leave Reserves against short term vacancies created during the leave availed of by Stenographers in the scale Rs. 210-425 without any financial benefit;

(b) whether Government consider it suitable to issue instructions that Leave Reserves should be held to be deployed separately in case of Junior Scale and Senior Scale Stenographers in the event of their availing of leave in order to remove discontentment prevailing in the Category;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to pay remuneration of flat rate in case Junior Scale Stenographers continue to be deployed to work with Senior Scale Officers against leave arrangements on short term basis also; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Leave vacancies in the higher grade for periods for which officiating arrangements can be made are filled by the empanelled/senior-most staff due promotion and in their place the leave reserve in grade Rs. 130-300 (AS) is utilised.

(b) and (c). No. In terms of the extent orders leave reserve can only be provided in the lowest grade of this category, viz. Rs. 130-300 (AS).

(d) and (e). No. Payment for officiating in higher grade is regulated according to the extant rules and orders, which provide for officiating allowance being granted only against long term postings of a month or more duration.

STENOGRAPHERS IN NORTHERN RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS OFFICE

4604. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Stenographers in scale of Rs. 130-300 employed in the various Branches of the Northern Railway Headquarters Office continue to be deployed to work with the Senior Scale Officers despite various instructions from the General Manager and the Railway Board; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, the news of the Branches who have contravened the orders, the steps being taken to implement the orders and the action proposed to be taken for the lapse against the defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes, in a small number of cases.

(b) In the undermentioned Branches of the Northern Railway, Stenographers in grade Rs. 130-300 (instead of those in grade Rs. 210-425) continue to work with Senior Scale Officers in some cases.

Stores, Electrical, Engineering, Commercial Administration, Operating, Signal & Telecommunication and Security.

The Railway Administration have initiated action to set right the situation. The Railway has also been instructed to fix a target date for this purpose and to fix responsibility for the delay in the implementation of the orders.

SELECTION OF 'A' GRADE CHARGEMEN

4605. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the selection of "A" Grade Chargemen was completely boycotted by the candidates called for the election on the Eastern Railway and Northern Railway Mechanical Branches and for Rs. 335-425 (A.F.O.) grade in the Electrical Branch on the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to remove the grievances of the staff in this regard ?

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

STIPEND TO APPRENTICE MECHANICS

4606. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the policy regarding the payment of stipend during the apprenticeship to the Intermediate Apprentice Mechanics drawn from the Artisans staff;

(b) the amount of stipend being paid to these Apprentices on the Northern Railway;

(c) whether the policy laid down is being followed by the said Railway; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The intermediate Apprentice Mechanics selected and drawn from skilled artisans as departmental candidates are

treated as Railway servants under training. Under rule 2015 of Indian Railway Establishment Code, Vol. II, they are granted such pay as the competent authority may consider equitable but in no case exceeding the pay which they would have drawn while on duty as skilled artisans.

(b) At present, they are not paid stipend but pay as in (a) above. Prior to 29-3-1966 such staff were paid stipend by the Northern Railway. The question of regularising this is under consideration.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

FOREIGN PROPERTY IN INDIA

4607. SHRI KARTIK ORAON :

SHRI G. C. NAIK :

SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of moveable and immovable properties of the firms and the estimated value of each belonging to the (i) Chinese nationals and (ii) Pakistanis, in India already vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India; and

(b) the total amount of annual expenditure being incurred towards the administration of these properties ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI) : (a) The following properties belonging to Chinese and Pakistani nationals are vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India :

(i) Chinese Properties	Value
Vested firms and cash balances which include bank balances, provident Fund balances etc	Rs. 28.85 lakhs
(ii) Pakistani properties	In lakhs
Vested firms.	115
Buildings.	300
Estates.	200
Shares.	300
	(face value)

Securities.	1500
	(face value)
Cash.	300
Total :	2715 lakhs

(b) The total annual expenditure towards the administration of these properties is Rs. 67,800 approximately.

LINKING OF MINES WITH RAILWAY LINES

4608. SHRI KARTIK ORAON :

SHRI G. C. NAIK :

SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the mineral deposits falling under the South Eastern Railway Zone have been connected with the Railway lines and, if so, since when;

(b) whether Goods and Passenger trains are also running on those lines and, if so, since when; and

(c) if not, which mines have not yet been connected with the Railway lines and what steps have been taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Major deposits, where Rail connections were found necessary and economically viable have been connected.

(b) Except for Bailadilla line, others have been opened for traffic.

(c) No mines sponsored by Mines and Metals Ministry and which have so far been found economically viable for rail connection have been left unprovided with suitable schemes.

SURVEY OF MINERALS IN INDIA

4609. SHRI D. D. JENA :

SHRI G. C. NAIK :

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

(a) the minerals discovered and surveyed in each State by the Geological Survey of India;

(b) the policy adopted by Government for the exploitation of these minerals and for granting leases to public corporations or private parties; and

(c) the total annual revenue in the shape of royalty and dead rent derived therefrom; separately, form :

(i) Public Sector Corporations, and

(ii) individual persons and companies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) As a result of survey carried out by the Geological Survey of India in each State, the more important minerals recorded are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1795/68].

(b) The policy of Government about exploitation of minerals is laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 30th April, 1956, and the grant of leases is governed by the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and the Rules framed thereunder.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House, when received.

ALLOTMENT OF POWER-LOOMS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

4610. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of powerlooms allotted to Maharashtra under the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) when was the allotment made;

(c) the procedure laid down for the issue of texmarks;

(d) how many applications have so far been received by Government through the Government of Maharashtra for the sanction of texmarks;

(e) whether Government have received any complaints from the appli-

cants for powerloom licences that their applications for texmarks not yet been granted; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE' (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) 7,300 Powerlooms.

(b) 2nd June, 1966.

(c) Applications have to be made to the State Government for allotment of powerlooms. On receipt of allotment, applicants have to approach Textile Commissioner for issue of texmarks and have to pay a fee of Rs. 100 per powerloom.

(d) 351.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. A complaint was received but on investigation it was found that their applications had not reached the Textile Commissioner through the Maharashtra Government.

रूस को निर्यात के लिये रेलवे वैगन

4611. श्री हुमचन्द कछवाय :

श्री बृजभूषण लाल :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री ज० बी० सिंह :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस द्वारा दिये गये क्रयादेश वाले वैगन भारत में बड़ी या छोटी रेलवे लाइनों पर नहीं चलाये जा सकते;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रूस की मांग को पूरा करने के लिये उन वैगन बनाने वाली फैफ्टरियों को जिन्हें ये क्रयादेश दिये गये हैं रूस की ठंडी जलवायु के अनुकूल विशेष प्रकार के वैगन बनाने पड़ेंगे;

(ग) क्या वैगन बनाने वाली फैक्टरियों को इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिये विशेष प्रकार के इस्पात का प्रयोग करना पड़ेगा; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

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

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) भारत के राज्य-व्यापार निगम लिं. ने, जिसने सोवियत आयातकों के साथ व्यवस्था की है, सोवियत संघ द्वारा प्रदान की गई विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप वैगन बनाने के लिये निर्माताओं के परामर्श से आवश्यक कदम उठाए हैं। रूसी विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप वैगन बनाने के लिये अपेक्षित विशेष प्रकार के इस्पात अथवा अन्य माल की पूर्ति के लिये भी प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं। तैयार होने पर इन वैगनों का असंयोजित अवस्था में लदान कर दिया जायेगा और उन्हें भारतीय रेल मार्गों पर चलाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF WORKS

4612. SHRI HUKAM CHAND

KACHWAI:

SHRI J. B. SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1006 on the 2nd April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vide Railway Board's letter No. E(NG)II-67REI/58, dated the 29th April, 1968 it has been decided that the Assistant Inspectors of Works (Grade 205-280) now absorbed as Clerks may be allowed Rs. 100 plus increments equal to the number of years they have served on the Western Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons for not fulfilling the assurance given by the G.M./C.C.G. Vide letter No. 1086/30/10, dated the 15th October, 1966 where it was assured that their pay would be fixed according to the length and nature of previous service;

(c) whether it is also a fact that vide G. M. Eastern Railway's letter No. AE4082/ADJE/No. II, dated the 8th July, 1950 an A.I.O.W. turned clerk (now working as IOW Kota on Western Railway) was allowed Rs. 125 as basic pay (when Clerks' grade was 55-130) after serving for about two years as AIOW, and

(d) if so, the reasons for fixing less pay of present surplus A.I.O.W.s. who have served on the Western Railway for about six years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). According to the letter referred to, in part (a) an A.I.O.W. (scale Rs. 205-280) recruited through a Railway Service Commission is entitled to pay being fixed on absorption as a Clerk in grade Rs. 110-180 at Rs. 110 increased by the number of increments in the Clerks' grade equal to the number of completed years of service in the A.I.O.W.'s grade. The pay of the surplus staff on the Western Railway is being refixed in terms of that letter, wherever necessary. This does not go against the contents of G.M./Western Railway's letter No. 1086/30/10 dated 15-10-66 referred to in part (b).

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

ASSISTANT P.W.I.s. IN NORTHERN RAILWAY

4613. SHRI T. P. SHAH:

SHRI ONKAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vide Railway Board's letter No. E939E/235/E(ii)B, dated the 25th May, 1968 and CE(E)CCG's letter No. E890/5/Vol.VII, dated the 6th May, 1968, it has been

notified that there are vacancies of Assistant Permanent-Way Inspector the Northern and Western Railways;

(b) if so, the number of such vacancies on these Railways; and

(c) whether the surplus Assistant Inspectors of Works of the Western Railway are being considered on existing vacancies of APWIs and whether they are likely to be absorbed there?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes. (The letter dated 25-5-68 was issued by Northern Railway).

(b) Northern	150
Western	10
(c) Yes.	

गया काटन मिल

4614. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गया काटन मिल कई वर्षों से बन्द पड़ी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मिल को अपने हाथ में लेने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) से (ग) : गया काटन एण्ड जूट मिल्स लि०, गया दिसम्बर, 1965 में बन्द हो गई। कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय ने मिल के समापन का निदेश दिया। मिल को व्यर्थ घोषित करने योग्य समझा गया और इसका पंजीयन प्रमाणपत्र जनवरी, 1968 में रद्द कर दिया गया।

BIHAR COTTON MILLS (P) LTD., PHULWARI SHARIFF, PATNA

4615. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Cotton Mills (P) Ltd., Phulwari Shariff, Patna

(Bihar) is running at a loss in spite of its new machinery;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government of Bihar have advanced any loan to the Mill with a view to improving its economic condition;

(d) if so, the amount thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to advance more loans to it; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) In 1966 the Bihar Cotton Mills (P) Ltd., suffered a loss of Rs. 3.68 lakhs, without providing for depreciation while the net additions to the plant and machinery amounted to Rs. 6.99 lakhs.

(b) Old plant and machinery needing renovation and modernisation, labour unrest and suspension of production for some time.

(c) to (f). Government of India have no knowledge of any loan advanced or proposed to be advanced to the mills by the Government of Bihar. However, the secured borrowings of the mills from the Bihar Investment Company as on 31-12-1966 are reported to be Rs. 2.07 lakhs.

चुकं सीमेंट कारखाना (उत्तर प्रदेश)

4616. श्री नागश्वर हिंदूदी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चुकं सीमेंट फैक्टरी की धमन भट्टियों के कार्य के बन्द होने के कारण सीमेंट का उत्पादन कम हो गया है तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेषकर इसके पूर्व भाग में सीमेंट की भारी कमी हो गई है तथा सीमेंट काले बाजार में अधिक दामों पर बेची जा रही है;

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र में तैयार होने वाले सीमेंट को आसानी से विभिन्न स्थानों

में उपलब्ध कराने के लिये एजेन्टों को कैसे नियुक्त किया जाता है; और

(ग) इस कार्य के लिये एजेन्ट को किस क्षेत्र के लिये नियुक्त किया जाता है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा भवितव्य-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं। उत्पादन में कमी का कारण पर्याप्त मात्रा में जिस्म का न मिलना है। तथापि, इससे उत्तर प्रदेश विशेष रूप से पूर्वी भागों में सीमेंट की कमी नहीं हुई है। चौर बाजारी का कोई भी उदाहरण हमारी जानकारी में नहीं आया है।

(ख) और (ग) सीमेंट की विक्री के लिये सरकारी क्षेत्र के सीमेंट संयंत्रों द्वारा अधिकतराओं की नियुक्ति की प्रणाली गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के संयंत्रों द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली प्रणाली से बिल्कुल भी भिन्न नहीं है। उत्पादकों को विपणन क्षेत्र के रूप में जो क्षेत्र नियत किया जाता है, उसी में से वे स्टाकिस्ट नियुक्त करते हैं। उत्पादकों से आशा की जाती है कि वे सीमेंट की कमी को दूर करने के लिए अपने स्टाकिस्टों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में सीमेंट उपलब्ध करायेंगे।

उत्तर प्रदेश में लोहे की चादरों की कमी

4617. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग में लोहे की चादरों का बहुत अभाव है और क्या खुले बाजार में उनके भाव में बहुत वृद्धि हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कमी के क्या कारण हैं तथा इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) जस्ती चादरों और कुछ विशेष लम्बाई-चाड़ाई की सादी काली चादरों की व्यापक कमी है और इसका अभाव सारे देश में अनुभव किया जा रहा है। परिणाम स्वरूप खुले बाजार में भी इन चादरों के मूल्य अपेक्षया बढ़े हैं।

(ख) लोहे की चादरों की मांग बत्तमान उत्पादन से अधिक है। राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने के विस्तार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, जिसमें इसकी क्षमता 1 मिलियन टन से से 1.8 मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष तक की जाएगी, इस कारखाने में काली और जस्ती चादरों के उत्पादन के लिए अतिरिक्त क्षमता की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना भी काली चादरें तैयार करेगा।

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

4618. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of Railway Wagons to U.S.S.R. will entail great loss to our country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent it?

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

(b) Does not arise.

INDIAN FIRMS AND ESTABLISHMENTS IN PAKISTAN CUSTODY

4619. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian firms and establishments in the custody of Pakistan since the outbreak of hostilities between

India and Pakistan in 1965 are being sold by Pakistan by public auction;

(b) whether any agreement was reached between India and Pakistan in regard to the disposal of such properties in the custody of the two Governments; and

(c) if so, whether selling of Indian property by Pakistan by public auction is in conformity with the agreement reached between the two Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have strongly protested to the Government of Pakistan on several occasions against the illegal seizure, utilisation, transfer and disposal of Indian assets in Pakistan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

ASSISTANCE TO ARGENTINA FOR DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAYS

4620. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Argentina has requested the Government of India to provide technical know-how for the development of their Railways;

(b) if so, the nature of the assistance sought by the Government of Argentina;

(c) whether Government have agreed to give such an assistance; and

(d) the conditions on which the assistance is proposed to be given to the Government of Argentina?

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

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

INDIAN RAILWAY SERVICE OF ENGINEERS

4621. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great frustration among officers

of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers Class I due to blocking of promotions to the higher grades;

(b) if so, the avenues open to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers Class I for further promotion;

(c) the reasons for blocking of promotions to the next higher grades in the Service; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). Representations have been received from officers of various Railway Services including those of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers for better avenues of promotion. In the management of the cadre of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, due consideration is given to provide, as far as possible, reasonable career prospects for those entering that service. Prior to 1966, due to large scale expansion of the cadre on account of Five Year Plans, the pace of promotion from Junior to Senior Scale and from Senior Scale to the Administrative Grades had accelerated. With the slowing down of construction and developmental works, the pace of promotion cannot be maintained at the old level and has naturally slowed down but this cannot be termed as block in promotion.

(d) Efforts are made from time to time to improve the prospects of promotion of the Class I Officers by fitting them against general administrative posts and by sending suitable officers on deputation to other departments of the Government of India or Public Sector Undertakings.

MICA MINING INDUSTRY

4622. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mica Mining Industry in the country has not shown any improvement in production for the last decade;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of Mica is one of the largest sources of foreign exchange earning ?

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

(b) The main reason is dependence of mica mining industry on exports and vagaries of international mica market. Due to the development of synthetic substitute products of mica and emergence of countries such as Brazil, Republic of Malagassy in the international mica market, the competition for Indian mica exports has increased.

(c) Increasing the production of mica is closely linked up with the possibility of increasing exports as indigenous consumption of mica in the country is only marginal. The Government is trying to boost the exports of mica through Mica Export Promotion Council and develop mica consuming industries in the country. The Government has also fixed the floor prices for various types of mica and also introduced compulsory pre-shipment inspection to ensure export of quality mica.

The Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute is conducting research on the utilisation of mica (including waste/scrap mica) as a result of which mica insulation bricks industry has been set up in the country which is consuming a large amount of mica waste.

SETTING UP OF INDUSTRIES IN MANIPUR

4623. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have proposed a few industries for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the industries so proposed for being set up in Manipur during this period; and

(c) whether the previous decision for a cement plant for Manipur has been shelved and, if not, the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) The State Governments and the Union Territories including Manipur have been requested to submit their proposals for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan and these are awaited.

(c) No. Sir. The Manipur Administration has proposed to entrust the work regarding detailed investigation of all aspects connected with the establishment of a cement plant in Manipur to the National Industrial Development Corporation and this has been agreed to.

विहटा स्टेशन पर गाड़ियों का रुकना

4624. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विहटा यात्री संघ ने वहां पर बन रहे हवाई अड़े के कारण विहटा स्टेशन पटना के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए, रेलवे प्रशासन से मांग की है कि तूफान एक्सप्रेस और बनारस एक्सप्रेस वहां पर रुकें; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चौ. मू. पुनाचा) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) 7/8 तूफान एक्सप्रेस और 15/16 हावड़ा-वाराणसी/मुलतानपुर एक्सप्रेस/सवारी गाड़ियों को विहटा स्टेशन पर ठहराने के अनुरोध पर विचार किया गया है, लेकिन इस समय इस स्टेशन पर लम्बी दूरी के जितने यात्री आते-जाते हैं, उनकी संख्या को देखते हुए इन गाड़ियों को ठहराने का अधिकार नहीं पाया गया है ।

किंकल स्टेशन पर रेलवे कर्मचारियों
के लिये मकान

4625. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी रेलवे के किंकल स्टेशन पर रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए कितने मकानों का निर्माण हुआ है;

(ख) कितने मकानों में बिजली का कनेक्शन दिया गया है और कितने ऐसे मकान हैं जिनमें अभी तक बिजली नहीं दी गई है और उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त स्टेशन के कुछ कर्मचारियों ने दानापुर डिवीजन के डिवीजनल अधीक्षक के पास संयुक्त प्रतिवेदन भेजा है जिसमें उनके मकानों के लिये बिजली का कनेक्शन देने के लिये कहा गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) 185।

(ख) 96 में बिजली का कनेक्शन दे दिया गया है। 89 में बिजली लगाना अभी बाकी है। घन की कमी के कारण सभी में अभी तक बिजली नहीं लगायी जा सकी है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) किंकल स्टेशन पर बाकी में 1969-70 के निर्माण-कार्यक्रम में बिजली लगाने का प्रस्ताव है।

सूक्ष्म उपकरण परियोजना कोटा में
में उत्पादन

4626. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा (राजस्थान) के सूक्ष्म उपकरण परियोजना में उत्पादन शुरू हो

गया है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उत्पादन कब तक शुरू हो जायेगा;

(ख) उस पर कितनी पूंजी लगेगी और किस रूप में लगेगी तथा अब तक कितनी पूंजी लग चुकी है;

(ग) इस कारखाने द्वारा कितना लाभ कमाया जायेगा और अब तक कितना लाभ व हानि हुई है; और

(घ) इस कारखाने ने जो उन्नति की है उसका व्यौरा क्या है, उसमें कुल कितने अधिकारी और कर्मचारी हैं, और उन पर कितना घन व्यय किया जा रहा है ?

ओद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (घ) इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन लि०, कोटा में अधिकतर मरीनों लगाई जा चुकी हैं और परीक्षण उत्पादन प्रारम्भ किया जा चुका है। व्यावसायिक उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करने के लिये अपेक्षित कुछ सामान सोवियत रूप से शीघ्र ही आ जाने की आशा है। सामान पहुंचने के एक मास पश्चात् ही व्यावसा यिक उत्पादन आरम्भ हो जायेगा।

कम्पनी की अधिकृत पूंजी 7 करोड़ रुपये है। इस कम्पनी में अब तक 377. 53 लाख रुपये का विनियोजन अंशों के रूप में किया गया है।

31 जुलाई, 1968 को कम्पनी 87 अधिकारी तथा 570 अन्य कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे थे।

भाग (ग) के सम्बन्ध में तथा कर्मचारियों पर किये जाने वाले व्यय से सम्बन्धित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची

4627. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रांची के हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपो-

रेशन में अब तक कुल कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई है और उसके लाभ या हानि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अब तक कारपोरेशन को 8 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हो चुकी है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का इसके कारणों की जांच करने का विचार है?

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

(क) और (ख) 1 जुलाई, 1968 तक हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन में कुल 200.6 करोड़ रुपये की पूँजी लगी हुई थी जिसमें से 100 करोड़ रुपये सामान्य अंश पूँजी के रूप में है और 100.6 करोड़ रुपये लम्बी अवधि के ऋणों के रूप में हैं। 31 मार्च, 1967 तक कारपोरेशन को कुल मिलाकर 9,60,22,643 रुपये की हानि हुई। इतनी बड़ी और जटिल परियोजना में उसके निर्माण की अवधि में तथा उत्पादन की प्रारम्भिक अवस्थाओं में ऐसी हानियां हो जाना कोई असामान्य बात नहीं है।

हिन्दुस्तान, लिमिटेड, उदयपुर

4628. श्री अंकित लाल बोहरा : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान लिमिटेड, उदयपुर स्टाक के जमा हो जाने तथा उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण बन्द हो गई है;

(ख) इस सरकारी उपक्रम के उत्पादों तथा विदेशों से आयातित ऐसे ही उत्पादों की लागत में कितना अन्तर है;

(ग) फैक्टरी में उत्पादों का कुल कितना स्टाक है और उनके लिये मंडियां ढूँढ़ने में क्या कठिनाइयां आ रही हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि पिछले कुछ महीनों में अथवा सरकार द्वारा इसकी अपने हाथ में लिये जाने के बाद अधिक बेतन वाले पदों पर मनमाने ढंग से नियुक्तियां की गई हैं जबकि कर्मचारी और इंजीनियर बेकार बैठे हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार इस कारब्बाने के कार्य संचालन की जांच करेगी?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख) सुपरफास्टेट के बहुत अधिक स्टाक, जिसे कम्पनी काल-बाह्य तथा मांग की कमी के कारण से बेचने में असमर्थ है, जमा हो जाने के कारण से हिन्दुस्तान लिमिटेड के जस्ता, प्रद्रावक से उत्पादन को घटाना पड़ा था। तथापि, साइंस भट्टी, जो कि जस्ता कैथोड की चादरों को जस्ता-सिलों में बदलती है, कार्य कर रही है।

क्योंकि जस्ता प्रद्रावक अभी तक उत्पादन की आरंभिक अवस्थाओं में है, जस्ते तथा उत्पादों के उत्पादन की लागतों के विश्वसनीय अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है। अतः इस अवस्था में विभिन्न उत्पादों के उत्पादन की लागत का इसी प्रकार के बाहर से आयात किये गये उत्पादों की लागत के साथ तुलना करना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) 13 अगस्त, 1968, तक जस्ता प्रद्रावक में उत्पादित किये गये उत्पादों के स्टाक निम्नलिखित थे :—

उत्पाद का नाम	मात्रा मैट्रिक टनों में
जस्ता सिलें	4,630
जस्ता कैथोड	2,460
सुपरफास्टेट	19,000
कैडमियम	22

सुपरफास्फेट के निपटान में मुख्य कठिनाई मांग की कमी है। सरकार स्टाक के निपटारे तथा आगे उत्पादन के लिये उठाये जाने वाले कदमों का विचार कर रही है। जहां तक जस्ते का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने उत्पादन को रक्षा विभाग, रेलवे विभाग, तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय के साथ पूँजीकृत औद्योगिक एककों आदि जैसे सारभूत उपभोक्ताओं को आवंटित कर दिया है और स्टाक के शीघ्र निपटान के हेतु उठाये जाने वाले अन्य उपायों पर भी विचार कर रही है।

(घ) ऐसा सूचित किया गया है कि सरकार द्वारा कम्पनी के अभिग्रहण के पश्चात् कोई भी मनमानी नियुक्तियां नहीं की गई हैं। यह भी ठीक नहीं है कि मजदूर और इंजीनियर किसी समय बेकार रह हैं। बत्तमान समय में भी, जबकि जस्ता प्रदावक पूरा उत्पादन नहीं कर रहा है परिचालन पक्ष के अधिकारी तथा मजदूर रख-रखाव, ओवरहाल और पूरे उत्पादन के पुनरारंभ से सम्बन्धित कार्यों में संलग्न हैं।

(ङ) कम्पनी की स्टाक जमा हो जाने तथा उत्पादन को घटाने सम्बन्धी समस्याएं सरकार के सक्रिय विचाराधीन हैं और पूरे उत्पादन को पुनरारंभ करने के लिये आवश्यक उपचारी उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम में विनियोजन

4629. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम को अब तक कुल कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई है और अब तक कितनी राशि का धाटा हुआ है तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी उपकरणों सम्बन्धी संसदीय समिति के पिछले

वर्ष के प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार इस निगम के प्रबन्धकों ने जनता के धन का दुरुपयोग किया है जिसके कारण इस सम्बन्ध में अनेक शिकायतों तथा असंतोषजनक कार्यों का पता लगा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार कोई कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अब तक कुल लगाई गई राशि लगभग 173 करोड़ रुपये है। निगम के पिछले वर्षों के लाभ/हानि (हानि के कारणों सहित) का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 1796/68] ।

(ख) और (ग). सरकारी उपकरणों सम्बन्धी समिति ने निगम के कार्यकरण के सम्बन्ध में कुछ तुटियां प्रकाश में लाई हैं और समिति की सिफारिशें सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त श्री जी० आर० कामत की अध्यक्षता में स्थापित एक जांच समिति ने निगम के कार्यकरण का पुनर्विलोकन किया है और इस समिति द्वारा अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट 20 अगस्त, 1968, तक दिये जाने की संभावना है।

LATE RUNNING OF TRAINS FROM RAE-BARELI TO KANPUR

4630. SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of days when 2 RC Passenger train running from Rae-Bareli to Kanpur arrived at Kanpur Railway Station at the right time as prescribed in the Railway Time Table between the 1st April and 31st July, 1968;

(b) Whether several representations have been made to him by the people of the affected area and by Members of Parliament for improvement in the late running of this train; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) 1 RC Rae-Bareli-Kanpur Mixed train arrived Kanpur Central right time on 31 days during the period April 1, 1968 to July 31, 1968;

(b) and (c) Some representations have been received and in order to improve the running of these trains, they have been converted into passenger trains with effect from 12-8-1968.

BLUE FILMS

4631. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Blue Films produced by some of the leading Film Stars as well as producers have been smuggled or sent abroad; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Question does not arise.

EXPORT OF H.M.T. MACHINES

4632. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed some agents in foreign countries to introduce the Hindustan Machines Tools machines in new areas;

(b) if so, the countries where such agents have been appointed by Government;

(c) the conditions of their appointment; and

(d) the extent to which their appointment has helped in stepping up the export of H.M.T. machines?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore have appointed Agents in U.S.A., U.K., U.A.R., Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Holland, Australia, New Zealand and Ceylon.

(c) The Agency arrangements between Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, with their Agents abroad are in the nature of commercial contracts and it is not considered appropriate to divulge the details of the conditions of appointment, etc.

(d) During the year 1967-68, the Company exported machine tools valued at Rs. 29.28 lakhs. They are trying to step up their exports and have kept a target of Rs. 1 crore worth of machine tools for the year 1968-69.

KOYNA PROJECT OF BHARAT ALUMINIUM Co.

4633. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to drop out the Koyna Project of Bharat Aluminium Co.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some senior officials have expressed the view that in the present circumstances, India has adequate production of aluminium and the requirement can be met from private sector Industries and Korba Project and thus Koyna Project is not necessary;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is further a fact that he had a talk with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, and the latter issued a statement that Koyna Project has been cleared; and

(f) if so, the date on which the Koyna Project had been cleared, and the salient features of this project with particular reference to the agreement for consultancy;

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

- (a) No. Sir.
- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No. Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). The Koyna Project has not yet been formally sanctioned. Apparently, the reference is to the clearance given for taking up further negotiations in connection with technical consultancy arrangement for the Koyna Aluminium Project. Details of the agreement for consultancy are still being negotiated by the Bharat Aluminium Company.

CONCENTRATION OF IRON & STEEL AND SUGAR MILLS

4634. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI C. C. DESAI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a good deal of concentration in a particular region of sugar mills and Iron and Steel factories in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :
(a) and (b). In so far as the Sugar Industry is concerned, there were 139 working sugar factories in India at the commencement of the First Five Year Plan (1950-51). Most of these factories were established during the early thirties soon after the grant of tariff protection in 1932 and were concentrated mostly in the North as sugar-cane was mostly grown in those regions at that time. There has since been a considerable dispersal of the industry to other States, particularly

in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala, as a result of development of sugar cane cultivation in those States.

As regard the Iron & Steel industry, the integrated Steel Plants are mainly located in the Iron and Coal belt of Bengal, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The location of industrial complexes like iron and steel works are determined taking into consideration the economic viability and the technical feasibility of the projects.

DEMAND FOR INDIAN GARMENTS

4635. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI C. C. DESAI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a good demand for Indian dresses in U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to satisfy the ever-increasing demand in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Members are referring to ready-made garments. There has been an increase in the export of garments to U.S.A.

(b) Some of the steps taken to promote exports of garments to U.S.A. are as follows :—

(i) Import replenishment licences are granted to the extent of 7.5% of the F.O.B. value of exports for the import of Zip fasteners, buckles, embellishments, etc. The import of certain machinery items required for the garment industry is also permissible under this provision.

(ii) Under the cash assistance scheme for exports of cotton textiles operated by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation, with effect from the 1st April, 1968, cash assistance for exports of garments to U.S.A. has been increased from 8.5% to 15% of the F.O.B. value of exports.

**RUNNING OF ELECTRIC TRAINS BETWEEN
AHMEDABAD AND BOMBAY**

4636. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI C. C. DESAI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether is is a fact that the work for running electric trains between Ahmedabad and Bombay will be completed by 1971-72; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) :** (a) and (b). Section between Bombay and Virar is already electrified on 1500 V DC system. Electrification of the section beyond Virar to Sabarmati is included in the current programme of electrification on 25 KV AC system and the Project Estimate has been sanctioned. The detailed survey for the actual construction of the project has been completed. Tenders for supply and erection of overhead equipment, switching stations and booster transformer stations have been invited and tenders received are under scrutiny. Civil Engineering works like lifting of F.O.B. and construction of staff quarters are in Progress. No target for the completion of the electrification of Virar-Sabarmati section has so far been fixed.

**BANK GUARANTEE FOR MAHALAXMI
TEXTILE MILLS BHAVNAGAR AND DURGA
MILLS OF KADI**

4637. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI C. C. DESAI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government gave a guarantee for bank credit granted to the Mahalaxmi Mills of Bhavnagar and the Durga Mills of Kadi in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the quantum of loss Government have to bear as a result thereof;

(c) the plans Government have considered to start those mills in order to recover the amount of loss; and

(d) whether there is any scheme of the nomenclature of Mini-textile for providing employment to the textile mill workers and, if so, the details thereof ?

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

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

(d) Government of Gujarat have decided to start Amber Charkha Centres, for providing employment to a section of the workers rendered unemployed due to closure of some cotton textile mills, in collaboration with and under the supervision and control of the Gujarat Khadi Gramodyog Board. To start with, 30 New Model Charkha Centres are proposed to be set up. Each Centre would provide employment to about 35 persons in one shift and to 70 in two shifts. The workers recruited in the Centre would be given training for one month in the first instance and during the training period each worker would be given a stipend of Rs. 50. The State Government has sanctioned Rs. 5,70,000 for this purpose for the period June 1968 to February 1969.

GOLCHA PROPERTIES LTD.

4638. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that pursuant to the judgement of the Rajasthan High Court, a Liquidator has been appointed to liquidate the deposits which the Golcha Properties Limited had taken from the public;

(b) the total amount of deposits which were taken by Golcha Properties and the interest thereon;

(c) the steps which have been taken by the liquidator to freeze the properties of the Golcha; and

(d) when the deposits will be paid back to the depositors ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** (a) Yes, Sir. The High Court of Rajasthan

had passed an order on 10-5-1968 for winding-up of Golcha Properties Ltd. and the Official Liquidator, Jodhpur, has been appointed as a Liquidator.

(b) The total amount of deposits as on 31-8-1966 amounted to Rs. 78,48,954/- and interest thereon was worked at Rs. 6,06,148 up to the same date. Thereafter the accounts have not been made up.

(c) The Official Liquidator has taken over all the assets of the company in liquidation under his charge. The main assets comprise of one cinema, namely, Golcha at Delhi and another, namely, Maratha Mandir at Bombay. These two cinemas are now being run by the Official Liquidator under the direct supervision of the Rajasthan High Court. The Official Liquidator has also taken appropriate steps to recover the various debts due to the company in liquidation.

(d) The time which is likely to take for the return of deposits to the depositors cannot be said with certainty as the same would depend on the realisation of the debts due to the company and sale of its assets as well as settlement of claims of the depositors in accordance with law.

CLOSURE OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS DUE TO RECESSION

4639. SHRI M. S. OBEROI :
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :

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

(a) the total number of Industrial units in the public as well as in the private sectors which are still lying closed in the country due to the recent spell of recession;

(b) the present position with regard to the existence of recessionary effects in our industries at present and when this effect will be completely removed and when the industries are likely to resume their full normal working; and

(c) whether Government have recently decided to liberalise credit facilities to the industrialists to remove

the recessionary trends in their projects and, if so, the main features thereof?

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

LOW PRODUCTION IN INDUSTRIAL UNITS

4640. SHRI M. S. OBEROI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the industrial units in the country are working below their rated capacity at present;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made or is proposed to be made to find out reasons therefor; and

(c) what measures are contemplated to ensure that our industrial units acquire their full level of production as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Complete information in regard to the rated capacity and production of all industrial units (large scale and small scale) in the country is not available. As such it is not possible to state whether most of the units in the country are working below their rated capacity at present or not.

In order to get a realistic and objective picture of the difficulties which have contributed to recessionary trends in the economy and development of idle capacity in some sectors of the industry, a Special Reporting System was introduced early in 1967. Under this System about 300 Top Executives of selected units in the major industrial sectors were requested to indicate the various bottlenecks which were inhibiting industrial growth and to suggest remedial measures. A Steering Committee consisting of the Secretaries of the Department of Industrial Development, Ministries of

Commerce, Petroleum & Chemicals, Iron and Steel, Department of Economic Affairs, Labour and Employment, Planing Commission, the Director General of Technical Development and the Economic Adviser to the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs was set up to examine the special reports with a view to identifying the difficulties which are common to most of the industries and which called for organisation of remedial measures.

(c) Some of the steps taken to secure maximum utilisation of the installed capacity in industries are given below :—

- (i) Review of the governmental programmes which have been affecting the demand in industries, with a view to placing of increased orders where possible, as in the case of Railway wagons;
- (ii) Banning of imports to the maximum possible extent to which the indigenous capacity can be utilised;
- (iii) Diversification on a more liberal basis is being actively encouraged;
- (iv) Stepping up of exports through stronger marketing structures both for the public and private sector.
- (v) Liberalised Credit Policy.

REORGANISATION OF STATE TRADING CORPORATION

4641. SHRI M. S. OBEROI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) when the Committee appointed by Government to go into the working of the State Trading Corporation is likely to complete its work and submit its report; and

(b) whether the said Committee will also examine the question of merger of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation with the State Trading Corporation to ensure better co-ordination between the two establishments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The Committee is scheduled to submit its report by the end of October, 1968.

(b) No, Sir.

M/s. BENNETT COLEMAN & Co.

4642. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum has been submitted by the Times of India Employees' Union on the 3rd August, 1968 urging him to institute an immediate inquiry into the conduct of Shri D. K. Kunte, Chairman M/s. Bennett Coleman & Co.;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy thereof on the Table of the House; and

(c) the action which is proposed to be taken thereon ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the memorandum is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1797/68].

(c) The matter is under consideration.

SURVEY OF COAL IN GADARWARA TEHSIL, NARSINGHPUR DISTRICT

4643. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the coal survey near Gotitoria in Gadarwara Tehsil of Narsinghpur District has been completed;

(b) if not, when it is likely to be completed;

(c) the estimated quantity of coal so far formed and the number of coal seams formed with the coal thickness in each seam;

(d) the time by which the work in the mine is likely to start; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The investigation is expected to be completed in the Fourth Plan Period.

(c) Four coal seams have been recognised in the top 60 metres of this formation. The gross reserves of about 6 million tonnes are estimated from this area. The thickness of the seams are as follows :

I. 1.27—2.41 metres.

II. 1.12—1.6 metres.

III. 5.3—9.07 metres.

IV. 7 metres.

(d) and (e). This will be considered after the investigation is completed.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIAL HOUSES

4644. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total financial assistance given by I.F.C., ICICI, IDBI to the Indian Industrial Houses in the form of loans, debentures, underwritings, guarantees from 1961-62 to 1967-68;

(b) which are the top six beneficiary business houses;

(c) whether these advances have helped in the rise of per capita national income and, if so, by what percentage;

(d) whether these advances have helped in the concentration of production and capital;

(e) if so, whether the giving of these advances is proposed to be stopped now; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (f). The points referred to by the Honourable Member are covered by the terms of reference of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, the report of which is awaited.

ANNUAL CAPACITY SANCTIONED TO BIRLAS ALUMINIUM FACTORY

4645. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual capacity initially sanctioned to Birlas for their Aluminium Factory;

(b) whether they have asked for increase of their annual aluminium production capacity and, if so, the extent of increase asked for;

(c) Government's decision thereon;

(d) whether this increase will not adversely affect the public sector aluminium plants being set up at Korba, Koyna and elsewhere; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (e). A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, was granted in September, 1957, to M/s. Birla Gwalior (P) Ltd. to set up a new industrial undertaking, under the name and style of 'Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd.', for the manufacture of 20,000 tonnes per annum of aluminium metal in Mirzapur District (UP). Subsequent to this, during 1963, the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation were granted a licence under the Act for expansion of their aluminium smelter up to 60,000 tonnes per annum. This capacity has recently been installed. On an application of the Corporation, a further licence under the Act was granted to them in December 1966, for expansion of their aluminium smelter from 60,000 to 120,000 tonnes per annum capacity. The licence was granted to bridge the gap between the estimated demand for and likely indigenous supply of the metal by 1970-71 taking into account the estimated availability of the metal from all other aluminium projects in the country including the Korba (Madhya Pradesh) and Koyna (Maharashtra) Aluminium Projects. The public sector projects were not, therefore, expected to be adversely affected.

RAILWAY USERS' CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

4646. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why Zonal/Divisional Railway Users Consultative Committees have been and are being made farcical by authorising their Presidents/Chairman to disallow discussion on subjects even when they fall within the list of subjects that can be discussed by the said Committees;

(b) the reasons why proceedings of the aforesaid Committees are so conducted that they end in about 3 hours and sufficient time is left for leisure; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider directing the Presidents/Chairmen of the aforesaid Committees to allow members to raise discussion on all subjects falling within the rules, and have meetings at places where members are not tempted to go on sightseeing ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The proposals and suggestions sent by members are carefully examined at the level of the Divisional Superintendents in respect of the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees, and of the Heads of Departments in respect of Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees. Proposals and suggestions which are of minor importance and those which are not within the purview of the Consultative Committees according to the Constitution and Rules for conduct of business, are usually not included in the Agenda at the Divisional or Zonal Committee's level but these receive careful consideration and the members concerned are advised of the action taken or the position in respect of their proposals. This is done to keep the Agenda within manageable limits.

The all round keenness for membership of these Committees would indicate that there is no question of these Committees being farcical in nature.

(b) No time limit has been prescribed for discussion of the subjects and all subjects included in the Agenda are discussed before the meeting comes to an end.

However, the observation of the Member is being brought to the notice of the Chairmen of the Consultative Committees.

(c) In view of the answer to part (a) of the question, the need for any further directives to the Presidents/Chairmen of these Committees does not arise.

The views of the Member about the selection of the venue of meetings are being communicated to the Presidents/Chairmen but it may be pointed out that the venue is decided in full consultation with the members of the Committees.

INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING OF MANAGERS OF TEA GARDENS

4647. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Institute for imparting training to the Tea Garden Managers working in the Tea Gardens of West Bengal and Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any Tribal Manager in a Tea Garden, where the tribal labourers from 80 per cent of the total population of the Tea Gardens ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

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

INVESTMENT IN HINDUSTAN STEEL LIMITED

4648. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total capital investment in the Hindustan Steel Limited so far, indicating the break-up of the various

concerns like Durgapur Steel Plant, Rourkela Steel Plant and Bhilai Steel Plant and Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation;

(b) the total investment for the preparation of the detailed Project Reports by the U.S.S.R. upto 1967-68 from the very inception; and

(c) the total number of foreign experts and the expenditure incurred on them?

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

SELECTION OF YARD MASTERS ON NORTHERN RAILWAY

4649. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Delhi Division of Northern Railway, Yard Masters' selection held on the 10th August, 1964 was declared null and void on 14th September, 1965 due to some favouritism and nepotism and subsequently fresh selection was held on the 28th July, 1966, and the same malpractices were repeated;

(b) whether to favour certain employees, the result of selection held on 28th July, 1966 was withheld and declared only on the intervention through an M.P.;

(c) whether to favour the ineligible and non-qualified employee, an *ad hoc* exemption was granted and a period of 2 years has been provided to them for passing the pre-requisite course;

(d) if so, the reasons for granting *ad hoc* exemption to them; and

(e) the reasons for ignoring the eligible and qualified staff and not eradicating such Irregularities and what action is being taken for restoring the rights of eligible staff?

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

TRADE WITH AFGHANISTAN

4650. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a complete stalemate has cropped up between India and Afghanistan about the volume of trade between the two countries during the last 12 months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that which the Afghan Government maintains that the ceiling of trade has not been reached and a balance of Rs. 1.5 crores remain, the Government of India maintains that the ceiling has been reached and that no balance is left; and

(c) if so, what are the facts of the case and the steps which have been taken to resolve the dispute?

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

(b) Certain variations in the Afghan and Indian Trade statistics relating to 1967-68 Trade Arrangement were noticed; but the issue has been fully resolved.

(c) Does not arise.

EXPORT OF COFFEE

4651. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Coffee exported during the years from 1964-66 to 1967-68;

(b) the names of the countries to which it was exported and the amount of foreign exchange earned during the above years; and

(c) the quantity of Coffee proposed to be exported during the year 1968-69?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) :

(a) Financial Year	Total Quantity of Coffee exported (in tonnes)
1964-65	30,691
1965-66	26,504
1966-67	25,832
1967-68	33,949

(b) A statement showing names of countries to which Indian coffee was exported during the years 1964-65 to 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1798/68].

The amounts of foreign exchange earned from coffee exports during the years 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 were Rs. 13.34 crores, Rs. 12.94 crores, Rs. 14.44 crores and Rs. 18.15 crores respectively.

(c) According to the latest available indications, exports of Indian Coffee during 1968-69 is likely to be of the order of 30,000 tonnes.

EXPORT OF FILMS

4652. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2958 on the 5th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information regarding the export of Films has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The requisite information regarding export of films was collected and submitted to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on the 15th July, 1968 for placing it on the Table of the House.

EXPORT OF COTTON AND CLOTH

4653. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton and cloth exported during the period from September, 1967 to July, 1968 monthwise; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Exports of cotton and cloth during the period September, 1967 to May, 1968 and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom have been as follows:—

MONTH	COTTON			COTTON CLOTH (Mill-made & handloom)		
	Quantity (Tonnes)	VALUE		Quantity (million metres)	VALUE	
		Million Rupees	Million US dollars		Million Rupees	Million US dollars
September, 1967	4,891	16.55	2.21	58.69	85.64	11.42
October, 1967	1,900	6.14	0.82	47.07	68.94	9.19
November, 1967	1,178	3.61	0.48	24.60	38.99	5.20
December, 1967	2,020	6.45	0.86	40.78	62.72	8.36
January, 1968	6,126	20.13	2.68	44.37	56.87	7.58
February, 1968	4,766	16.14	2.15	48.01	64.46	8.60
March, 1968	4,111	14.18	1.89	44.91	61.16	8.15
April, 1968	3,217	11.14	1.49	34.66	47.54	6.34
May, 1968 (Provisional)	2,400	8.90	1.19	45.80	63.70	8.49

Information for the months of June and July, 1968 is not yet available.

REPRESENTATION
FROM RAILWAY COMMERCIAL CLERKS
ASSOCIATION

4654. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have re-

ceived a representation from the Railway Commercial Clerks' Association protesting against the de-categorisation of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters and their entry in the Commercial departments; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) No specific action was considered necessary as such matters could always be discussed with the local Railway Administration by the Organised Labour which enjoy negotiating facilities at the different tiers of the Administration. However, the position with regard to the point raised is that, since it is mandatory for the Railways to provide alternative jobs to the medically declassified staff, their absorption against posts in Commercial or any other Department, for which they are found suitable, cannot be helped.

COPPER DEPOSITS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

4655. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India and the National Mineral Development Corporation had surveyed copper ore deposits at Agnigundala in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any report has been submitted to Government and the expenditure incurred on the survey;

(c) the estimated tonnes of ore to be exported per year;

(d) the action taken by Government on the report; and

(e) if not, whether Government have any proposal to give the work on lease to the private parties ?

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

(a) The Geological Survey of India have surveyed the Agnigundala area in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. The Hindustan Copper Limited have been entrusted with the preparation of a feasibility study for opening up this area.

(b) The Hindustan Copper Limited are still to submit a feasibility report. Expenditure Incurred by Hindustan Copper Limited till 31-3-1968 is Rs. 4.09 lakhs.

(c) There is no proposal to export any ore.

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

ZINC SMELTER PROJECT AT VISAKHAPATNAM

4656. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Zinc Smelter Project to be set up at Visakhapatnam has been revived by Government;

(b) if so, the cost estimates of the project;

(c) prior to this decision, whether Government received any report on this project from the Polish Collaborators for implementation; and

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

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

(a) A final decision about the setting up of a Zinc smelter at Visakhapatnam has not yet been taken. Meanwhile, the Polish Consultants for the project have been asked whether they could complete the unfinished work on the preparation of the Detailed Project Report for the Smelter. They have indicated their willingness to complete the work subject to certain clarifications required by them. The matter is being examined.

(b) Reliable cost estimates will be known only when the Detailed Project Report is ready.

(c) No report for implementing the Project was received from the Polish side.

(d) Does not arise.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

4657. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board had created a section under an Officer on Special Duty to watch the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees on the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the functions of the said officer;

(c) whether any separate Branch has been formed in the Railway Board's office to safeguard the concessions and privileges of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees; and

(d) whether any proposal has been received by Government for taking the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes representatives as members of the Selection Board?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes. The section is still in existence.

(b) The post of Officer on Special Duty is not in existence now, but the work is done by one of the officers of the Establishment Directorate. The duties of the said officer were to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes/Tribes on the Railways and to ensure proper implementation of Labour Laws.

(c) Refer reply to (a) above.

(d) Suggestions to this effect have been received from some quarters.

डाक/एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों के साथ तीसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बों को जोड़ना

4658. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक तथा एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों के साथ तीसरी श्रेणी के कम डिब्बे जोड़े जाते हैं जिसके कारण उनमें यात्रियों को स्थान नहीं मिलता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, क्या इन गाड़ियों में तीसरी श्रेणी के और अधिक डिब्बे जोड़ने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चौ. मु० मुनाबा) : (क) और (ख). डाक/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में तीसरे दर्जे के कितने डिब्बे लगाये जायें, वह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि तीसरे

दर्जे और और दर्जे में कितना और किस प्रकार का यातायात होता है तथा सम्बन्धित गाड़ियों में कुल कितने डिब्बे लगाने की अनुमति है।

CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS ON RAILWAY TRACK BETWEEN MADHOSINGH AND MIRZAPUR GHAT (N.E. RAILWAY)

4659. SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the level of railway track between Madhosingh and Mirzapur Ghat on the North Eastern Railway in Varanasi District is 5 to 9 feet higher than the ground surface which resulted in inundation of 30-40 villages during the monsoons last year;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider construction of 10 additional culverts on this line to obviate inundation; and

(c) if so, how long it would take to construct these culverts?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). The height of the railway bank between Madhosingh and Mirzapur Ghat Stations varies from 6 to 12 feet. There is no proposal to provide additional waterways in the section as eleven bridges and culverts and two causeways already exist, which are considered adequate. The Railway Administration is not aware of inundation of 30-40 villages during the monsoons last year.

(c) Does not arise.

RUPEE PAYMENT TRADE

4660. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because of the rupee payment agreements and the devaluation of our rupee, the country has been losing to the tune of 57 per cent both on our exports and imports;

(b) if so, whether any efforts have been made to re-evaluate prices; and
(c) if so, with what results?

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

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

EXTENSION OF BROAD GAUGE LINE FROM BONGAIGAON TO GAUHATI

4662. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the Broad Gauge railway line from Bongaigaon to Gauhati;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). The matter is still under study.

MINERALS IN GUJARAT

4663. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the mineral wealth of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, deposits of bauxite, fluorspar, manganese ores, limestone, clays, lignite, calcite, glass sands, gypsum, oil and natural gas have so far been recorded in Gujarat.

RUNNING OF BOGIES OF FLYING MAIL WITHOUT LIGHTS AND FANS

4664. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some first class bogies of the Flying Mail are running without lights and fans for the

last several months and thus causing great inconvenience to passengers;

(b) whether it is a fact that a bogie No. 786 of the said train was without light and fans on the 6th August, 1968; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to repair them and the reasons why they have not been repaired so far?

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

(b) Coach No. 786 of the Flying Mail arrived New Delhi on 6-8-1968 with dim lights and fans working slow.

(c) The failure was due to the dynamo belt of the coach falling off on the way. This was attended to at Delhi on 7-8-1968 and the coach left Delhi with Flying Mail with lights and fans in working order on the same day.

CENTRAL SERVICES

4665. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the various Central Services already constituted and likely to be constituted shortly under the administrative control of his Ministry;

(b) the dates of the initial constitution and the Government rules framed for each of the services since the inorganisation of the Constitution;

(c) the strength of each of the services at the initial constitution and the number of yearly recruits, separately for each of them till to-date; and

(d) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed to each of the services at the initial constitution and in the yearly recruitment till to-date?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) A statement giving the names of the existing Railway Services is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1799/68]. No Railway Services are likely to be constituted shortly.

(b) to (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1799/68].

MORADABAD JUNCTION

4666. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tin shed of the Third Class waiting room at Moradabad Junction has broken at several places;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the passengers feel inconvenience in the rainy season; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

DEPARTMENTAL MEDICAL AID TO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES RESIDING IN MOTINAGAR AND ADJOINING COLONIES, NEW DELHI

4667. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway employees who reside in Motinagar and adjoining colonies in New Delhi have made a representation to Government for the Departmental Medical Aid;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of employees who reside in this area is above 500, and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes. Some railway employees living in private accommodation in Motinagar and its adjoining areas have represented for opening a Health Unit to cater to their medical needs.

(b) The exact number of railway employees residing in these areas is not known. Since they are residing in private accommodation the number is likely to vary from time to time.

(c) Provision of a Health Unit at a place depends upon the concentration of staff at that place, its degree of isolation and the availability of non-railway medical facilities in the area. Judged by these criteria, a Health Unit in Motinagar is not justified. The railway employees of these colonies can avail of the medical facilities from the Sarai Rohilla Health Unit which is situated at a distance of about 3½ Kms. from these colonies. Railway rules also permit reimbursement of expenditure to the railway employees residing beyond the jurisdiction of a railway medical institution, for treatment obtained in a Government/recognised hospital or a dispensary run by a philanthropic organisation for themselves or family members.

पिलखुआ स्टेशन पर मुरादाबाद गाड़ी
नं० १ का देर से पहुंचना

4668. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे में पिलखुआ स्टेशन पर नं० १ मुरादाबाद गाड़ी के पहुंचने का समय प्रातः 7.50 है प्रत्यु यह गाड़ी वहां पर प्रायः 9.50 बजवा 10 बजे विलम्ब से पहुंचती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 2 एन० डी० एच० शटल गाड़ी हापुड़ से खाली सीधे दिल्ली पहुंचती है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उपर्युक्त शटल गाड़ी को सवारी गाड़ी के रूप में प्रातः दिल्ली वापिस भेजना सम्भव नहीं है, ताकि वह पिलखुआ में प्रातः 7.25 बजे पहुंच सके; और

(घ) क्या 2 एन० डी० एच० शटल गाड़ी को प्रातः चलाना भी सम्भव नहीं है तथा क्या सरकार यह व्यवस्था करेगी कि नं० १ मुरादाबाद गाड़ी प्रातः 7.25 बजे पिलखुआ स्टेशन से दिल्ली के लिये रवाना हो और कभी देर से न चले ताकि यात्रियों को किसी असुविधा का सामना न करना पड़े?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) मई से जुलाई, 1968 तिक के तीन महीनों में, 1 एम० डी० सवारी गाड़ी हर रोज़ पिलखुवा में देर से पहुंची। परन्तु यह सच नहीं है कि यह गाड़ी पिलखुवा हमेशा 2 घंटे या इससे अधिक देर से पहुंची।

(ख) 2 एन० डी० एच० सवारी गाड़ी का रेक 1 एन० डी० एच० सवारी गाड़ी के रूप में हापुड़ से नवी दिल्ली के लिए 21.15 बजे बापस चलता है। यह गाड़ी अधिक लोकप्रिय नहीं है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) इस गाड़ी के देर से चलने के मुख्य कारण हैं तांबे की तारों की चोरी की बहुत अधिक घटनायें जिनके फलस्वरूप कन्ट्रोल में नन्हे असे तक वार-वार रुकावट होती हैं, और खतरे की जंजीर का अधिक खींचा जाना। परन्तु इस गाड़ी को ठीक समय पर चलाने के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

झांसी-कानपुर जंक्शन

4669. श्री अगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि झांसी-कानपुर जंक्शनों पर अत्यधिक बंदगी रहती है तथा कानपुर के प्लेटफार्म नं० 4 तथा 5 विशेष रूप में गन्दे रहते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कानपुर जंक्शन पर रेलवे लाइनों के निकट तथा प्लेटफार्म पर विशेषतया 6 म० पू० से 9 म० पू० के बीच विशेष समय में बंदगी रहती है; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) बौर (ख). यह सच नहीं है कि झांसी स्टेशन पर अत्यधिक गन्दगी रहती है।

लेकिन कानपुर जंक्शन पर सबेरे के समय कुछ गन्दगी रहती है, क्योंकि उस समय वहां एक के बाद एक बहुत सी गाड़ियाँ जल्दी-जल्दी आती-जाती हैं और गाड़ियों द्वारा लाइनें घिरी रहने के कारण सफाई का काम रुक जाता है।

(ग) यद्यपि रेल प्रशासन स्टेशनों पर सफाई का उच्च स्तर कायम रखने की आवश्यकता पर जोर देता रहा है और इस उद्देश्य से आवश्यक पर्यवेक्षण की व्यवस्था भी की गयी है, लेकिन कारण गर परिणाम तभी निकल सकते हैं जब यात्री अपना सहयोग दें और जिस समय गाड़ियाँ स्टेशनों पर रुकी हुई हों, उनके शौचालयों का उपयोग न करने की आवश्यकता का ध्यान रखें। सवारी छिंद्वारों से सम्बद्ध शौचालयों में इस प्रकार के सूचना पट्ट भी लगाये गये हैं।

बांदा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस और बांदा-कानपुर पैसेंजर गाड़ी

4670. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बांदा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस और बांदा-कानपुर पैसेंजर गाड़ी को कानपुर जंक्शन पर प्रवेश करने के लिये तथा वहां से जाने के लिये हरा-सिंगल दिये जाने में विलम्ब होने के कारण वे दोनों रेलगाड़ियाँ गोविन्दपुरी स्टेशन और मुख्य स्टेशन के बीच कई घंटों तक रुकी रहती हैं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को दिल्ली-हावड़ा और लखनऊ जाने वाली गाड़ियाँ नहीं मिल पाती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) कभी-कभी ये गाड़ियाँ गोविन्दपुरी बौर कानपुर के बीच रुकी रहती होती हैं। इनके रुके रहने की अवधि थोड़ी होती

है बधिक नहीं। कानपुर में विभिन्न दिशाओं को जाने वाली गाड़ियों से इनका आमतौर पर मेल हो जाता है।

(ब) गोविन्दपुरी और कानपुर के बीच इन गाड़ियों के रुके रहने का कारण यह है कि मुख्यतः अन्य स्थानों पर खतरे की जंजीरें खींचने की अत्याधिक घटनाओं से विलम्ब हो जाने के कारण वे अपने निर्धारित समय से पिछड़ जाती हैं। खतरे की जंजीर खींचे जाने के मामले के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार को लिखा गया है और मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा जांच का काम तेज़ कर दिया गया है। जिन कारणों पर रेलवे का वश है, उनकी वजह से गाड़ियों को होने वाले विलम्ब को कम से कम करने की हर संभव कोशिश की जा रही है।

B.G. LINES FROM NANGAL TO UNA

4671. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposals from the Himachal Pradesh Government to extend the broad gauge lines from Nangal to Una or from Hoshiarpur to Gagret; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to undertake a survey of these two lines and, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). A proposal for the construction of a new B.G. Railway line from Nangal to Talwara via Una and Gagret had been received from Government of Himachal Pradesh. To assess the financial implications of the proposed link, a quick appreciation was carried out in 1963, which revealed that this project would not be financially remunerative. Due to paucity of funds, the proposed rail link is not likely to be considered for construction during the Fourth Plan. Any survey carried out now will be out of date, if at all

the construction of the line is considered at a distant future date. No survey is, therefore, proposed to be taken up at present for this line.

ALL INDIA RAILWAY INSTITUTE EMPLOYEES' UNION

4672. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the All India Railway Institute Employees' Union;

(b) if so, the total number of employees working in the Railway Institutes in different Railways during 1967-68;

(c) whether these employees are considered as Railway employees and, if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether Government are considering a proposal to treat these employees as Railway employees; and

(e) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken in the matter

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) A memorandum has recently been received from the Member who has proposed this Question.

(b) The total number of employees working in the Railway Institutes is not readily available.

(c) No; as they are paid from Institute Funds and not from Railway Revenues.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CARRYING OF INDIAN PASSPORTS BY SOME OF THE PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIJACKING AN ISRAELI AIRCRAFT TO ALGIERS

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and

I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

Reported carrying of Indian Passport by some of the three persons responsible for hijacking an Israeli aircraft to Algiers.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to information received on 30th July, 1968 from the Israeli Government, one of the three persons reported to be involved in hijacking the Israeli aircraft to Algiers from Rome on 23rd July, 1968, carried an Indian passport (An Hon. Member : Shame.) issued to Shri Fazal Hussain on 30th October 1967 by our Embassy in Iraq. Our Embassy in Iraq has confirmed the issue of such a passport in lieu of a previous passport dated 25th October, 1961, issued by the R.P.O. Delhi. Shri Fazal Hussain, who is presently in employment in Kuwait as a cook to Ali Mohammed Rizwan, General Secretary of the Kuwait National Petroleum Company, has confirmed to our Embassy in Kuwait that he received the passport dated 30th October 1967 from our Embassy in Iraq when he went there on a pilgrimage in 1967. He has also stated that on arrival in Kuwait in March 1968 from India he handed his passport to his employer. The employer is at present away in Europe from where he is expected back in September, Shri Hussain has further stated to our Embassy that he has been in Kuwait with his present employer continuously since March 1968.

From the foregoing facts it appears that the possibility of the passport in question having passed into the custody of unauthorised persons, or of an identical document with the same details having been forged, cannot be ruled out.

The Algerian authorities have so far stated only that the three commandoes who hijacked the plane carried forged documents.

There is no Indian either among the released passengers or the remain-

ing five still detained with the crew of the hijacked Israeli plane.

The matter is under investigation by our Missions in Algeria, Iraq and Kuwait as well as by authorities here. Meanwhile, instructions have been issued to our Passport Issuing Authorities to impound the passport.

SHRI HEM BARUA: After giving a detailed description of the whole incident, the TIME magazine of August 2 has pointed out that three well-dressed Arab passengers of that particular aircraft went into the cockpit and one of them beat the co-pilot with the butt-end of his pistol like this....(Interruption).

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I thought, he said "bit", not "beat".

SHRI HEM BARUA: He struck the co-pilot with the butt-end of his pistol....(Interruption).

SHRI PILOO MODY: How ?

SHRI HEM BARUA: and wanted the pilot of the aircraft, after the aircraft flew for an hour out of Rome, to divert the course of the aircraft to Algiers and not to fly to Tel Aviv. It is reported by the Time magazine that some of the three persons who were responsible for this misdeed held Indian passports. The Minister has also admitted that an Indian passport was there. In the context of that, may I know if the possession of an Indian passport by some of these miscreants, at least, one of these three miscreants, is an offence or not and, if it is an offence, whether our Government is going to enquire into the entire background of the incident, the persons responsible for handing over the passport to these miscreants, whether they have been brought to book or not—that is what I am interested to know—or else this incident has damaged the image of India in the world.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: As I stated earlier, in the main statement, the passport held by this particular individual is not a genuine

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh] passport. There is no doubt about that. It is, obviously, a forged passport. Even if it is an original document, the picture inside the passport must have been changed. All these things are being investigated.

SHRI HEM BARUA : This is an offence. The picture was changed by somebody and the person who is responsible for allowing that man to change it is an Indian and he should be prosecuted. Why has not the Government brought the Indian responsible for that to book? This is a serious matter. Government is not thinking seriously. The image of India has been damaged in the world.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : This particular individual to whom the passport was issued by Indian authorities, actually lives in Kuwait and he has been there since March, 1968. It is not that person who went there with that passport. His passport is with the employer. It is possible that the passport may have gone into wrong hands or they may have got another passport which may have been forged. All these things will be gone into and we will find out the position.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Santosham—not here. Then, Papers to be laid.

12.31 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR ART SILK INDUSTRY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : On behalf of Shri F. A. Ahmed, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Annual Reports of the following Development Councils for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1961 :—

- (1) Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.

(2) Development Council for Art Silk Industry. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1778/68.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 2718 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1779/68.]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1968, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th August, 1968."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Bihar State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1968, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th August, 1968."

12.33 hrs.

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha :—

- (1) The Indian Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
- (2) The Bihar State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1968.

12.33½ hrs.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER**

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while replying to the debate yesterday on the Motion regarding disapproval of the conduct of the Prime Minister and myself, Shri Madhu Limaye waved a letter purporting to establish that there had been inconsistencies in my statements concerning the role of Shri Kantilal Desai, for my secretarial work. I would have explained this yesterday, but before saying anything categorically, I wanted to go through office copies of letters written by my son and satisfy myself that he had not written anything which was not in connection with my engagements or public relations work.

The letter in question is a letter in Hindi on the subject of appointment with the heading :

"उप प्रधान मंत्री भवन, 5, डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद
रोड"

with a letter No. 842-PSF/68/H dated 4th March, 1968 and signed Kantibhai.

This particular letter and several dozen letters which I have been able to examine in the short interval have not been signed by him using the designation of my Private Secretary. The members of my official personal staff use the designation of Special Assistants, Private Secretary and Additional Private Secretary or Personal Assistant on the top of the letter-head. No such designation has been used by my son either in this letter or in any of the communications I have come across. All that has been mentioned in them is the address of my residence, with an Issue number subsequently put down by the despatcher. All letters issued from my residence or office must necessarily carry a letter number for purposes of reference and record. The record is a running series of all letters issued

on my behalf. The replies are sent in the light of my instructions on the correspondence. There is a separate register and record of letters issued by me personally. In order to deal with the issue of inconsistency in my statements on the subject, let me quote what has been stated on different occasions. In my extempore statement on 30th April 1968, I said as follows :—

"I could not afford in those days any other Private Secretary and he was good enough to come and serve me as my private secretary and from that time on he has continued to serve me as my private secretary, even today, but he is not borne on Government establishment. He is not paid by Government anything for that matter.

"He, therefore, accompanied me in September-October when I had gone out for more than a month, because many friends said that I should be accompanied by him as my personal, private secretary to look after me."

In my statement on July 24 I had said as follows :—

"I had drawn distinction between the role of my son as my private Secretary when I was out of office and as my personal private secretary when he accompanied me on one or two official tours. No part of the cost was met by Government, nor had my son access to official records."

In the reply to the question of Shri Rabi Ray on the 12th August 1968, which Shri Madhu Limaye read out yesterday, the answer was :

"Shri Kantilal Desai has not been appointed as Private Secretary to Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. He has, however, been assisting him in his non-official work."

Shri Limaye and the entire House know that Shri Kantilal Desai has not been appointed as my Private Secretary after I came to hold office. The ques-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

tion of any formal appointment prior to my coming into office obviously does not arise.

As regards his role, the statements have been consistent in that he had been assisting me in my non-official work, that is, social engagements, appointments for interview, and public relations work. He has had no authority to go beyond these spheres.

May I add that, if it is the sense of the House that he should not sign even letters for giving appointments for interviews, I shall stop the practice.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Yes; that is right.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं आपका ध्यान रूल..... (व्यवधान) अब तारकेश्वरी जी, आप जरा पांच सात दिन चुप बैठेंगी तो आपको भी सहूलियत होगी और सदन को भी।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाड़) : आप भी चुप बैठिए। दूसरों को सबक सिखाने के पहले अपने उस पर अमूल करिए।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं तो नियम के अनुसार व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर खड़ा हूँ। मुझे व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने का नियम 378 में वधिकार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इन्होंने जो व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण का बयान दिया है और जिसकी कि आप ने इजाजत दी, मुझे पता नहीं, यह पहले आप ने बयान देखा था या नहीं। लेकिन जहां तक मैं देख पाया हूँ यह अभी-अभी इनके द्वारा पढ़ने के दो चार मिनट पहले आप के पास आया है, शायद सोचने का भी आपको मौका न मिला हो। प्रक्रिया यह होनी चाहिये कि व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण बाले बयान स्पीकर के पास बहुत पहले पहुँचने चाहिए; ताकि अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप

फैसला कर सकें कि यह बयान नियम के अनुसार है या नहीं। अब नियम क्या है यह देखिए। नियम 357—परसनल एक्स-प्लेनेशन। यह परसनल एक्स-प्लेनेशन में है ऐसा मैं समझ कर चलता हूँ। अगर मेरी गलती है तो आप सुधारियेगा।

"A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise."

अब मैं यह साफ करना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने जो बयान दिया है यह बिलकुल विवादप्रस्त है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, रवी राय.....

MR. SPEAKER : That is your contention. No more speech is necessary for that.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : तो स्पष्टीकरण में बाद में दूँ?

MR. SPEAKER : No question of "Baad".

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं आपको लिख भी सकता हूँ, अगर आपकी वैसी इच्छा हो।

MR. SPEAKER : No question of writing. You think it is debatable.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : वह मैं बाद में बताऊंगा कि डिबेटेबल है या नहीं? (व्यवधान)

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV (Barati) rose—

SHRI RANDHOR SINGH (Rohtak) rose—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Will all of you please sit down? The concerned two persons are here. Why do you want to complicate it? Please sit down. (Interruption).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : I really fail to understand this. If a procedural matter is

raised, why should the members get exercised and rise like this?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, it is a simple matter. Yesterday....

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea): On a point of order....

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a point of order against my standing? Will he kindly sit down?

SHRI P. G. SEN: Before this is taken up....

MR. SPEAKER: Will he first sit down? When the Speaker is on his legs, no other Member should get up. Later on, after I sit down, he may also shout along with others, and I would have no objection because I cannot control him also. But at least he should observe this rule that when the Speaker is on his legs, he should not get up and speak. Let him hear me for at least two minutes before he says anything.

Yesterday, toward the fag end of his speech, Shri Madhu Limaye waved a letter....

SHRI P. G. SEN: That is my point of order....

MR. SPEAKER: I am getting a terrible headache. I do not think that I would last long at this rate. The point is that Shri Madhu Limaye waved a letter and began reading something from it yesterday. I did not know anything; naturally, in the course of his speech he read out some letter written by Shri Kantilal Desai, and it was passed on to Shri Morarji Desai straight. Naturally, Shri Morarji Desai could not reply on the spot without verifying. Therefore, after verifying and studying, he had sent me a copy of a statement which he has made now.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा इस पर आक्षेप है, हम लोगों को दो-तीन दिन पहले भेजना पड़ता है, लेकिन इन्होंने अभी भेज दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: During the Question Hour.

L41LSS/68-9

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन हमको दो-तीन दिन पहले भेजना पड़ता है... (व्यवधान) ..

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. Member sit down? (Interruptions.) I am trying to give the answer. Why should other hon. Members try to answer on behalf of the Speaker? Can I not answer it?

My point is that before it was included in the agenda it was sent to me. It is not as though after I had included it he had sent it to me; it is only after he had sent it to me that I had included it in the agenda. After going through it during the Question Hour. I got it included in the agenda, and it has been included here. So, how can Shri Madhu Limaye say that it was included before?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह डिबेटेबल है या नहीं, यहाँ में आपको बतलाना चाहता है।

MR. SPEAKER: On my action there can be no questioning. I have included it in the agenda. It was only after that that I permitted him to read it. I wonder where there is any question of a point of order. There is absolutely no offence involved in it.....

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सावित करूँगा कि यह डिबेटेबल है.....

MR. SPEAKER: Later on, he may complain. But I have found that there is nothing debatable, and therefore, I have allowed him. Now, let us go on to the next item.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. On a personal explanation....

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. Member kindly sit down? Shri Morarji Desai.

12.42 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1965-66

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I beg to present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1965-66.

12.42½ hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1965-66

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1965-66.

DEMAND No. 2—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 10,34,355 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1966."

DEMAND No. 5—REVENUE WORKING EXPENSES—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 66,74,139 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Revenue Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1966."

DEMAND No. 8—REVENUE WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND FUEL

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 9,55,653 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Revenue Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1966."

DEMAND No. 15—OPEN LINE WORKS—CAPITAL, DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND AND DEVELOPMENT FUND.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 77,85,167 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1966."

श्री श्री चन्द गंगल (चण्डीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें चार प्रकार के अनुदानों की मांग की गई है। जितनी रकमें संसद ने मंजूर की थीं, उनसे ज्यादा रकमें खर्च की गई हैं अतः उनकी स्वीकृति इस समय मांगी जा रही है। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे इस संविधान के आने से पहले 1935 में जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया एक्ट था उसमें इस वात की व्यवस्था नहीं थी कि जितनी रकम मन्जूर की जाती थी, उससे किसी भी महकमे को ज्यादा खर्च करने का अधिकार हो। यह ठीक है कि हमारे संविधान के आर्टिकल 115 में इस वात का अधिकार दिया गया है, लेकिन इस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे देशों के अन्दर भी यह प्रथा रही है कि जितनी रकम पार्लियामेन्ट ने मंजूर की है, उससे ज्यादा खर्च करने की किसी भी विभाग को अनुमति न दी जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हाउस आफ कामन्ज़ ने 1849 में जो एक रैजोल्यूशन पास किया था उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं बासु के कांस्टीबूशन के बाल्यम् 5 से कोट करना चाहता हूँ—

12.44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

"The Commons recorded a permanent disapproval, of these departmental excesses by resolving in 1849 that when a certain amount of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

expenditure for a particular service has been determined by Parliament, it is the bounden duty of the department which has that service under its charge and control to take care that the expenditure do not exceed the amount placed at its disposal for that purpose."

इंग्लैण्ड में हाउस ऑफ कामन्ज़ ने 1849 में यह प्रस्ताव पाया किया था कि किसी भी महकमे को इस बात का अधिकार नहीं होगा कि वह जो रकम वहां की पार्लियामेन्ट में मन्जूर की है, उससे अधिक खर्च कर सके और इसी लिये मैंने कहा है कि 1935 के गवर्नमेन्ट ऑफ एक्ट में भी इस बात की व्यवस्था नहीं थी। यह मैं इस लिये कह रहा हूँ कि हर एक महकमे पर इत्त बात का कड़ाई से पालन करना चाहिये कि जितनी रकमें उन महकमों के लिये मन्जूर हुई हैं उससे अधिक रुपया खर्च करने की उनको किसी प्रकार से अनुमति न हो।

अब आप देखेंगे कि डिमाण्ड नं० 15 में 77 लाख रुपया अधिक खर्च हुआ है, इसमें से 55 लाख रुपया जो खर्च किया गया है वह पूँजी का जो उचंती खाता है उस पर और 27 लाख रुपया की रकम रेलवे की जो चल सम्पत्ति है, उस पर खर्च किया गया है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ऐसी रकम नहीं है कि जिसका पहले से सही अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता था।

जहाँ तक प्रश्न है रेलवे की सम्पत्ति का —उसमें हम ने कितनी बढ़ोत्तरी करती है, उसको कायम रखने के लिये कितना धन खर्च करना है—यह ऐसी भांग नहीं है जो अचानक पैदा हो गई हो तथा 77 लाख रुपये की रकम बिना पार्लियामेन्ट की मन्जूरी के खर्च करना—मैं समझता हूँ कि अनुचित है।

इसी प्रकार आप देखेंगे कि अनुदान 5 पृष्ठ 2 पर दिया गया है जिसमें 66 लाख रुपये की रकम अधिक खर्च की गई है।

किस चीज़ पर खर्च की गई ? मरम्मत पर, जो रेलवे की सम्पत्ति है उसकी मरम्मत पर, जो रेलवे नाइन्ज़ हैं रेलवे के जो भवन हैं या रेलवे का जो रॉनिंग स्टाक है, जो चल सम्पत्ति है, उसके ऊपर हमने 66 लाख रुपये मरम्मत के लिये भिले में ज्यादा खर्च किये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक इस सम्पत्ति का कायम रखने का या इसकी मरम्मत की समस्या है, वह तो एक स्थायी समस्या है उसका सही अनुमान हमेणा महकमा लगा सकता है। इसके ऊपर 66 लाख रुपया अधिक रकम खर्च करना—मैं समझता हूँ अनुचित है। 1965-66 में यह रकम खर्च की गई, वह लोक सभा आज नहीं है, फिर भी गड़े मुद्रे उखाड़ने की बात है, लेकिन आगे के लिये मैं महकमे को मचेत करना चाहता हूँ कि वह कड़ाई से इस नियम का पालन करे। दूसरे देशों में जब इस नियम को पालन किया जाता है कि जितनी रकम की उनकी संसद ने मन्जूरी दी है, उससे अधिक खर्च नहीं करते हैं तो यहाँ पर भी ऐसे नियम का हम पालन कर सकते हैं। खास तौर पर इस प्रकार की मदों पर जिनका अनुदान महकमा पहले से लगा सकता है।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): It has become a regular feature for the hon. Minister to come to this House with demands for excess grants. I do not understand it. Only three months back we passed the Railway Budget.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): This is in respect of the year 1965-66.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: That is what I am saying; this is a regular feature. You come with demands for excess grants and supplementary demands. I shall say only one thing. We have written certain letters. In these demands you have not included anywhere about the laying of new railway lines.

AN HON. MEMBER : These relate to 1965-66.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I have written so many times regarding a railway bridge over the Brahmaputra. Seventy Members of Parliament have given a letter to him. He has also promised that he would look into this. Times without number I had written to him but he has not replied to that. That is why I am raising this matter on the floor of this House. Assam is the only State where there is no broad-gauge line. The broad gauge line was taken to a certain point but has not been further extended.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : On a point of order. We are now discussing the excess demands for grants. I raised the same point last year also. This discussion ought to be limited to those demands. He is now making a demand for a broad gauge line in Assam. I am in full sympathy with him; I stand by him. But these are excess demands and matters that are not covered by these demands could not be discussed. As I said last year, you do away with these distinctions such as excess demands, supplementary demands, etc. and then speak on all these things. Otherwise, Members like me who want to abide by the rules find themselves in difficulty when the issues that are discussed are not relevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do realise that he has gone a little beyond the scope of the debate. Even the Minister pointed this out to him but he wanted to raise some questions regarding his letter. He ought to have raised those issues yesterday really. The point of order is correct.

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA : My grievance is also correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has taken note of all that you said. But if he does not reply to your points, I am not in a position to ask him to reply to you.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : After three months, he will come again :

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : Sir, Mr. Kalita has made by task easier. I shall refer only to a small section of railway line in North Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It would be difficult for me to allow it, because I have just now ruled against such a thing. You can only refer to the excess demands so far as the expenditure that was incurred, and ask why it was exceeded and all that. Beyond that, nothing.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : There is a question of the improvement of the railways included in that item.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not to-day; I am extremely sorry.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : The question of improvement in the railways might be referred to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry; yesterday you could have raised it. On the next occasion, you can do that.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Since the discussion is being confined only to the actual heads of excesses, I would like to begin by asking why the Minister delayed to bring this matter up earlier. The demands relate to 1965-66. The appropriation accounts must have been reconciled in 1967, and we are now near the end of 1968. The accounts, if they are of any importance, have to be brought to the notice of Parliament without delay. A little explanation on this, I think, is due to the House.

The first demand relates to a miscellaneous one where there is an excess in a very considerable percentage : 2.84 per cent. It is explained that the difference has arisen because the Central Bureau of Investigation made a demand which was not expected. The Central Bureau of Investigation is not an accident; it has been in existence for long, and if any kind of proper

budgeting and any kind of proper appropriation takes place in the month of March, this excess could have been avoided. The point that I wish to stress is that it is a substantial amount relating to a department which is by no means transient, by no means accidental.

The second demand is in relation to the repairs and maintenance of works. It is not in a very high percentage. But here again, the question arises why adjustment was not made in March when the facility exists, and when the provision exists for squaring the accounts. If an expenditure is incurred after the adjustment are submitted—I would like the Minister to note this—then it is not a proper kind of expenditure. It is a kind of expenditure which probably will not bear scrutiny at any level.

The third demand is about staff and fuel to the extent of about Rs. 9 lakhs which has been recommended for regularisation by the Public Accounts Committee like the other demands. I would like to know here also whether there was any change in the rate of the fuel used so that it was necessary for this excess amount of Rs. 9 lakhs to be incurred.

The last demand relates to the Reserve Fund and Development Fund which is a small amount to the tune of 15 per cent, but it is actually Rs. 77 lakhs. Rs. 77 lakhs is a considerable amount to be spent after the appropriation accounts have been submitted. Whether it is on right lines or not, I think the Minister may give us an explanation which he gave to the Public Accounts Committee, as to why this very large difference arose.

13 HRS.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen hours of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(RAILWAYS), 1965-66—Contd.**

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to confine my remarks only to two or three points. The hon. Minister is aware that nearly 12 lakhs of railway employees....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before you began your speech, there was a point of order on this subject. So far as the excess demands are concerned, you cannot raise other issues during this discussion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am referring to railway employees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is true. You can ask why the excess was incurred and why it could not be anticipated. You cannot refer to other general problems.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This House is going to vote the excess demand because they have spent something without anticipating it in advance. If excess could be voted for that, why could it not be granted to meet the dearness allowance and other demands of the railway employees? That is my argument.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You could refer only to the past period, why the excess expenditure was incurred. You are suggesting that even in the current budget excess could be incurred to satisfy the demands of the workers. I suppose that is your argument.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Exactly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know how far it will come within the scope of this discussion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Minister may not accept it, but it is an argument. When the hon. Minister replies to the debate, let him throw some light on it, because he has granted, he has agreed in principle, to appoint a tribunal to go into 24 demands which

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

are not of an all-India nature, for which we are thankful; at least, Shri Parimal Ghosh assured this House that you are thinking of appointing a committee.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: That is it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would only request him if he could possibly put his weight in the cabinet, if he has any, to see that Finance Minister also agrees to that. Because, a convention is going on now at Jamalpur of the All India Railwaymen's Federation from the 19th of this month and out of the 27 lakhs Central Government employees 12 lakhs are out of the railways. So, the Railway Minister should react very sharply and do something about their demands.

Coming to the other minor points, much has been said about railway accidents.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not fair to refer to railway accidents at this stage. When Shri Kalita wanted to say something about Assam railways and some other hon. Member wanted to say something about the Bengal railways, I said that the scope of the debate, so far as excess grants are concerned is very limited. You have begun and you have admitted that though it is not quite relevant, still you wanted to make a point about the tribunal.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I would request you to look at "Demand No. 8—Railways—Revenue—Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel". It is stated there:

"This demand is for railway operational expenditure for stationery, forms and tickets, handling, collection and delivery of goods and expenses at out-agencies, compensation for goods lost or damaged, including amounts kept in suspense pending settlement of inter-railway liability, electrical general services, clothing and stores, and other mis-

cellaneous operating expenses." Everything is there. If I am intelligent enough, I can speak on everything within this Demand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is entitled to speak provided he confines his remarks to the Excess Demand and questions the hon. Minister as to why the excess expenditure had been incurred and why he has come forward before the House with these Excess Demands. That is the only question which he can raise.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I shall confine myself to that. These Excess Demands are the result of lack of foresight and also due to inefficiency. When I am talking of inefficiency, I do not accuse any one Minister but I accuse them all because they are an emblem of inefficiency. Since the Railway Minister is a new Minister, I would forgive him because I always forgive new Ministers.

But as regards the operational expenses you may kindly see why the operational expenses have been incurred in excess of budgeted figures. This is due to the fact that the railways have no proper planning with the result that they incur certain expenditure which according to us is extravagant, and naturally they come before this House with these Excess Demands knowing full well that they have a majority here and they will be granted the amounts. The same thing was happening when Shri S. K. Patil was there or even when Shri Jagjivan Ram or late-lamented Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was in charge of the railways. Therefore, I would suggest that there should be proper budgeting and proper expenditure. I am pointing this out because the country is suffering as a result of this. Without disclosing your identity as Deputy-Speaker, if you, Sir, would try to travel in a third class compartment you would find that you cannot get into the compartment. And yet there is loss of revenue. Either the men are travelling without tickets or

else there is something wrong somewhere else. If they are really travelling with tickets, there cannot be any question of loss to the railways.

I would request the hon. Railway Minister to be very vigilant. He should control the Railway Board which is a white elephant to us. If he is subservient to the Railway Board, he will not be able to work at all. He should see that the Railway Board is subservient to him.

With these words, I would warn him that we shall never sanction such Excess Demands in future.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): I would just like to ask one question. The other day when the Demands had come before the House, I had my say on both the sets of Demands. Now, I do not want to say anything. But I only want to ask one question. The audit report was published in February, 1967. In 1968, the hon. Minister has come forward for getting the excess expenditure regularised. I would like to know why this delay had been there. Did he expect that the PAC will somehow not see it? Why has he come forward with these Excess Demands after the report of the PAC? Why should he not have come forward earlier? Why has there been this delay? Let the hon. Minister explain that.

श्री एस० एन० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे में जो हमको इस तरह से ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ता है और उसमें इन एफिशिएन्सी है, उसका सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि जो हमारे कर्मचारी हैं रेलवे के उनको हम सन्तुष्ट नहीं रखते हैं। चूँकि वह असन्तुष्ट हैं इस लिये सब झगड़े होते हैं। इस लिये हमको सोचना चाहिये कि उन में असन्तोष क्यों है और उनके लिये हमको क्या कुछ करना चाहिये। हम इसके लिये कोशिश करें और हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब जो कुछ सुनते नहीं हैं उनको मंत्री महोदय को सुनाना चाहिये।

श्री न० ता० दास (जमुई) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने कांस्टिट्युएन्सी के हित की बात आप के सामने कहना चाहता हूँ। लक्खी-सराय एक्सिडेंट के बक्त मैंने कुछ डिमान्ड्स रखवी थीं। उनमें दो टैम्पोरेरी डिमान्ड्स भी थीं। उन डिमान्ड्स में से एक को पूरा कर दिया गया है, यानी दो लाइनों के बीच में वैरियर पड़ गया है, लेकिन जो दूसरी डिमान्ड थी वह अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है। प्लेटफार्म को बढ़ाना बाकी है। दो फुट ब्रिज भी बनने हैं, लेकिन यह कुछ नहीं किया गया है। इन सारी डिमान्ड्स को ले कर शायद अबतूबर महीने में वहां पर सत्याग्रह भी होने वाला है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should realise that I have already ruled that the scope of the discussion is very limited. I had already asked hon. Members on the other side to confine their remarks to the specific Excess Demands. This is not the time when all these things can be raised. If anything requires to be done, the hon. Minister would look into it.

श्री न० ता० दास : मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इन डिमान्ड्स को पूरा किया जाय और सारी डिमान्ड्स की लिस्ट दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the time to raise it. If he has any complaint I would request the hon. Minister to look into it.

श्री न० ता० दास : मैं दोहरा नहीं रहा हूँ। मैं तो सिर्फ याद दिला रहा हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you have correctly observed that the scope of the discussion rising out of these Excess Demands is very limited and it is restricted only to the budget heads that are brought up before the House for approval of the expenditure in-

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

curred thereunder.

It is true that these relate to the year 1965-66. A question has been asked as to why and how such long delays are taking place. My hon. friend Shri Shrichand Goel raised a very pertinent questions and he even quoted profusely from a voluminous record of the British Parliamentary manual or something like that. He has pointed out that the conditions or terms or rules governing the control of expenditure in the UK were of a particular type. I accept it and I admit it. But let us also recognise this fact that there is some difference between the financial structure of this country and that of the UK. In the UK, in the context there the hon. Member quoted from the rules prevalent there, but ours is a different context. We are concerned with federal finance here. It is not that type of finance which is in UK, and, therefore, advisedly in our Constitution we have article 115. This arises out of article 115 which has envisaged the possible difficulties that may arise from time to time in regularising expenditure.

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्देस (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके बारे में स्पीकर की रूलिंग है कि जब आपको यह पता चलता है कि ब्रान्ट्स से कुछ ज्यादा खर्च हुआ है तब उसके तत्काल पश्चात् आपको सदन के सामने आना चाहिये। आप ने तीन साल लगाये हैं, यह आप की गलती है। 1956 में यह प्रश्न इस सदन के सामने आया था। अगर आप प्रोसीडिंग्स को उठा कर देखें तो आप को उसका रिफरेंस उसमें मिलेगा। जब यह प्रश्न आया तब स्पीकर की रूलिंग यह हुई कि आर्टिकल 115 को मद्दे नजर रख कर, इस सदन के नियमों को मद्दे नजर रख कर—इस सदन में इस पर बहस हो चुकी है और स्पीकर ने कहा है कि पी० ए० सी० बाद में इस मामले में जा सकती है—आपका फर्ज है कि आप तत्काल इस सदन के सामने आयें,

जो कि आप ने नहीं किया है। यह आपकी गलती है। आपकी तो नहीं है, यह मेरे मित्र श्री स० का० पाटिल की गलती है, जिसके बारे में आपको यहां आना पड़ा है।

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I was just wanting to explain the facts connected with a situation of this kind where it would be difficult to assess precisely the expenditure booked, because there are ever so many transactions. It is not a single line transaction so far as the railways are concerned. The operation of the railways depends on the purchase of a variety of stores items at various levels and a variety of services, inter-railway adjustments, inter-governmental adjustments and so on. The AG books the expenses and then he advises us. This takes some time. These could not be precisely assessed at the time of the budget. Therefore, article 115 has been very advisedly drafted and it says that if any money has been spent or any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for the service and for that year, the President shall cause to be laid before both Houses of Parliament a statement showing the estimated accounts of that expenditure and cause to be presented to the Lok Sabha a Demand for such excess grants as the case may be. This is the Constitutional provision. Then, there are also other procedures laid down. The Comptroller and Auditor General has to go through all these things. The accounts are audited and the audited accounts come before the administration or the Ministry concerned. Then the PAC is seized of the matter. It goes before the PAC, and after having gone through the entire question, the sphere of the excess expenditure incurred, and the justification or clarification given by the Ministry concerned, the PAC would make a recommendation for the presentation of such Excess Demands as they deem fit before Parliament.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : On a point of order. Sir.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Sir, I am not yielding. I am coming to that point. He is trying to misquote.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The Minister is trying to mislead the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is raising a new point of order.

श्री चार्ब फरनेन्डेज : 1956 की ये प्रोसीडिंग्स हैं : आप 22 अगस्त की प्रोसीडिंग्स को निकालें और उसके पेज 3950 को देखें। यह बहुत लम्बा रूलिंग है और आटिकल 115 को ले कर दिया गया था और उन दिनों का जो रूल 241(4) या उसका ले कर दिया गया था। चूंकि मिनिस्टर साहब बहुत गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं इस बास्ते मूँझे इसको पढ़ना पड़ेगा। शाह साहब को इसी मसले पर बयानी हुई थी और उसी पर स्पीकर माहब कहते हैं पेज 3948 पर :

"Mr. Speaker : We had a discussion on this matter. I also want to make a few observations regarding the accounts. The Budget ought to contain all the provision which can possibly be anticipated for expenditure during the course of the year and if they are voted and the Appropriation Bill is also passed in this House under article 114, no money shall be spent which has not been granted by the House and is not provided for in the Appropriation Bill. But an exception has been created in article 115—an exception is always an exception and ought to be resorted to in as few instances as possible—in favour of certain new services and certain excess items which might not have been reasonably anticipated."

जो इस चौंडे के बारे में आप नहीं कह सकते हैं।

"But they must have the prior sanction of the House in the same year. As soon as the Government comes to know that it is likely to

spend much more than what the House has granted, it must take the sanction. If under some unavoidable circumstances some money had to be paid just at the end of the year and there is no time to place the estimate before the House in advance by way of Supplementary Demands for Grants and obtain its permission, in those cases money can be spent for which the Consolidated Contingency Fund makes provision under article 116. Under those circumstances I feel that the Government ought not to remain satisfied or wait until the Audit Report comes and the Public Accounts Committee looks into it."

जो आप अभी कहने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

"Demand No. 75 in this case was due to the adjustment of interest on the capital invested in the Himachal Pradesh Government Transport for the years 1949-50 to 1951-52. The request for making the provision of funds was received from the State Government in March 1952 when it was too late to ask for supplementary appropriation. By the 31st March, 1952, that year will be over. The Budget would, naturally, have been presented earlier, some time on the 28th February or 29th February if it had been a leap year. Therefore after the presentation of the Budget there might not have been sufficient time to include that item by way of Supplementary Demands. But the Finance Ministry was aware of this. They have said in this note that it was too late to ask for supplementary appropriation. Why was it put off till today? As soon as they came to know of it, they ought to have come before this House. I feel that in regard to this expenditure every day of delay has to be accounted for to the House."

एकाउंट फार नहीं कर रहे हैं, आप प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं और वह भी गलत।

"As soon as it comes to the notice of the Government, they ought to bring it before the House for regu-

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larisising it. If it is a Supplementary Demand or an Excess Demand, it must be brought before the House. In each year that passes, in each session of Parliament that passes, the Government must come to this House and say why they did not bring it before the House during that particular session, why that session was not thought of. Of course, in particular cases it might have escaped the notice of the Government. Now, rule 241(4) was referred to...."

I do not know whether the same rule holds good today.

चूंकि वाद में उसमें कुछ फर्क कर दिया गया लेकिन उग्र वक्त शाह साहब ने जो इस खाते के मंत्री थे इस रूल को साइट किया था ।

"Now, Rule 241(4) was referred to. I am afraid there is misunderstanding regarding the interpretation of this Rule. The Rule says:

"If any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted by the House for that purpose, the Committee shall examine with the reference to the fact of each case the circumstances leading to such an excess and make such recommendation as it may deem fit."

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: Which Committee?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Public Accounts Committee.

अब सब ने मर्टन्वपूर्ण हिस्सा यह जाता है :

"Nowhere is it stated that the Excess Demand ought not to be placed before the House until the Public Accounts Committee looks into it.

यह स्पीकर कह रहे हैं। इस पर श्री शाह साहब कहते हैं

"SHRI M. C. SHAH: That was our interpretation.

MR. SPEAKER: That is wrong.

SHRI M. C. SHAH: If your ruling is that way, we will follow that.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not my own ruling for the first time. That interpretation does not seem to be warranted by the language of the Rule. Therefore, the Government ought not to wait so long. As soon as it comes to the notice of the Government, they must ask for regularising it. There may be cases where, with all diligence, they might not have done so and the Public Accounts Committee may just look into this matter. No doubt, there is some force in this. If the Public Accounts Committee looks into this immediately and places the facts before the House, the House will have material for the purpose of discussing this matter, whether it ought to allow the Excess Demand or not. That would be an advantage to the House. There is no doubt about that. But, not to place it before the House even in such cases which are definitely known to the Government, "saying that the Public Accounts Committee has not sent its Report, is not correct. There is no doubt regarding this matter.

I would urge upon the Government wherever it comes to notice such Excess Demands, to immediately bring them to the notice of this House and ask for Supplementary Grants or Excess Grants in such cases as are here...."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made your point.

श्री जानें करनेंड ज़ : यह आप पर भी लागू होता है ।

"Here, I find a reference made in the introductory remarks. It is said here that the Public Accounts Committee sometimes suspects the bona fides of withholding this. Here it is said :

"In para 7 of the above Report, the Committee have held that any established mis-classification in the Appropriation Accounts which either attracts or avoids the necessity for regularisation of any excess by Parliament would be taken into account by them in making their recommendation to the Parliament."

यह उस बवत कहा गया था और अब आप वापिस जा रहे हैं।

"Therefore, no impression ought to be created that an attempt is made to make an excess expenditure and then try to avoid or screen it away from the Parliament or the Public Accounts Committee by taking it from something else. The House must, therefore, be very careful. The Finance Ministry, at the same time, must be very careful when it comes to know about an excess expenditure. The mere fact that so far the accounts have not been separated from the audit branch is not an excuse and it ought not be an excuse for not bringing it before the House as early as possible. Therefore, I hope hereafter there will be a change in the attitude of the Finance Ministry with regard to this point."

यह मामला बिल्कुल सांक है। यहां पर गलती हुई है और मिनिस्टर साहब को अमा मांगनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक्सेस पांट्स को मंजूर करने की वात यहां नहीं आनी चाहिये।

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I have heard the hon. Member's reference to this particular ruling and I hold what I am doing is strictly within the ruling of the hon. Chair given at that time. I have not deviated even one inch, and this fact can be proved by a reference to the Public Accounts Committee's observations contained in their report which was submitted to us on the accounts....(Interruptions.) The Public Accounts Committee considered the accounts of the Indian Railways for the year 1965-66 in 1967-68, and

the excess grants now before Parliament were recommended for regularisation by Parliament in the 23rd Report of the Committee which was presented to Parliament only on 30-4-1968. I have not lost any time....

SHRI N. DANDEKAR (Jamnagar) : When did the Audit point out that the excess expenditure had been incurred?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : That was in 1967.

SHRI N. DANDEKAR : In the accounts of 1965-66 of which excess grants we are considering, when did the Audit point out that excess expenditure had been incurred?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : That was in February 1967.

SHRI N. DANDEKAR : Why has this been delayed there from February 1967, when the Audit pointed it out, to August 1968? That is the question which my hon. friend has raised.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Our procedure requires that the matter will have to be placed before the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee will have to look into it very carefully and make a recommendation whether this excess demand could be presented to Parliament under article 115, and this is exactly what they have done. In their Report they have precisely and in clear terms suggested that this should be presented to Parliament under article 115. This was on 30-4-1968 and we have not lost any time....(Interruption).

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I would like to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has the hon. Minister finished?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Not yet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the hon. Minister finish his reply. Then I will call the hon. Member.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : This is what they have concluded in their Report. I am referring to the Public Accounts Committee's Report :

"The Committee recommended that subject to these observations, the excess expenditure of Rs. 1,64,49,314 under voted grants numbers 2, 5, 8 and 15 incurred during 1965-66 be regularised by Parliament in the manner prescribed by article 115 of the Constitution."

We have certain procedures laid down and in accordance with the procedure, the expenditure control is exercised in a very thorough manner by the Auditor-General of India who, after going through the details of each and individual case, comes to a certain conclusion which is subjected to an examination by the Public Accounts Committee which is the creation of this Parliament, a body of this Parliament, and PAC having gone into all the details, recommends. So, at various stages expenditure control is so rigorous and so detailed in its application that, every scrutiny is made before it comes to Parliament. When we come before Parliament, there would have been the complete examination of each and every individual item, and with that clarification. We come before Parliament for the necessary regularisation. It is true that at every stage we would be looking into the extra demands that would be necessary for meeting a particular charge and these would, no doubt, be included in the supplementary grants every year, but there are certain items which could not be anticipated with all the precision at the time of framing the budget or at the time of framing the supplementary budget, which exceptional cases, as was referred to by my hon. friend, Shri George Fernandes, could not be precisely spelt out, and on such minimum number of items where such a strict scrutiny or anticipation could not be made at the time of framing the budget, we come here. There are only four heads—Demands Nos. 2, 5, 8 and 15. It is not as if I am coming for all the Demands for the Railway Budget as a whole. It is not so.

On certain specific items, we have given all the details and particulars. I submit what has been presented by the Railway Ministry in this regard is strictly in accordance with the procedure and rules laid down.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : What is the procedure he is referring to ? Is it laid down anywhere ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is referring to art. 115.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I am afraid the hon. Minister in trying to make a reference to the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee has not understood how the Committee functions.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Exactly.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : The PAC does not scrutinise the accounts of the Government at all. The Auditor General is supposed to audit the accounts. The accounts are audited. Then he makes certain observations regarding the defects he finds. I have asked for a copy of the Audit Report 1967 (Railways)—I could not get it earlier.

In that Audit Report, there will be a reference to the Auditor General saying that these excess demands ought to have been sanctioned by Parliament under art. 115 already. That has not been done. This was a matter which the Auditor General brought to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee. I am not supposed to divulge what evidence was tendered before the Committee or what took place there. But I must point out one thing. Normally, when there is an excess expenditure and when it is not regularised under art. 115, certain questions are asked and the Ministry has to answer as to why they were not able to do it. Normally, the Ministry say 'We will do it; we have not done it before. The moment the audit report is there with the department, they are supposed to answer that audit objection. In this particular matter, you will find from the Audit Report (Rail-

ways) 1967 that the audit objection was raised in the Report itself. Therefore, Government need not have waited for the PAC to have dealt with this matter. It might have happened that the PAC might not be able to take up any of these matters; it is possible that the Committee could not find time to deal with any of these matters. So Government should have immediately come to the House.

It is true that this House has followed certain practices and the present Minister of Railways has gone on the basis of those practices. In connection with the Excess Grants themselves this morning, I had raised a point of order saying that we were exceeding the limit as regards debate. That suited his purpose, and he liked it. But he may not like the point of order I now raise.

AN HON. MEMBER: It does not suit him now.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I do not know. I do not want to make such sort of comment.

As I was saying, in so far as the defects that have been brought to light are concerned, even though he may be correct so far as the practice is concerned, it was his duty, on principle, to have come to the House the moment these defects were pointed out by audit and they came to his notice. It might have happened that the department was not notified. We do not know if their own accounts department has pointed these things out. They must have pointed out to the department that 'you have exceeded your expenditure on items such'.

Then again, audit does not look into all these items. Many times it is a sample audit and sometimes is it possible that these would escape the notice of audit.

Therefore, it is necessary, it is laid down, that the department must *suo motu* come to the House immediately

these things come to notice. As to what that 'immediately' is, one has got to find out. I am sure the Minister will agree with me that in this particular case he cannot take the stand that in spite of the audit note it did not come to the notice of the department. The stand he is taking is that the procedure is that only after the PAC looks into it, he has to come to the House. On that very small point, I most humbly submit that the Minister though right in his practice is wrong in principle. Let us go back to the principles. We should look to the principles.

SHRI SRI CHAND GOYAL: I have to make a submission with regard to this point of order. The Railway Minister does not seem to have carefully listened to the ruling given by your hon. predecessor. The ruling is that the House should not wait, the department should not wait for the report of the Public Accounts Committee. As soon as an audit objection is raised it is the bounden duty of the Government to bring the matter before the House. The audit report came to their notice in February 1967. After that five sessions of Parliament have been held: 15th March, 1967; May 67, November-December 1967; Budget session, 1968 and the present session. This is the fifth session after that. The Government ought to have brought these demands in earlier sessions. The ruling was that the Government should not wait for the report of the PAC. He has not met that point. The ruling also says that each day of delay has to be accounted for and explained. Either he has to take shelter under ignorance of this ruling and say that it escaped his notice or he has to offer some other satisfactory explanation why the Government failed to bring it up in earlier sessions. This shows the height of inefficiency on the part of the Government.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: My hon. friend wants me probably to take shelter under ignorance according to his arguments. That is not the case.

[Shri C. M. Pooncha]

Rule 308(4) of the Rules of procedure says :

"If any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted by the House for that purpose, the Committee shall examine with reference to the facts of each case the circumstances leading to such an excess and make such recommendations as it may deem fit."

It is according to this Rule that the excess expenditure after having been received from the audit is sought to be placed before the Public Accounts Committee which had gone through them. The PAC functions as an organ of this House and examines all the facts relating to each excess demand and had given its recommendations. We are coming before the House following that procedure and neither in spirit nor in letter am I deviating from past practices and the rules laid down in this regard.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : With great respect to the Minister's understanding of rule 308(4), I think he is confusing two issues : rule 308 is concerned with the functions of the Public Accounts Committee. I have no quarrel with any of it, and in particular sub-rule 4 which he read : "If any money has been spent on any service" etc., "in excess of the amount granted by the House..." "The Committee shall examine...." This is concerned with what the Committee shall do. It has nothing to do with what the Ministers shall do. And the ruling which my friend read out was concerned with the responsibility of the Government in respect of excess expenditure such as could not, in the ordinary course of business, have been brought under a supplementary grant, because in the last month expenditure will be incurred; there will be excesses; it is not necessarily anybody's fault that excess expenditure occurs; it does occur. And the ruling which my hon. friend read out was to the effect that as soon as it comes to the notice of the Government that excess expenditure has in fact been

incurred,—whether it comes to their notice from their own internal audit, from their own accounts department, from their Accountant-General or Auditor-General, from any source whatsoever,—it then becomes the incumbent duty of the Department concerned immediately, that is to say, forthwith,—within the practicable meaning of that word,—to come to the House and seek sanction.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : As the hon. Member Shri Dandeker has pointed out this is a rule as regards the functioning of the Public Accounts Committee has got certain procedures on its own. It is now a question of the financial procedure of this House; I should like the Minister to point out any rule in the financial business of this House and not the Rules of Procedure.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Just one minute. The thing is of a very technical nature and it is something in which I find nothing wrong anywhere. Immediately after a cause of action has arisen,—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Just one minute. I will give you time after I say just one word. Whether it is technical or otherwise, this House has to perform some duties, and so far as the accounts are concerned, certain provisions, constitutional as well as procedural, are there, and if they are not adhered to, you must be vigilant. It is not a technical matter in that sense. Now, you can proceed, if you have any points to make.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I am saying something which is quite in tune with the procedure. What I feel is, it is just like a client going to the wrong court. The cause of action has arisen on a certain date, and in the course of that, there was an audit objection which was raised in February, 1967. The estimates were under the scrutiny of the PAC and the matter was being enquired into by the PAC. I am told that there was only a lapse of one month at that time. When the matter was before the PAC for more than a year,

from February, 1967, there was only one-month lapse. If a case is not filed before the proper court, and it is filed before another court, then the time consumed before the other court is always deducted. That analogy should be taken into account in this case. If the time consumed by the PAC is so much, that time should be deducted from the whole time. That is my plea. One month is not a long period. The Minister has come before the House in time and I feel no error has been committed, and the whole thing should be regularised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not like the question of filing a suit in the wrong court. That is not his plea. The question is reference was made to an earlier ruling, if I mistake not by Speaker Mavalankar perhaps, and he had gone into this matter from the procedural and the constitutional angle as well. He had made it categorically clear when Mr. M. C. Shah raised this point as a matter of clarification. I do not want to read the whole of it because it is a lengthy statement, but he had said : "It is not my own ruling for the first time, that the interpretation does not see to warrant by the language of the rule. Therefore, the Government ought not to wait so long. As soon as it comes to the notice of the Government, they must ask for regularising it."

Now, the question is, what is the practice. I cannot say it just now, off-hand. If it is the practice that once excess expenditure is incurred and the audit note is presented to the Public Accounts Committee, then, after the Public Accounts Committee's recommendations if it comes before the House, it contravenes the ruling given by the Chair. So far as the functions of the Public Accounts Committee are concerned they are defined in the rule which you have read out just now. I do not want to say anything on that. If it is the practice and you have followed that practice this time I would say even a little delay could be excused. But if you want to adhere to the ruling given by the Chair earlier you ought to

have come to the House as soon as the audit note was ready. There is no other way.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Sir, let me try to understand this. Supposing I came before the House as soon as the audit report was in my hands, what would this House have decided about it ?

AN HON. MEMBER : We would have passed it.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Either a special committee would have to go into the matter or the entire House would have to consider it in detail (Interruption). Sir, I am only making a submission. As soon as we get the report the Report and Appropriation Accounts are laid on the Table of the House. If it is suggested for the information of the House only the matter should be brought before this House or brought to the notice of this House, then it is duly presented to the House and the House is aware of the fact that there have been certain excess expenditures incurred. If it is a question of approving the excess expenditure then a certain procedure will have to be gone through and before coming to this House it is presented to the Public Accounts Committee who have all the time with them to go into every matter in greater detail and with their recommendations when it comes before the House the House is in a better position to apply its mind in greater detail and come to its own conclusion. So it facilitates the consideration by this House in respect of these excess demands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Unfortunately, I do not want to go through the entire ruling just now because it is a very lengthy ruling. Shri T. N. Singh and Shri M. C. Shah were all the time questioning and the Chair was trying to meet their point in the ruling that was delivered. I will read only the relevant part of that ruling. It was said :

"No doubt there is some force in this. But if the Public Accounts

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Committee looks into this immediately and places the fact before the House the House will have material for the purpose of discussing the matter whether it ought to allow the excess demands or not. That would be an advantage to the House. There is no doubt about that. But not to place it before the House even in such cases which are definitely known to the Government saying that the Public Accounts Committee has not sent its report is not justified."

It is a very lengthy ruling on this point taking into consideration the procedure and practice followed in this House. But if the practice has changed I cannot say off-hand just now. As I have said, if there is some justification or some excuse he may advance that but so far as the previous ruling is concerned nobody can challenge it on the floor of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, my only demand was, let the Minister become humble and submissive and let him tender an apology.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not relevant.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: All right, I withdraw.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has tried to explain the present practice and he has justified it. But it is not justified if you keep in mind the ruling given by the Speaker taking into consideration the procedure and taking the point that he made regarding examination by the Public Accounts Committee. The ruling is very clear (*Interruption*).

SHRI DEORAO PATIL (Yeotmal): A point of order has been raised and you have given your ruling. Now what is to be done?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This time he will explain the position and those hon. Members who feel that there is dereliction of duty might vote against it. That is all. Nothing more

could be done. Now, does the hon. Minister want to explain the other points?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let the Minister realise the seriousness.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No question of drubbing him.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: Shri Goel referred to the British Parliamentary practice and all those things. The excess expenditure now sought for approval by this hon. House has been explained in the papers that have been circulated. I submit that the Demands may be adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2, 5, 8 and 15."

The motion was adopted.

14.57 hrs.

GOLD CONTROL BILL

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to move for consideration of the Gold (Control) Bill, 1968. The Bill has been considered by a Joint Committee of the two Houses and the report of the Committee is already before the House. I should remind the honourable Members that the present Bill, being in replacement of the Gold (Control) Ordinance, 1968, it is necessary that its consideration by both the Houses of Parliament is completed by 30th August at the latest.

The Bill almost entirely follows the arrangement and includes the provisions as in the Ordinance which was promulgated by the President on 29th

June, 1968. The public, as also the trade, therefore, have had time to express their views and make representations. The representations received were duly considered and some amendments, particularly in respect of provisions concerning the goldsmiths, have been incorporated in the Bill during its consideration by the Joint Committee.

I may mention at the outset that the present Bill does not seek to bring about any change in the basic pattern of Control as it obtained since November, 1966, when the 14-carat restriction on the purity of ornaments was withdrawn and certain modifications were carried out in the pattern of control in response to the opinions expressed in Parliament and outside. Briefly, the pattern of Control in this Bill envisages that there should be no restriction of purity or otherwise on manufacture, acquisition, possession or sale of gold ornaments, which, when they exceed certain specified limits, are only required to be declared. These limits have been pitched fairly high so as to ensure that by far the larger sections of people are not required to make these declarations. The private possession of primary gold, that is gold in the form of ingots, slabs, bars, rods, etc., is banned. There is no restriction on possession of gold articles which were possessed by persons at the time of introduction of the Gold Control Rules in January, 1963 but there is a restriction on fresh acquisition of articles, as distinct from ornaments. An exception has, however, been made in favour of gold coins to the extent of five in number by way of gift or exchange. Business in gold by dealers and refiners, as hitherto, is controlled and regulated by a system of licensing and prescription of returns. Gold refineries have been brought under stricter Government control and they manufacture primary gold only in the form of standard gold bars as prescribed. The ultimate object is to bring the gold refining work under State management as soon as possible. A certified goldsmith can accept work not only

from the public but also from licensed dealers. He can also take the assistance of specialist goldsmiths like diecutters, engravers etc. Special facilities have been provided in case of gold which forms part of the structure of public religious institutions and for ornaments and articles owned by these institutions.

Besides these basic features some new provisions have been introduced in the Bill with a view to tightening up the procedural aspects of the Control and eliminating certain administrative lacunae which had come to notice during the course of the actual working of the scheme of control. The Notes on Clauses which were appended to the Bill as introduced in the Lok Sabha focus attention on these provisions. However, I may make mention here of two important provisions. Consequent on the ban on private possession of primary gold, a tendency was noticed for smuggled gold to be disguised in the form of crudely made ornaments which, in essence, were nothing but gold bullion. It was also observed that in several cases the persons from whom dealers claimed to have acquired ornaments were either fictitious or not traceable so that the source of such gold which remained unaccounted for, but which had nonetheless entered into circulation on a substantial scale, could not be traced. An 'Explanation' has now been added to the definition of the term 'ornament' with a view to exclude crude manufactures of gold from the facility available in law for the acquisition, sale and possession of genuine ornaments. Simultaneously, a provision has also been made casting a responsibility on all licensed refiners, dealers and goldsmiths to take all reasonable steps to satisfy themselves as to the identity of the persons from whom they acquire any articles or ornaments. The second important provision requires every licensed dealer or refiner to declare all gold articles or ornaments which belong to him or which are in his possession, custody or control. The exemption limits permissible from the general public

[Shri Morarji Desai] in relation to the requirement of declaration of ornaments will not be available to the dealers and refiners. It had been repeatedly observed that licensed dealers, when found in possession of stocks of ornaments in excess to those entered in their prescribed accounts, often took the plea that these represented their personal property. It was also noticed that they kept the ornaments manufactured by them clandestinely, at their residences and other places, and when such stocks were detected, they claimed them as their personal property. It, therefore, became necessary to provide for declaration of all ornaments and articles possessed, owned or controlled by dealers and refiners. I may mention that this provision does not apply to certified goldsmiths. I may also make a reference to another new provision which has been introduced with a view to safeguarding the interests of the public as also to check possible malpractices. This requires licensed dealers to stamp the purity of the ornaments manufactured or sold by them. This provision will again not apply to certified goldsmiths who only manufacture ornaments on orders of their customers and do not, like the dealers, buy or sell ornaments.

The Joint Committee, which considered the provisions of the Bill, taking in account of the representations received from various interests also has made several changes in the Bill. For instance, a certificate issued to a goldsmith which is at present subject to periodical renewal will now be valid for his lifetime unless it is cancelled earlier for reasons such as contraventions of the law. A displaced goldsmith who had taken rehabilitation loan has been made eligible to apply for grant of a certificate if he so desires. Similarly, a member of a goldsmith's family who was assisting the goldsmith in his work for a period of not less than one year before the commencement of this Act can apply for a certificate. Further, an artisan working for a licensed dealer may also apply for a certificate. The

quantitative limit on primary gold used by a goldsmith during the course of manufacture of ornaments has been raised from 200 grams to 300 grams. He has also been permitted to engage one hired labourer to assist him in his work although such hired labourer will not be eligible to receive a certificate. A provision has also been made for reference to a High Court on questions of law.

Soon after this Bill is passed, I intended to arrange for a proper publicity in the newspapers, etc. to explain in layman's language the provisions of this Act as they affect the public at large and the trade so that the common man is made fully aware of his rights and obligations under this law.

I will now briefly deal with the Minutes of Dissent which some honourable members have appended to the report of the Joint Committee. A particular point of criticism in several of these minutes is about the lot of the goldsmiths. It has been stated that the Bill continues to be a measure weighted against the goldsmith and his children, that grant of certificates only to such displaced goldsmiths as have repaid the rehabilitation loan will spell hardship, and that conditions attaching to the issue of the certificates are onerous. This line of criticism causes me some surprise, because the Bill, as reported on by the Joint Committee, in fact meets these as well as other points. The amendments incorporated in the Bill by the Joint Committee to which I have already referred confer on the goldsmiths very substantial further concessions. I would urge for the consideration of my friends who are particularly concerned about the lot of the goldsmiths that they might closely examine the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Bill.

I am gratified to see that while appending their minutes of dissent, majority of the members have nonetheless endorsed aims and objectives of the policy underlying the Gold Control measure. Shri Anbazhagan

has in fact stated that "these statutory measures adopted in the past and also provided in this Bill, do not go far". Perhaps this is so. Recognising, however, that a measure of socio-economic reform which is aimed at changing centuries-old traditions and customs cannot be expected to become fully effective within a short period, Government, in deference to public opinion, decided to introduce the restrictions aimed at discouraging the use of gold only gradually. Government's policy, however, remains directed towards taking progressive steps to wean people away from the habit of acquiring gold and mobilise for constructive utilisation the considerable wealth in the country which lies idle and inactive in the form of gold hoardings. A point made in this regard in the dissenting minutes was that although there was sympathy for the aims of the Government's gold policy, yet as the objectives of the policy had not been achieved, the measure should be opposed. I regret I do not see the validity of this manner of reason. First, even in its relaxed form, the Gold Control has been valuable aid in the detection of smuggling and has placed obstacles and hurdles in the path of circulation of smuggled gold. Secondly, the point that smuggling still persists is not an argument against the Gold Control; on the contrary it reinforces the need for stricter measures. If smuggling could persist in spite of controlled conditions, the position resulting from elimination of such a control would be far more alarming. It would be readily appreciated that our scarce foreign exchange resources do not permit of any liberties to be taken in the matter.

A point has also been made that smuggling, no matter what the commodity, is harmful and steps should be taken preferably on other fronts to prevent smuggling of gold as also of other commodities and to plug leakages of foreign exchange particularly through under-invoicing and over-invoicing of goods. I may assure the House that the Government is fully alive to the need to tighten up

the measures simultaneously on those fronts also. Various steps have been taken and are being taken in those directions. I have also to remind honourable members that whereas all smuggling is bad and injurious for the economy of the country, gold stands in a class by itself. Because of its easy vendibility, comparatively smaller bulk for value and the continuing urge to acquire gold, smuggling of gold as a single commodity has been causing the largest drain on our foreign exchange resources and, therefore, needs special attention and more drastic measures to combat it. It follows that general measures taken on the anti-smuggling front are supplemented by a system of detailed control on the internal transactions in gold such as this Bill seeks to impose. I also see no force in the contention that gold is the only safeguard against inflationary tendencies and the dwindling value of the rupee. The hoarding of gold results in sterile waste of resources. Even on purely commercial considerations, the advantage of investment in gold is only illusory. If money is properly invested in Small Saving and other schemes, which are easily available to the common man, the return on such investments would be substantial over a period, even more than the gain by the rise in the price of gold. The fact of the matter is that those who choose to invest in gold in a big way are not interested in obtaining return on their investment, but to hide their wealth. Then criticism has been made of the regulation of trade in gold. I do not see how we can do without regulating business and trade in gold if we have to have any sort of control. The provisions of this Bill do not interfere with the carrying on of legitimate business. Such restrictions as have been imposed to regulate the trade are minimum and absolutely essential.

In some minutes of dissent, it has been stated that no attempt has been made to reduce the lure and demand for gold from the public. The most important weapon to bring this about was the 14-carat restriction on purity of ornaments which was withdrawn

[Shri Morarji Desai]

in deference to the views expressed in the Parliament and outside. The other potent weapon to reduce this lure and demand for gold is through systematic public education. Here again, the required degree of initiative and guidance has not been forthcoming from leaders of public opinion. I would earnestly urge the honourable members to exert their influence and lend their active support towards extensive public education so as to wean the public away from the habit of locking their resources in gold.

I would wind up by stating that Government's basic gold policy having already been endorsed by the Parliament when it enacted the *Gold (Control) Act, 1965*, which was a far more restrictive and stringent measure, there ought to be no serious criticism of the present Bill as reported by the Joint Committee. With these words, Sir, I move*:

"That the Bill to provide, in the economic and financial interests of the community, for the control of the production, manufacture, supply, distribution, use and possession of, and business in, gold, ornaments and articles of gold and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide, in the economic and financial interests of the community, for the control of the production, manufacture, supply, distribution, use and possession of, and business in, gold, ornaments and articles of gold and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): On a point of order. The hon. Minister has just stated that this Bill does not interfere with any profession or with any business. I would draw your attention to clause 39.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he has objection to any particular clause, he can raise that point when that clause comes up.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I am raising the point under article 19 of the Constitution. Kindly see what clause 39 says. It reads thus:

"Save as otherwise provided in this Act, no person shall commence, or carry on, business as goldsmith after the commencement of this Act, unless he holds a valid certificate recognizing him as a goldsmith."

So, there is a prohibition here. It appears that the hon. Minister thinks that this Bill is only for the present, and no future generation will become goldsmiths. Because of circumstances, the calling of goldsmiths is a profession in this country to this extent that a caste is specifically called as goldsmiths. Article 19(1)(g) says that:

"All citizens shall have the right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business."

It can only be restricted under clause (6) of article 19 which says thus:

"Nothing in sub-clause (g) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of the general public, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right...."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is the point.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Reasonable restriction on the exercise of the right does not mean that we can abolish the profession itself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not mean abolition; it is only restriction. Whether it is reasonable or not is a thing on which interpretations may differ.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar): His point is that in a generation the profession of goldsmiths will be abolished.

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I am coming to that. Clause 39(4) says:

"On and from the commencement of this Act, the following classes of persons shall be eligible to apply for the grant of a certificate, namely:—

(a) a person, who at the commencement of this Act is a member of the family of a certified goldsmith and had been assisting him in his work as a goldsmith for not less than one year."

But what about the people who will be born hereafter? What about the people who will be able to assist the goldsmiths and who would take up the profession of the father after attaining majority. Those persons are completely blocked out and they are being disabled from practising that profession. It is actually killing the profession; it is not regulating it or restricting it but actually killing it and eliminating such persons from practising the profession of goldsmiths. So, this clause and the Bill which contains such a clause cannot be considered and it is unconstitutional.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As the hon. Member has himself pointed out already, there can be reasonable restriction in public interest and it is such a restriction that is sought to be put on this particular profession. As regards the interpretation which the hon. Member has given it is a point for debate whether it could be interpreted in that manner or in some other manner. There is no point of order.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: The Constitution authorises only restriction but it does not authorise abolition of a profession so far as persons are concerned.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): It goes against the fundamental rights and the Constitution. Even the Deputy Prime Minister cannot violate the fundamental rights.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: In the first place I would submit that there have been several rulings by the Speaker that the question of law, namely whether it is within the Constitution or not is not to be decided by the House but it will be decided by a proper court. Therefore, that point of order does not arise at all.

But even when he says that this is a fundamental right, I would submit that it is a fundamental right for all citizens, that is, those who are living, not those who are to be born. How can it apply to future generations? I do not understand this. How could it apply to those who are not existing today? I can argue about it in the Supreme Court. But here we are not competent. I have no doubt however that I can argue on this point even before the Supreme Court and say that this is a valid point. Therefore, there is no merit in what he says.

SHRI NAMBIAR: This argument is palpably wrong. My submission is this. Knowing full well that the thing is palpably wrong and *prima facie* wrong, even though he says that it is for the courts to decide, still as law-makers, we cannot allow this kind of thing to happen. We feel that it is wrong and it is fundamentally opposed to the Constitution. So, how can we allow this Bill to be passed? Let the courts decide if there is a dispute. But here the question of dispute does not arise at all. We are so clear that it is contrary to the Constitution. Therefore, we want it to be interpreted in a proper manner, and, therefore, I would submit that we should not enter into any such legislation here.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): I am interested in it as a worker. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister has just stated that fundamental rights are for citizens.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is not the argument on which I am relying. I am relying on the Speaker's rulings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that it is a reasonable restriction and it does not contravene the Constitution....

SHRI NAMBIAR: You have not yet given your ruling but you are yet to give it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling. If Shri P. Ramamurti wants to argue on that point, he will get an opportunity to argue on it later.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: You may hear the point and then you may decide.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is a new point I can decide.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: It is a new point.

Clause 39(4) says:

"On and from the commencement of this Act, the following classes of persons shall be eligible to apply for the grant of a certificate, namely:—

(a) a person who at the commencement of this Act is a member of the family of a certified goldsmith and had been assisting him in his work as a goldsmith for not less than one year."

Therefore, the profession of carrying on the activities of a goldsmith and his work is confined only to a few persons. I am concerned with this from the point of view of a worker. Suppose I am not a member of the family of a goldsmith. But I may learn this as a profession or as a trade as a person or a citizen to whom no other avenue of employment is open. In this country there is so much of unemployment. So, suppose I am learning this trade. Why should this Bill totally and completely ban anybody other than a member of the family of a goldsmith from becoming a certified goldsmith and carrying on that profession?

I submit that this clause puts a total ban. It is not a reasonable restriction. Reasonable restriction would mean that you can carry on this profession or this trade only under certain restrictions which may be spelt out. But here there is no question of restriction. It is a total ban on all those people, on the overwhelming majority of persons or citizens of this country. That is why I say that it is unconstitutional.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My hon. friend has not taken into account clause 39(d)(4)(d) which reads thus:

"a person who belongs to a category or class to which, in the opinion of the Administrator, the certificate may be granted in the public interest."

Therefore, any people could be brought under this. So, there is no total ban, it is a very reasonable restriction. It is wrong. They forget all the clauses and want to argue.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Another point....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you have any new point, then I will hear.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Please hear me.

SHRI NAMBIAR: It goes against the Constitution. Everybody has got a point.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: If the point which I make is not new, then you can say that it is old and rule it out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will make the old point with a new garb....

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Let us see. This Gold Control Order is like that; giving scope to points of order. What are we to do? This Bill, in the garb of restricting the use of gold is preventing a person from exercising his Fundamental Right of owning, acquiring or disposing of property here 'God'; unless the Administrator or Controller agrees, I cannot own, I cannot purchase, I cannot

agree to have, by sale, gift or otherwise, any gold at all. Why? Gold is a property. Gold is a supreme property. Gold is not a kind of property which people despise. This is what the International Monetary Fund requires, this is what America wants, this is what France wants, and this is what everybody wants. What right has this Government got in the face of article 19 to say that we shall not own gold. You can say, you shall not own so much of gold; gold beyond a specified limit. You can put a restriction, a ceiling....(Interruption) but this is a blanket clause saying, you shall not own primary gold at all. What is the harm if I have it? If I can have 1,000 tolas of gold in the shape of articles, why can't I have it in the shape of bar? I cannot understand this distinction, why it is made and for whose benefit it is made. The basic thing is that it is gold. Ornament is only a shape, which is a modification—false; only the gold is true. "Vaachaarambham Vikasro Naamadheyam." This is what is said in the upanishad. If I can hold it in the shape of ornaments, I must be able to hold it in the shape of primary gold. The fundamental point is that this insidiously cuts at the very root of article 19, the right to own property. This is my fundamental objection. In the name of, in the garb of, in the pretext of, controlling smuggled gold, it is cutting at the very root of my Fundamental Right to own property, to possess property, to get property, to exchange property, to gift property. Here the property aimed at is gold. It is a hopeless thing.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No more speeches, please. I have gone through the section that was quoted earlier. Is it the same point that he wants to make?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL (Chandigarh): Please hear me.

My submission is that I do not agree with the Finance Minister when he

says: let us pass an invalid law, let us pass an illegal law and it will be further....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He never said that.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: He said that: let us pass a law, a piece of legislation which infringes the Fundamental Rights. Parliament will not pass such a law if it is aware of that. If we pass such a piece of legislation in ignorance, that is a separate matter. Sub-section (g) of article 19 of the Constitution clearly says:

"All citizens shall have the rights...."

All citizens, whether born today or to be born hereafter; it applies to the present generation as well as to the posterity.

"All citizens shall have the right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business."

Now clause 39 of the Bill says:

"Save as otherwise provided in this Act, no person shall commence, or carry on, business as a goldsmith after the commencement of this Act, unless he holds a valid certificate recognizing him as a goldsmith."

That means it is debarring all persons, whether present today or to be born hereafter, from taking up this trade.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This point was argued. If we accept the social objective that has to be served by the Bill, some restriction is necessary. Otherwise, there might be spurious goldsmiths applying for a certificate and by passing the law, I have satisfied myself that it is absolutely in order.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: I can understand reasonable restriction being placed against certain class of people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is reasonable.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Here every citizen who is to be born hereafter is being debarred from taking up this profession or practising this trade. Can this by any stretch of the imagination be termed a reasonable restriction?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Banerjee has come on the scene just now. We have covered a lot of ground already.

As regards Shri Goel's point, I would draw his attention to cl. 39(4) (d) on p. 26:

"A person who belongs to a category or class to which in the opinion of the Administrator, the certificate may be granted in the public interest".

So it does not bar.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: This certificate can be granted under sub-cl.(4) on and from the commencement of this Act. It says the following classes of persons shall be eligible to apply for the grant of a certificate. Therefore, it debars all other persons who are to be born hereafter. That means it is not placing any reasonable restriction against any disqualified person.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): Shri Goel can get a certificate.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: My submission is that we are not competent to pass this legislation which contravenes the provisions of the Constitution guaranteeing fundamental rights. Therefore, we should apply our minds and give serious thought to it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The hon. Finance Minister has said and talked about reasonable restrictions. When we talk of reasonable restrictions to improve society or bring about some social aim, sometimes reasonable restrictions are necessary. When this question of reasonable restriction was raised in connection

with the compulsory deposit scheme, the hon. Finance Minister pleaded the same argument of reasonable restriction. We contested it. Ultimately, the Attorney General was summoned. He addressed the House and we were allowed to put him many questions as to whether it was actually a reasonable restriction or not. Since a very important and big constitutional point concerning my fundamental right, the fundamental right of the goldsmiths, is involved, I would request that he be summoned to explain this point.

We have been granting certificates to goldsmiths. They belong to the backward classes. You remember under this particular rule, when we issue certificates to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, we also issue certificates to backward classes. Who will be the backward classes according to the Administrator? Only those who get a certificate from the Controller. It means that 5 lakhs of people in this—and 5 lakhs more are to come—those people who are certificate-holders will also be regarded as goldsmiths and they will be allowed to take up this trade. This is wrong in principle.

I would urge upon you to summon the Attorney General tomorrow and address the House. Let us be convinced that it is a reasonable restriction. We are not convinced either by the Finance Minister or any other member opposite. Let the issue be thrashed out as I have suggested.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): I am on a very small point. I am referring to cl. 39(4) which says:

"On and from the commencement of this Act, the following classes of persons shall be eligible to apply for the grant of a certificate :

(a) a person who, at the commencement of this Act, is a member of the family of a certified goldsmith....

(b) a person who has received any loan from the Government..."

Provided that a certificate granted...

(c) an artisan if he surrenders his identity card as an artisan;

(d) a person who belongs to a category or class to which, in the opinion of the Administrator, the certificate may be granted in the public interest."

I do not come in any of these categories. I do not know whether he will put me in that class. Does it mean that because this restriction is going to be put, my fundamental rights under article 19 are taken away? If we are to say that this will be done at the pleasure of the Administration, even then there is not wide scope. The Administrator has to decide whether I belong to a class or whatever it is. I positively will not belong to that class. What will a court of law say about this... (Interruptions.)...that Mr. Kunte does not belong to that class....

AN HON. MEMBER: Thank God you do not.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Are we against caste or community? Are we not saying that there is equality before law? Having created equality before law, why do they now talk of categories and classes? Unfortunately or fortunately, I do not belong to either of the categories or classes. But to debar me from practising this particular profession would positively militate against article 19..... (Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On this point I have heard enough. Whether the restrictions are reasonable or not will be decided by the court, if the matter goes before the court.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): Those who are contending here that it offends the provisions of the Constitution should move a writ petition in the Supreme Court restraining Parliament from passing this Bill.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE (Betal): It has been asserted times without number that law is the same

for everyone. That is an incorrect assumption. Law is not the same for everyone. Amongst equals the same law will apply.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप आर्टिकल 13(2) को देखिये। विधेयक को पेश करने के बाद जो यहां पर व्यवस्था के प्रश्न उठाये गये उनको से कर अर्थ मंत्री ने कहा है कि अगर कोई गलत काम किया जा रहा है या संविधान के खिलाफ कोई काम किया जा रहा है तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट अथवा किसी दूसरी अदालत के सामने जा कर इसका फैसला करवाया जा सकता है। मैं बहुत ही नम्र शब्दों में 13(2) के अन्तर्गत यह प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ।

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

49 आर्टिकल यहां पर पढ़ा गया है। आप 44 नम्बर का क्लाउ इस विल का देखिये। यह आर्टिजेज के बारे में है :

"A licensed dealer may employ, whether on a whole-time or part-time basis or on payment of daily wages or other remuneration, an artisan...."

आगे जा कर आर्टिजेन कौन होगा, कौन हो सकता है, इत्यादि बातें इस में लिखी हुई हैं। जहां आर्टिकल 13(2) की बात आती है या इस सदन को इस तरह का कानून बनाने का अधिकार है या नहीं है, यह बात आती है तो आप देखें कि पार्ट 3 में दिये गये अधिकारों का किसी भी तरीके से कहीं भी थोड़ा सा भी चोट लगाने का काम जो कानून करता हो, उसको बनाने का हमें अधिकार नहीं है। आप 39 को देखिये और 44 को देखिये। रेस्ट्रिक्शन खुले तौर पर बिना उसको छिपाते हुए लगाने का काम हम यहां

[श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज]

कर रहे हैं। फिर अर्थ मंत्री का यह कहना कि अगर आपको कोई गलत बात दिखाई देती हो तो आप बाहर जा कर अदालत के सामने इस प्रश्न को छेड़ सकते हैं, क्या ठीक है? इस संविधान ने इस सदन के ऊपर कुछ बंधन डाले हैं और हमें उन बंधनों का पालन करना होगा।

आगे आप आर्टिकल 15 को भी देखिये:

"The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them."

आप 44 को देखिये, 39 को देखिये। सीधे तौर पर डिसक्रिमिनेशन किया जा रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have seen it already. You are making the same point. Your presumption is that it contravenes the fundamental right somewhere. I have seen these clauses. I do not feel they contravene the fundamental right. In case your contention is correct, off-hand I cannot just say what could be done. But my feeling is that it does not contravene the fundamental rights. (Interruption)

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not the case. If it is a question of law, where, according to your interpretation it contravenes, according to my interpretation it does not. I will carry on the debate. (Interruption)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: As it is, as things are, we are bringing out points to show that the Bill contravenes fundamental rights. Two points have been brought out, and how, I am bringing out a clear point to which there can be no answer. Please refer to clause 101, at page 49, which reads:

"no compensation shall be payable for any reduction in the weight of such sample by reason of any test, assay or analysis."

This is taking away the property from a citizen without any arrangement

being made, or rather, it is confiscating the property without compensation. What answer is there? Is there any doubt about the fact that this is a confiscatory clause?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it a new point? I have already ruled—

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Not on this. On the other point there is some doubt.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not confiscatory in nature as you assume. Shri Dandeker.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There is one point. I refer you to rule 340 of the Rules of Procedure. Under that rule, I want to move that the debate be adjourned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am coming to it. Shri Deven Sen has given notice of a motion. Shri Deven Sen may move his motion now.

श्री देवेन सेन (आसनसोल) : मेरी तरफीम इस आशय की है कि —

"गोल्ड कंट्रोल बिल पर हिवेट स्वगत रखी जाए।"

मैंने यह तरफीम इसलिए दी है कि इस बिल का जो उद्देश्य था वह इस बिल के जरिये पूरा होने का कोई रास्ता दिखाता हो, ऐसा मैं नहीं समझता हूँ। बिल का उद्देश्य यह था कि सोने की चोरी को रोका जाए, भ्रष्टाचार को रोका जाए, जो सोने का समर्गणित होता है, उसको रोका जाए, सोने के प्रति लोगों को जो मोह है उसको घटाया जाए और जिन्होंने नाजायज तरीके से सोने को दबा कर रखा हुआ है, उसको बाहर निकाला जाए। ये जो सब चीजें हैं ये इस बिल के जरिये पूरी होने वाली नहीं हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस बिल के कारण सोने का जो प्राचीन शिल्प हमारे मुल्क में है और जिस की रूपाति दूर दूर तक फैली हुई थी, रोम, काहिरा, बगदाद और चीन

तक फैली हुई थी वह नष्ट हो जाएगी। इसके इनावा एक करोड़ आदमी जो सोने के शिल्प पर निर्भर करते हैं, वे बेरोजगार हो जाएंगे। क्योंकि बीस लाख तो हमारे देश में स्वर्णकार हैं और एक एक आदमी के परिवार में पांच पांच सदस्य भी अगर लगायें तो उनकी संख्या एक करोड़ होती है। इस बिल के जरिये एक करोड़ लोगों की जिन्दगी के साधन को छोन लिया गया है।

इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मैं इस डिबेट को स्थगित करने का प्रस्ताव आपके सामने रखता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put it to the vote now. It is not a regular adjournment motion. No speeches now. I have followed the procedure. (Interruption)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Whatever you want to say, you may say it when you participate in the debate. I will put the motion of Shri Deven Sen straightaway.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the debate on the Gold Control Bill, 1968 be adjourned.”

The Lok Sabha divided :

AYES

[Division No. 15]

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Adichan, Shri P. C.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Anbazhagan, Shri
Badruduja, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Basu Shri Jyotirmoy
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chittybabu, Shri C.
Dandeker, Shri N.
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deb, Shri D. N.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Desai, Shri Dinkar
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Gopalan, Shri P.
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kamalanathan, Shri

Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
Koushik, Shri K. M.
Krishna, Shri S. M.
Kuchelar, Shri G.
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
*Maharaj Singh, Shri
Maiti, Shri S. N.
Mangalathumadam, Shri
Mayavan, Shri
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Misra, Shri Srinibas
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
Muthusami, Shri C.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Nihal Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Parmar, Shri D. R.
Patel, Shri J. H.
Patil, Shri N. R.
Ramamurti, Shri P.
Ramji Ram, Shri
*Rane, Shri

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Range, Shri
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 *Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt

Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Xavier, Shri S.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Basumatari, Shri
 Baswant, Shri
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dass, Shri C.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Ganpat Sahai, Shri
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati

Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Marandi, Shri
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri C. A.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Parmanik, Shri J. N.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri M. R.
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri

Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Venkatasubbiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the Division is: Ayes: 78, Noes: 110.

The Motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are two motions for circulation. Are they being moved?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1969." (3)

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH (Dehra Dun): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1968." (2)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All the motions are before the House.

the Minute of Dissent which my hon. friend, Shri Dahyabhai Patel, and myself had recorded in this Joint Committee's Report and I will take the liberty of reading it:

"In our opinion this whole project of Gold Control is a very costly exercise in futility, without the virtue of being demonstrably, so much in the best national interest as to make it worth attempting."

15.47 hrs.

[**SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA** in the Chair.]

Madam, I am delighted that when we are discussing about gold, gold ornaments and gold articles you are in the Chair.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peerwade): But the question is how many carat is it?

SHRI N. DANDEKER: There are two principal reasons of national policy that have been advanced in support of the whole exercise in gold control. The first is that it is designed to save the drain on foreign exchange and the second is that it will divert a hoard of gold which now lies idle towards the Reserve Bank of India or towards the government for the purpose of strengthening the currency on

*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Sarvashri P. Viswambharan, K. P. Singh Deo, Bhagavan Das, Madhu Limaye, and

NOES: Sarvashri Rane, Tamaskar, Maharaj Singh, Sitaram Kesri, Shrimati Savitri Shyam and Shrimati Laxmi Bai.

[Shri N. Dandekar]

the one hand and thereby giving the Reserve Bank a leeway in order to take the shock of temporary imbalances in foreign trade payments and balance of payments.

Now, is either of these propositions correct? They are not. My submission is going to be that the proposition that gold control will save the drain on foreign exchange is fundamentally wrong, because it places the cart before the horse. When any gold is imported clandestinely, and in this case only clandestinely, because legitimate import of gold is banned,—it is not as if the smuggler goes to the Reserve Bank of India and says, "I have imported \$ 10,000 worth of gold; please, may I have \$ 10,000?". As a matter of fact, the drain in foreign exchange has already occurred first and it is because there is already a drain in foreign exchange that the import and smuggling of gold is facilitated. I want to repeat this because this is the crux of the whole argument. It is suggested that the import of gold by smuggled channels constitutes a drain on foreign exchange. I submit this is not true. The drain on foreign exchange has already occurred first by other means. There is over-invoicing of imports, under-invoicing of exports, all manner of reasons by which there occurs first a drain on foreign exchange; and it is only then that the foreign exchange becomes available for the purpose of payment by the smugglers who import gold into the country.

Indeed, you can argue further that way. One can even say,—I have told people when I have explained this proposition to them—that the drain on foreign exchange that has already first occurred is in a sense by these means rectified, because wealth does get imported which would otherwise not have been imported; and what would have otherwise happened to the drain on foreign exchange which had already occurred would be the importation of all kinds of non-durable goods, consumer goods and so on. I repeat the drain of foreign exchange occurs first and then leads to the

importation of smuggled gold. To put it the other way round and to say that the smuggling of gold leads to the drain on foreign exchange is, as far as I am concerned, an utterly meaningless proposition. When I or anybody else smuggles gold, he does not thereby cause a drain on foreign exchange. There is already available illegitimate foreign exchange with which he buys gold and brings the gold into the country. Until the fundamental basis of that which causes the drain on foreign exchange is stopped; until those holes in the bucket, the various devices that lead to the drain on foreign exchange,—are blocked; until those economic policies which lead to the purchasing power of the rupee to be constantly lower than the international value and which lead to the imbalances in trade and all that mess that led to devaluation are reversed, until all those factors of an economic character that impose, on the one hand, a strain on the balance of payments and, on the other, lead to malpractices of every kind which result in building up of foreign exchange balances,—which balances are used by the smugglers to bring the gold into this country,—until that chain is broken there is never going to be a stop to the smuggling of gold. If you succeed in stopping the smuggling of gold without fundamental changes in basic economic policies, there will be other things available for smuggling. Smuggling will go on so long as the drain on foreign exchange which is otherwise caused goes on.

I do not rely on this as just a theoretical proposition. For those who know the working of foreign exchange and various things, these are obvious propositions. But nevertheless in 1966 there was appointed an informal committee on gold control. Something like four years after gold control came into force under the Defence of India Rules in January 1963 this informal committee of officers, highly competent officers, was appointed, towards the middle of the third quarter of 1966. This committee had before them the specific question

whether after 3½ years of gold control smuggling had gone down. They escaped answering that question. They knew that smuggling had gone up; but they said, "No; it is too early yet to judge the effectiveness of gold control for the purpose of preventing smuggling." My thesis, Madam, is that smuggling will go on so long as the drain on foreign exchange, caused by other reasons, continues; and this gold control is not going to stop smuggling of gold. In 1966 they tried to bypass the proposition, but subsequent statistics are perfectly clear to the effect, at least, that the smuggling of gold into the country has not diminished. Indeed there are good reasons to suppose that smuggling of gold into the country has in fact increased.

The second proposition on the basis of which, fundamentally speaking gold control is, as a matter of policy being justified, is that if you could inhibit people's liking for gold, their demand for gold, then their liking for ornaments would diminish. Indeed, if you reached a point at which people begin to dislike—like yourself, Madam—wearing of these things, then perhaps gold will begin to flow as an "undesirable" commodity into the hands of Government and, through the Government, into the Reserve Bank of India to strengthen the currency and to be available as a cushion for the Reserve Bank of India to absorb the shocks against temporary movements in the balance of trade unfavourable to us. I do not know what kind of a dream is this. In this country 80 per cent of the population is rural. The national income and the income per capita is so low that this is the one thing out of which they can get some joy in life. Everybody insists that we are an undeveloped country; we are poverty stricken. Of course, we are; but the one thing from which people get some joy is wearing a little ornament. *Sringar*, as they call it, or adorning the person. We are now supposed to expect that the whole mass of the people in this country are going to throw their ornaments out of the window because

the Finance Ministry, the Reserve Bank of India, the Deputy Prime Minister and the lot say that this is a jungle habit.....

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : They have gone mad.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Our mothers, our sisters, our daughters, all over India, when they go to a function or a ceremony, have been wearing for years some ornaments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why do men not adorn themselves ?

SHRI N. DANDEKER : We prefer to adorn women ! Of course, I could have given the other answer. Only women need adornment !

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकृतम्भा (खम्मम) : कुछ साल के पहले आदमी भी ज्वेल्स पहनते थे ।

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Now, Madam, the point is that we are supposed to be embarking upon an exercise.....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Mr. Morarji Desai feels he has no case and so he runs away.

AN HON. MEMBER : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : He understands even less than the Deputy Prime Minister. There is no point in Mr. Dandeker continuing with his speech till the Deputy Prime Minister comes. I know the reason why he has gone. I sympathise with him. It is an inevitable function of life.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : राम सुभग बाबू तो वित्त मंत्री नहीं हैं न ? तो तब तक डिवेट स्थगित रहे ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us leave it to Mr. Dandeker, whether he would like to continue his speech....

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Either Mr. Morarji Desai or Mr. K. C. Pant should be here. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. The Government is represented. The particular Minister may not be here. The Finance Minister was here. He must have gone out for some urgent reason.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Very simple reason.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs represents the Government. I expect the hon. Members to exercise that kind of wisdom and understanding.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have a compromise. Let Mr. Dandeker continue his speech provided you step down from the Chair and listen over there. After all, we believe that you have had some experience of this particular subject. But we do not believe that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs can understand the subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would appeal to the hon. Members not to make too much fuss about it. The Finance Minister was here. He must have gone out for some urgent reason.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is a technical subject. It is meant for the Finance Minister. I have respect for Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. If it were a matter of communications, I can understand. I doubt very much if he knows something about gold and gold control.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let Mr. Dandeker continue his speech.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : May I make my protest ? It is a highly technical subject : It is a subject upon which if I have the ear of the Finance Minister or of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, I can have some hope.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Finance Minister has come now.

16 hrs.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I am glad he is here. I am not saying this in flattery; I am saying this earnestly. In the Select Committee there was a very responsible person to deal with; no less than the Deputy Prime Minister; and he was most responsive. And, therefore, I was most anxious that he should listen to whatever I have to say here. Under this Bill, it is hoped that over a period of time the demand for gold will diminish; tastes in this country will change; women in this country will change, and you will come to a time when nobody wants to wear ornaments; ornaments will then gradually flow back into the Reserve Bank's coffers....

SHRI RANGA : Then they would become hippies. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. DANDEKER : But what will happen, in the meanwhile, to a class of craftsmen, goldsmiths and artisans ? The word 'artisan' means a man who does a work of art. 'Artisan' does not merely mean a workman. The origin of the word 'artisan' is that he produces a work of art. Goldsmiths and artisans working on gold and silver ornaments in this country have, over the last 2,000 years at least, been producing works of art which are a pleasure to see, which everybody wants to see, which both outside this country and inside this country, have the highest reputation. And what does this Bill seek to do ? I do not contest here the legality of it, the Constitutionality of it or any such thing. I just want to tell you what effect this Bill seeks to achieve. It seeks to achieve this : that over a period of time and not longer than two generations at the most, this class of craftsmen is going to shrink, shrink and shrink, except if the Administrator thinks that it has shrunk perhaps too much and, therefore, to somebody not already engaged in this trade he will give a goldsmith's licence. Because of this Bill the class of goldsmiths is going to shrink; it is deliberately designed to shrink it. Whether this is legal or illegal, con-

stitutional or unconstitutional is not the point that I am making. I am making this point that, assuming that this is legal, is it desirable, that our class of goldsmiths, artisans and craftsmen who have been working on gold and silver should be completely eliminated from this country within a generation or at the most two generations? It will be disastrous. It will be disastrous if our ideas of art are not the art which these people produce, our ideas of art are not the sculpture that we see in this country or the architecture that we see in this country, but some wretched thing which is called 'modern art' which, if you hang it upside down or sideways up will still look exactly the same thing. Our idea of art is enshrined in our ornaments, is enshrined in our temple architecture, in our mosque architecture, in our Church architecture, in the numerous things for which people come to this country to take a look at us and our artisans and craftsmen, and their works. We are going to destroy all this. For what? Not because the gold causes a drain in foreign exchange, for it is the existing drain in foreign exchange which enables importation of gold; not because smuggling of gold is going to be stopped for, on the contrary, smuggling of gold has been going on; not because there is going to be any change, I hope, in the tastes of the people of this country who like to wear artistic things, but merely because this country's affairs have been so dreadfully mismanaged over the last fifteen years, so dreadfully mismanaged that we have come to this sort of despicable devices whereby we try to scratch the surface of the problem, looking for a bit of gold here and a bit of gold there. The ordinary public will be harassed. I would not care particularly about the bigger dealers; they can look after themselves though they are also concerned in many respects in this Bill. The ordinary members of public, the goldsmiths, artisans, and so on will be harassed.

I will not go at this stage into any of the amendments that I have tabled.

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I would like to explain, however, that the large number of amendments in my name, notwithstanding that I was a member of the Joint Committee and notwithstanding that the Deputy Prime Minister was good enough to accept many of my amendments there, is a consequence of the fact that this Bill was rushed through the Joint Committee at a blind speed—it came on one Friday, we started on a Monday and we finished by the next Monday. Consequently I could only pick a certain number of clauses for study. I have subsequently had to pick other clauses for study. I do not, therefore, apologise for the large number of amendments that stands in my name, notwithstanding the fact that I was a member of the Joint Committee. I shall deal with these amendments as they come; but here and now I would suggest to the House that this Bill does not really deserve any further consideration.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): I do not wish to make a very long speech on this Bill. As to why this Bill is necessary, the Finance Minister has himself just now explained. While we appreciate the object before Government that they want to bring down the price of gold and stop smuggling and would like to bring out hoarded gold since we require gold resources for our development activities—particularly when we are faced with shortage of foreign exchange, the dent in our foreign exchange requirements would also be covered to a certain extent if we have gold—while all these objectives are good, to what extent the gold control measure has really fulfilled the objective is a moot point.

Briefly speaking, there were four main objectives before us when this measure was adopted. One was to reduce the price of gold. Why? I do not need to go into that. As long as the price of gold remains high, there are all kinds of things that go on behind it. Then we wanted to stop the smuggling of gold. Thirdly,

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

we wanted to decrease the private demand for gold. The fourth objective was to bring out hoarded gold.

Without going into details, let us see to what extent we have succeeded in these four main objectives. As for bringing down the price of gold, ever since the Gold Control measure was adopted, the prices of gold have gone on rising and rising. So in that objective, we have totally failed.

As for putting a stop to smuggling; may be in some measure smuggling might have been reduced. Government may have some information on that point. But as far as we lay people are concerned, everyday we read in the papers that somebody has been caught smuggling at such and such port or during transit. Smuggling can and will continue as long as the price of gold remains high. High price and smuggling are inter-connected. As long as we do not succeed in bringing down the price, to a certain extent smuggling will go on.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How do you bring down the price?

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Ask the Finance Minister.

SHRI PILOO MODY: She is passing the buck. He does not know either.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Smuggling has to be stopped not merely by reducing the price of gold, but by very careful vigilance at the customs and ports. The customs authorities have to be very carefully watched. I am afraid there is lack of control at the customs which gives rise to all sorts of mal-practices and abuses.

As to how the smugglers get the finance for doing this sort of thing is a very important question. Shri Dandeker who spoke before me pointed out one of the means by which financing is done. Financing is done by anti-social traders, by over-invoicing and under-invoicing. By this it seems enough resources can be raised

for the smugglers. Unless that loop-hole is plugged, I am afraid smuggling cannot be stopped.

Therefore, in the first objective, bringing down the price of gold, the success of Government has been nil, and as regards the second, may be the Finance Minister may be able to throw light on the degree of success achieved.

Coming to the third objective, decrease in the private demand for gold, the previous speaker waxed eloquent about it. I do not want to go into details. But increasingly, the private demand is decreasing. Because the price is so high, it is beyond the reach of ordinary people. Now we have come to the stage of using costume jewellery. But side by side with the decrease in demand, what has happened? I want to particularly emphasise the huge unemployment among the goldsmiths and gold workers. These people, traditional workers have been at this work for hundreds of years. They are good artists. Shri Dandeker spoke about their workmanship which is appreciated not only in India but outside. A large number of these goldsmiths, gold workers, were thrown out of work. How have they been rehabilitated? I had the misfortune, before I came to this House, to run a Government. This was one of the problems harassing me. There was the problem of rehabilitation of refugees, people coming from Burma, coming from Ceylon.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Rehabilitation of politicians.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: That was not bothering me so much because I was not the leader of the party.

One of the troubles was the problem of rehabilitation of goldsmiths. The Central Government had a scheme and we gave them money and advances and loans; we gave their children certain educational facilities.

With all the measures we have not touched the fringe of the problem of rehabilitating them. This country is already suffering from heavy unemployment. We do not know how to give employment to the people. My plea is this: let us not add more to the number of unemployed. After all, the gold jewellery industry is a cottage industry; they are small workers and they work in a small way. They are craftsmen working in their small houses. I tried to get the figure of goldsmiths who became unemployed. I think there are at least twenty lakhs of people who might have been rendered unemployed, if I take the figure of two or three States. In Delhi alone, I am told there are about 1,50,000 goldsmiths unemployed. The figure for U.P. is 2,50,000. I have no governmental resources and so I do not know about other States. We have to depend on the figures from the goldsmiths associations. In Bengal I am told that more than two lakhs of persons had been rendered unemployed. If the number is less, I shall be happy. There is another evil which had been associated with it. This kind of restriction has driven the gold industry underground. Quite a good deal of work is done in the backrooms. Do we want that? I am not against control but control should be such that we do not stifle or kill the industry and we do not render a lot of people unemployed.

Another objective was to bring out hoarded gold. In that too we have not succeeded much. The gold bond scheme has more or less failed. In the beginning there was a certain amount of enthusiasm for voluntary contribution and surrender of gold. Some gold did come but not in big quantities. Therefore, I feel that this Bill is not justified. It does not come up to our expectations. There is need to think radically about this problem, in what way it can be tackled. We want to bring out hoarded gold. Just by saying so or introducing these measures, it could not be done. Therefore, I give only half-hearted support to this measure; I am not happy about this matter.

I am glad that in the Select Committee some good changes have been made. But there are still some clauses which we think will impinge on the interests of the workers, artisans and the goldsmiths. I have given notice of certain amendments. I should like to draw your attention, Madam, to the fact that one of my amendments does not feature in the list which had been circulated. I should like to know why it is not there. I think it is an omission. I should like that amendment to be included in the list. I shall speak on these amendments when the time comes. Our main aim is to see that the goldsmiths are not driven out of their business, and are not compelled to go underground and that unnecessary hardship is not placed on them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Viswanatham. Before he begins to speak, I wish to inform Prof. Ranga that Mr. Dandekar took twenty minutes and I rang the Bell after he took twenty minutes.

After Mrs. Kripalani took 12 minutes, I rang the Bell. He was completely under a misunderstanding.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदया, अब इधर से हमारे दल में से आप को बुलाना चाहिए या लेकिन ऐसा न कर के आप ने उधर से बुला लिया है।

सभापति महोदया : अब किस को बुलाना है और किस को नहीं बुलाना है यह मेरे ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाय। कुछ सदन के मैम्बर्स हैं उन को भी बुलाना चर्ची हो जाता है बाकी में आप को भी बुलानी लेकिन मैं किस तरीके से मैम्बरों को बुलाती हूँ यह अधिकार मेरा है और इसे आप को मुझे देना पड़ेगा।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : Madam Chairman, I thank you very much. This Bill has been designed to stop smuggling. But there is not a single section here which deals with smugglers or smuggling. That is the beauty of it. It is

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham] calculated to kill a profession. The Government do not want to say so and therefore, they say 'in national interest'. What public interest is served by sacrificing 25 lakhs of people one cannot see? The persons to be sacrificed are not ordinary persons. They are persons with skill; it is not an ordinary skill. It is not ordinary skill; it is not merely ordinary skill but it is an ancient skill. And it is not merely ancient but it is an admired skill not merely in our country, as has been said, but throughout the world. The Minister says that they will be rehabilitated. You can rehabilitate people who have not committed suicide, but can you rehabilitate—assuming you rehabilitate everybody,—the art? Has the art to go away as a mythological story, the art for which India has been famous, an art to see which visitors come day in and day out, and for which the Tourist Departments make huge and elaborate arrangements to show them these artistic things in this country? If India has been known for its ancient grandeur, what is the evidence? The evidence is what is left by this community; the evidence is whatever you see in India, the thing which has been the product of these craftsmen. And it is these craftsmen who are sought to be killed now. I wonder why the spirit of Aurangzeb has entered the heart of our Deputy Prime Minister. When I went to Fatehpur-Sikri, I saw a room where every work of art had been disfigured and the guide told me that His Enlightened Majesty, Aurangzeb was against art, and therefore, with a hammer, he directly handled them and broke the noses or ears of the various beautiful artistic figures which were there, which were the creation of Akbar. Is it the annual association, on the 15th of August, with the Red Fort, that has brought this spirit of Aurangzeb to go into the heart of our Deputy Prime Minister, I wonder. What is it that you are supposed to do? Already, people who know have said that smuggling has not been stopped. In fact, this is not an Act against smuggling. Smuggling is taking place by different persons

under different set of circumstances. Then, if you feel that there is *chor bazaar* in these matters, then take action against the *chor bazaar*. What is the use of hitting the stomach of the small artisans? It is a measure which the people of this country have not understood. The Members of Parliament, in such a majority, have not understood. In spite of the red vote that the Government won a few minutes ago, I venture to say that the majority of the Members of Parliament have not understood the rationale of this measure; the majority of the people of this country have not understood or accepted the rationale of this measure.

Wherever I go, whether it is in the trains or the aeroplanes, in my own State or any other State, people have always asked, Morarjibhai is a very good man but why has he undertaken this? They use adjectives which I do not like to use.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Use them please. (Interruption).

MR. CHAIRMAN: My eyes were there but my ears were for you. You can continue.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: I submit that already certain other reasons have been advanced why this Bill should not go through. The ownership of gold, as I have said, is altogether banned in this country. How does it help the economy of this country? It is often said that gold is hoarded by women. You, Madam Chairman, seem to be proof to the contrary. But several women in this country do have gold on their bodies, and it is only perhaps the very rich ladies who do not use this gold as security or for banking purposes. But the large majority of the lower middle class, a large majority of the cultivating class, if they have got a little gold upon them, use it for pledging. Do not think for a moment that gold is lying idle on their bodies. During the sowing season, you go to any town, and you will find that 20,000, 30,000 or 40,000 of them come to the town, or go to the village sowcar or

the gold merchant or the bullion merchant and pledge their articles and take money. This gold is serving them. They give it as a pledge and finance their cultivation; that is to say the gold is not lying there unused. All the money that is wanted by them during the sowing season, or most of it, nearly 70 per cent of it, is borrowed by these persons. The banks are not operating in this area. The Deputy Prime Minister has not made any special arrangements for them, and that is why these poor people are obliged to use the gold; and the gold, therefore, is not lying idle as economists imagine. I am only pointing it out to say that the argument that it is always kept idle is wrong. Even in the case of rich people it is the possession of gold that helps these persons to go and get an overdraft. Merely on personal security they do get overdraft; gold gives that sense of security to the Banker. That is to say, it is there doing a banking operation. A part of the banking operation is done by the gold which is supposed to be idle. It is there in the vaults. Why do you respect the bonds of the Reserve Bank? It is because in its vaults there is some gold. Why do you respect the International Monetary Fund? It is because there is some gold.

SHRI PILOO MODY: We do not respect this Government because they have no gold.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Therefore, the arguments that are advanced, as Shri Dandekar has said, are like putting the cart before the horse. The whole trouble is that the objects which the Deputy Prime Minister wants to achieve can be achieved, will be achieved and should be achieved through other means and not by this so-called gold control which prevents me from having gold, which prevents the ordinary middle class from using gold for their ordinary banking operations and also because it kills a community and an ancient art, a great art for which this

country has been so famous. Therefore, I support the proposition that this should be thrown out or at least circulated for public opinion once again. The public opinion, so far as we know, has asserted itself against it. It is only by the majority that Government has been able to push through the various regulations. Therefore, I oppose this.

धर्म विश्वनाथ पांडे (सलेमपुर) : माननीय सदस्यों ने जो भाषण इस विधेयक पर दिये हैं और जो विचार प्रकट किए हैं, उनको मैंने बड़े ध्यान से सुना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका जो दृष्टिकोण रहा है वह विलुप्त आलोचनात्मक रहा है। हम लोगों को यह देखना चाहिये कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है वह बया लोकहित में है, जनहित में है, राष्ट्रहित में है, समाजहित में है, आधिकहित में है या नहीं है। यदि यह दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाए और इस दृष्टिकोण से इस विधेयक को परखा जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आप भी इस निष्पर्धे पर पहुँचेंगे कि यह विधेयक राष्ट्रहित में है। इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि जो कलाकार हैं, जो स्वर्णकार हैं उनका व्यवसाय नष्ट हो रहा है। इस विधेयक से उनका व्यापार नष्ट नहीं हो रहा है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी उदारता के साथ इस विधेयक को यांत्र प्रस्तुत किया है। इसी सदन में कई बार इस विधेयक पर विचार हो चुका है। जब राष्ट्र के पास स्वर्ण की कमी है और इस कमी को सब लोग मानते हैं और यह भी मानते हैं कि कमी बहुत भारी है पांच लाख जगह करीड़ रुपये के साथे की कमी है, तो इस कमी को कैसे पूरा किया जाए, यह हमें सोच गा होगा। हम सभी इसको भी मानते हैं कि जमीन के अन्दर सोना गढ़ा पड़ा है, चाहे आभूषणों के रूप में हो, चाहे काला बाजार के द्वारा लोगों ने जो रुपया

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

कमाया है, उसको उन्होंने सोने की सिल्लियां खरीद कर रखा हुआ हो। यदि यह सोना इसके पहले बाले विधेयक के द्वारा जनता के सामने और सरकार के सामने आ जाता, यह सोना प्रकट हो जाता तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह विधेयक शायद हमारे उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत नहीं करते। यह सही है कि परम्परा से इस देश में स्वर्ण के प्रति लोगों का मोह रहा है। स्त्री वर्ग में आभूषणों के प्रति काफी आकर्षण रहा है लेकिन जब आपत्तिकाल आया तो लोगों ने स्वर्ण को न्यौछावर किया। जब देश के अन्दर मुद्रा स्फीति है, सोने की मुद्रा की देश को आवश्यकता है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि स्त्रियां भी इस स्वर्ण के प्रति अपने मोह को समाप्त कर देंगी, इससे अपने आप को बंचित कर देंगी। इस वास्ते यह आवश्यक है कि जो विधेयक हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका हम स्वागत करें।

इसी के संदर्भ में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्वर्ण नियंत्रण जो विधेयक है वह कानून के द्वारा फलीभूत नहीं हो सकता है। अपने कानून बनाया लेकिन जो आपका उद्देश्य था कि तस्कर जो सोने का व्यापार होता है उसको रोका जाए, स्वर्ण आभूषणों के लोभ को मिटाया जाए, सोने की संचय-खोरी को मिटाया जाए, वह उद्देश्य पुरा नहीं हो पाया। इस का कारण कानून में दोषों का होना उतना नहीं है जितना कि जनता द्वारा सहयोग प्रदान न करना है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वे लोग इस विधेयक को कार्यान्वित करने में सहयोग प्रदान करें और जनता से भी कहें कि वह सहयोग प्रदान करें ताकि स्वर्ण के प्रति जो मोह जनता में है वह हट जाए और जिन लोगों ने सोना छिपा कर रखा हुआ है, उन से कहें कि वे उसको सरकार को बता दें ताकि हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति ऊँची हो, बलकर्ती हो और दृढ़ बने।

यह जो कानून वित्त मंत्री ने बनाया है इस में उन्होंने बहुत सी ढील भी दी है, इस में बहुत से लूपहोल भी हैं और उनकी तरफ में जब संशोधन प्रस्तुत करने का समय आएगा, आपका ध्यान दिलाकरंगा। लेकिन हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि अगर देश को उत्प्रतिशील बनाना है तो हमारे पास अधिक से अधिक सोना होना चाहिये। अगर हमारे पास काफी सोना होगा तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में हमारा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होगा। सोने की कमी के रहते आपका काम नहीं चल सकता है, आपको विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं मिल सकती है, और विदेशी मुद्रा के हास से आपका जो कारोबार है विदेशों के साथ उसका हनन हो जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा इन सारी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने में हमें सफलता प्राप्त होगी और जिस चीज़ से सफलता प्राप्त हो सकती है उसका हम को आपको, सभी को समर्थन करना चाहिये। एक बात रह गई है। जो कलाकार हैं, जो स्वर्णकार हैं, जो गहने का काम करते हैं, अगर उनको काम नहीं मिल रहा है तो सरकार का यह दायित्व हो जाता है कि वह उनको रोजगार दे, या उनके पुनर्वास के लिए उचित और समुचित व्यवस्था करे।

अब मैं यह सब कुछ कहता हूँ, तो एक बात सर्टाफों के बारे में, स्वर्णकारों के बारे में और कहना चाहता हूँ। आप हमारे इन स्वर्णकार बंधुओं से गृहने खरीदने के लिए जायें, हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय जायें, तो आप देखेंगे कि जितने पैसे आप देते हैं उतने पैसे का गहना वे आपको नहीं देंगे, आपको खोटा दे देंगे, कम दे देंगे और अगर आप पंद्रह बीस दिन के बाद उसी को बेचने के लिए उन के दरवाजे पर जायें तो आपको आदा और चौराई ही दाम उसका देंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो वर्ग है यह समाज का एक बड़ा ही शोषक वर्ग है, शोषक का काम करने वाला वर्ग है। वे लोग चाहते हैं कि उनका व्यवसाय पुण्यित हो, वह आगे बढ़े लेकिन उसका यह

तरीका नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर सरकारी लोगों की निगाह जाये। साथ ही मैं चाहूंगा कि सुनारों का, संराफों का, स्वर्ण-कारों का व्यवहार गरीब जनता के साथ जो उनके जहां सोना खरीदने जाती है, जेवर और जवाहरत या और सामान खरीदने जाती है ऐसा होना चाहिये जिससे वह यह समझे कि जो गहना वह खरीद कर ला रही है, वह ठीक है, सुन्दर है, सही है, खोटा नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री यशदत शर्मा (अमृतसर) : अभी इस सत्र की परिस्माप्ति के समय सोने के बारे में विधेयक सरकार की तरफ से बड़ी हड्डवड़ाहट के साथ लाया गया है। 1962 में जो कानून बना था उस में समय समय पर कुछ संशोधन भी हुए थे और उन संशोधनों में सरकार ने इस बात की अनुभूति की थी कि जो भी कानून पीछे बनाया गया था उस कानून के अन्दर हमारे देश के स्वर्णकार वर्ग ने और दूसरे सोने का धंधा करने वाले लोगों ने कुछ व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयों का अनुभव किया था। इसी कारण से 1965 और 1966 में उस कानून में कुछ संशोधन हुए। अब इस समय सरकार फिर बड़ी हड्डवड़ाहट के साथ इस विधेयक को ला रही है। संयुक्त समिति को भी इस पर विचार करने का पूरा समय नहीं दिया गया। आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि संयुक्त समिति को इस विधेयक पर विचार करने के लिए जिनता समय चाहिये, या, दिया जाता। जो समय उसको दिया गया वह अपर्याप्त था।

जिस वर्ग को यह विधेयक आगे जाकर कट्ट पहुंचाने वाला था या कठिनाइयां पैदा करने वाला था या जिनसे संबंधित था उनको भी अपना पक्ष रखने का अवसर मिलना चाहिए

या, उनकी साक्षी ली जाती, उनकी कठिनाइयों को समझा जाता और इस भूमिका के अन्दर फिर इस विधेयक की रचना होती। हम सदन के सामने इस चीज को नाते। मैं जनमत की भी बात नहीं करता। आवश्यकता तो इस बात की भी थी लोकतन्त्र के अन्दर कि इस बारे में अपने देश के सम्पूर्ण जनमानस का एक विचार जान लिया जाता। सरकार का पता है 1966 से पहले कांग्रेस ने अपने अखिल भारतीय अधिवेशन के अन्दर इस बात के ऊपर विचार किया तो इसका मतलब यह है कि जिन कारणों से यह विधेयक लाया जा रहा है वह कारण इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं, आज देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था की दृष्टि से हमारे लिए विचारणीय है। देश के अन्दर चलता हुआ तस्कर व्यापार देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिए अत्यन्त धातक सिद्ध हो रहा है और इसी प्रकार से देश के अन्दर सोने के प्रति आम जनता का लगाव, यह भी हमें लगता है कि शायद मनी सकूलेशन के रास्ते के अन्दर बड़ी भारी रुकावट है। इन उद्देश्यों से मैं सहमत हूं और मैं उनकी सराहना करता हूं और हरएक राष्ट्र के अन्दर, अपने राष्ट्र के प्रति श्रद्धा रखने वाला, राष्ट्रीय भावना से ओत प्रोत कोई भी नागरिक यह चाहेगा कि देश के अन्दर इस प्रकार का अस्वस्य व्यापार समाप्त हो और यह हमारे देश की सम्पत्ति, यह हमारे देश का मूल धन सोने के रूप में देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को संवारने के लिए सामाजिक, या जिस प्रकार का हमारा यह सुधार है उस के रचनात्मक कार्यों में, सामाजिक सुधार की दृष्टि से होने वाले रचनात्मक कार्यों में इस हमारी मूल पूँजी का समावेश हो, यह उस के अन्दर लगे। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस कानून से इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं होगी। जिस साध्य को ले कर यह सोने का कानून लाया जा रहा

[धी यज्ञदत्त शर्मा]

है उस साध्य की साधना इस कानून के द्वारा नहीं होगी । इस बने धाराएं उस की पूर्ति नहीं कर रही हैं । हमारा एक स्वर्णकार वर्ग, हमारे देश का एक कलाकार वर्ग, विशेषकर सोने के धन्ये में लगा हुआ व्यापारी वर्ग, वह तो इस से पिस जायगा, वह तो इस से मर जायगा, प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों का वह शिकार हो जायगा । जहाँ तक तस्कर व्यापारियों का सम्बन्ध है, जहाँ तक सोने को छिपाने वाले लोगों का सबाल है, उन को यह कानून छू तक नहीं पायेगा । किसी तस्कर व्यापारी को छूने तक का साहस किसी प्रशासनिक अधिकारी में नहीं है । मैं माननीय मोरारजी भाई देसाई को यह बताना चाहता हूँ, वह केवल देश के वित्त मंत्री नहीं है, वह इस देश के उप-प्रधान मंत्री भी है । मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ अमृतसर के बांडर पर, राजस्थान के बांडर पर जहाँ पर यह तस्कर व्यापार चलता है, तस्कर व्यापारी बन्दूकें लेकर चलते हैं और और आप के किसी प्रशासनिक अधिकारी का साहस नहीं है कि उन के सामने जा कर खड़ा हो सके । छोटी सादरी का केस आज भी अदालत के अन्दर भौजूद है । बड़े बड़े राजनीतिज्ञों की छताया में यह तस्कर व्यापार चल रहा है । मन्त्रियों के पुत्रों द्वारा यह तस्कर व्यापार चल रहा है । इस को एक एक बच्चा आज देश के अन्दर जानता है । इस कानून के द्वारा इन स्वर्णकारों का गला आप थोट सकते हैं लेकिन उन तस्कर व्यापारियों को नहीं पकड़ सकते । राजनीतिक छताया में यह व्यापार चल रहा है । कोई भी सरकार उन को नहीं रोक पाई । आज अगर उस तस्कर व्यापार को हम रोकना चाहते हैं तो समाज को भरोसे में लेना होगा । उस मूल स्थिति का सुधार करना होगा । सोने के प्रति यह जो प्रवृत्ति आज बढ़ रही है, हमारे देश के अन्दर विदेशों से जो सोने का प्रवाह आ रहा है, उस के कारण से देश में सोने की जो मांग है और बाहर से जो सोना यहाँ पर

आ रहा है, वह सस्ता आने वाला सोना और देश में बढ़ती हुई माँग इन दोनों के बीच का जो अन्तर है, भाव का जो अन्तर है और लोगों के अन्दर इस सरकार की 20 साल की अक्षमता के कारण, इस की दोषपूर्ण नीतियों के कारण आम आदमी के मन में जो असुरक्षा आ चुकी है, भूमि के प्रति असुरक्षा, व्यक्तिगत जीवन के प्रति असुरक्षा, अपने उत्तरदायित्व के प्रति असुरक्षा, उस में लोगों को लगता है, इस सरकार का क्या पता कब हरी झंडी दिखा दे, इसलिए हमें अपने ऊपर टिकना है, अपनी पूँजी पर टिकना है । 1947 के अन्दर जिस बक्त लोग पाकिस्तान से उठ कर आये थे उस बक्त मोरार जी भाई की यह सरकार उन्हें मदद करने नहीं गई । वहनों ने अपने कानों के कुंडल उतार कर लोगों को जीवन के अन्दर खड़ा किया । व्यापारियों ने अपने घर सोने से अपने को जीवन के अन्दर टिकाया । आज भी बाढ़ आ रही है गुजरात के अन्दर, देश के अन्दर जगह जगह संकट है । यह सरकार कितना दे पायेगी ? कितनी माइक्रोस्कोपिक इस सरकार की अप्रोच होगी कि एक एक के घर पर जा कर सहायता देगी ? कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी जो आज बीमारियों से मर रहे हैं अगर उन की धर्म-पत्नियों के पास चार कानों के कुंडल न हों तो आज वह अपनी बीमारी का इलाज नहीं कर सकते । सरकारी कर्मचारी इस सरकार की जान को रो रहे हैं भत्ते के लिए, दरवाजे पर खड़े हो कर माँग कर रहे हैं, सरकार भत्ता नहीं दे पाती है । एक एक व्यक्ति की सरकार सहायता नहीं कर सकती । दुनिया की किसी सरकार ने आज तक कभी एक एक व्यक्ति की सहायता नहीं की । न आगे कर पायेगी । यही एक सोना है जो आदि काल से ले कर अनन्त काल तक एक व्यक्ति के जीवन की साक्षी और दुख का सहारा बन कर के सदा से चलता आ रहा है । यह हमारा व्यक्तिगत बैंक है । इसलिए हमारे समाजस्थितियों ने इस सोने को एक पवित्र प्रथा के रूप में बांध कर के व्यक्तिगत जीवन के साथ इस तरीके से जोड़

विद्या है जिसे कलाकारों ने एक सुन्दर रूप दे दिया है और वह हमारे जीवन में एक स्वायी आभूषण का अंग बन कर के हम कहीं भी जायं, हमारी मुरक्का की वह साक्षी हमारे साथ जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ, यह व्यक्तिगत जीवन के लिए ही नहीं, राष्ट्रीय जीवन के लिए भी है। चीन ने हमारे देश पर आक्रमण किया, पाकिस्तान ने आक्रमण किया। सरकार ने माँग की। यह एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर नहीं थे। तब, आपकी पुलिस और फौज नहीं गई थी तब। हांस करके माताओं ने चूड़ियाँ उतारीं, बहनों ने कुन्डल उतारे, भाइयों के अंगूठियाँ उतारी। राष्ट्र ने जितना सोना मांगा, उन लोगों ने दिया। लेकिन शिकायत तो यह है कि सरकार ने उस सोने का टीक उपयोग नहीं किया। लोगों ने माँगने के ऊपर दिया है। जो भेरे मित्र यह कह रहे हैं कि देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के ऊपर संकट है मैं कहता हूँ कि राष्ट्र के लोग आर्थिक व्यवस्था के संकट को अनुभव करते हैं। अगर सरकार आज भी प्रामाणिकता से खड़े होकर कहे कि हमें जरूरत है तो वह सब कुछ देने के लिए तैयार हैं। देश का वर्षों का इतिहास साक्षी है कि देश की जनता ने कभी देश को धोखा नहीं दिया है, देश के नेतृत्व ने जनता को धोखा दिया है।

इस नाते से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस सोने को इस तरीके से सरकार छीन करके इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को धक्का पहुँचायेगी, इस देश के एक ऐसे वर्ग को समाप्त करेगी जिस वर्ग को मैं समझता हूँ आज की देश की बेकारी की हालत में हमें और अधिक बेकारी में नहीं डालना चाहिए। बेकारी तो देश के अन्दर बढ़ रही है। माननीय के० सी० पन्त ने राज्य सभा में जो वक्तव्य दिया उसमें स्पष्ट रूप से उन्होंने कहा कि हम सुनार वर्ग को धीरे धीरे अपने समाज से समाप्त कर देना चाहते हैं, इस वर्ग के एलिमिनेट कर देना चाहते हैं, इस वर्ग के अन्दर हम नयी भर्ती नहीं होने देना चाहते हैं। अगर सरकार की यही नीयत है तो इस गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल

विधेयक के सारे के सारे प्रावधान, सारी की सारी धारायें हमारी समझ में आ जाती हैं क्योंकि सरकार हर सोने का धंधा करने वाले आदमी को, हर सोनार को, इस काम में लगे हुए हरएक व्यापारी को धीरे धीरे समाप्त कर देना चाहती है, निकाल देना चाहती है। अगर यह सरकार की स्पिरिट है, इसके लिए सरकार ने सारे प्रावधान किए हैं तो तो फिर मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इतना लम्बा पचड़ा करने की क्या जरूरत थी? इस नाटक की क्या जरूरत थी? आप एक ही कानून बताते कि हम इस वर्ग को कानून से रामाप्त करते हैं, वह खत्म हो जाते, पुलिस चली जाती, उनके ऊपर एक्शन ले लेती। सब बातें हो जातीं। यह लोकतन्त्र है। अभी अभी यहाँ पर इस प्रश्न के ऊपर चर्चा उठने के पहले कानून का प्रश्न उठाया गया। कितने ही माननीय विधान शास्त्रियों ने विधान का हवाला देते हुए यह बात कही कि इसके कुछ इस प्रकार के प्रावधान हैं जो व्यक्ति के मूलभूत अधिकारों पर आधात पहुँचाते हैं इसलिए इस कानून को, इस विधेयक को वापिस लेना चाहिए क्योंकि यह विधान के विरुद्ध है, उसकी भावना के विरुद्ध है, उसमें निहित, व्यक्ति को दिए गए मूलभूत अधिकारों के विरुद्ध है। माननीय मोरारजी ने कहा कि अगर किसी को ऐसा लगता है तो वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाये। ठीक है। मैं समझता हूँ बहुत के अहंकार के अन्दर और हठबाद के अन्दर इस प्रकार की बात आदरणीय सदस्यों के द्वारा कही जा सकती है। लेकिन मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ सारी स्थिति के ऊपर दृष्टि डालिए। देश के अन्दर कानून का आदर कितना बढ़ रहा है, कानून की प्रतिष्ठा कितनी बढ़ रही है, कामन आदमी कानून के प्रति कितना आदर का भाव लेकर चल रहा है? क्यों वह कानून का आदर घट रहा है, क्यों कानून की प्रतिष्ठा घट रही है? क्योंकि इस प्रकार के भोड़े अव्यावहारिक और आयोग्य प्रकार के कानून बनाए जा रहे हैं जो कुछ सुप्रीम कोर्ट में

[श्री यशदत शर्मा]

जाकर टूट जाते हैं, कुछ हाई कोट में और कुछ जनता में जाकर टूट जाते हैं। कुछ के लिए प्रशाद्वानिक अधिकारी हाथ पर हाथ रखकर बैठे रहते हैं। इस स्थिति के अन्दर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि न तो कानून की प्रतिष्ठा घटे, न हमारे देश का कलाकार वर्ग बेकार हो, न देश के अन्दर एक चीज़ जो आदिकाल से चली आ रही है और व्यवहारिक दृष्टि से चली आ रही है, आज भी जिसका अधिकारी उतना ही अधिक है बल्कि पहले से भी अधिक बड़ा हुआ नजर आता है उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार विचारपूर्ण दृष्टि से इस विषेयक में उचित संशोधन करे। आगे मैंने कुछ संशोधन दिए हैं, उनके ऊपर अपने विचार रखूँगा। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि स्वर्णकारों के सम्बन्ध में सर्टिफिकेट देने का जो प्रावधान किया गया है वह अत्यन्त अनुचित है। किसी वर्ग को इस तरह से उसके पेशे से, उसके कार्य से वंचित नहीं किया जा सकता। सरकार इसको वापिस ले। तीन सौ ग्राम की शर्त लगाई है डली बनाने की। वह अगर धन्धे के जानकार लोग हैं तो जानते होंगे कि डली उनको पहले बनानी पड़ती है। आभूषण जो देकर जाता है उसके सारे आभूषणों को गलाकर डली बनानी पड़ती है। वह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। इसी तरीके से यह भी प्रावधान किया गया कि वह हाई कोट में केस करे। बेचारा छोटा स्वर्णकार हाई कोट में कैसे जायेगा? उसको किसी भी कोट में जाने की छूट होनी चाहिए अगर गड़बड़ होती है, जिससे उसके साधन, उसकी सीमा, उसकी शक्ति, उसकी सामर्थ्य जहाँ तक है, उसके अनुसार वह किसी भी कोट में जा सके, केवल ला क्वैशन पर नहीं, फैक्ट्स के क़पर भी, किसी भी क्वैशन के ऊपर अगर उसके साथ कोई जोर जवर्दस्ती होती है तो वह जा सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि इस विषेयक के अन्दर ये सब संशोधन किए

जायें और इसको वित्त मंत्री महोदय अगर वापिस ले तो देश के इतिहास में उनका स्थान ऊंचा होगा। हजारों स्वर्णकार और सोने के धन्धों में लगे हुए लोगों की आत्मायें उनको बहुत धन्यवाद देंगी।

श्री रवि राय : एक विनती है कि बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की ओर से आठ बटे टाइम दिया गया है इसके ऊपर विचार करने के लिए तो जनरल डिस्केशन का टाइम भी बढ़ना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : हां, वह बड़ा देंगे।

SHRIMATIILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : I certainly support the spirit of the Bill because what do we seek to do by this Bill? We seek to restrict non-monetary use of gold, to bring out hoarded gold, to reduce the internal prices of gold and to stop smuggling of gold into the country. These are some of the main things that we want to do and these are causes which are very laudable. So, as far as the spirit of the Bill goes, I support the Bill, but there are certain things which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister.

To bring out hoarded gold, Government had issued gold bonds. Gold bonds were issued. At that time, according to the Reserve Bank's estimation, there was Rs. 1,800 crores (international price) worth of gold hoarded in India or Rs. 4,000 crores (market price) worth of gold hoarded in India. How much was brought out by the gold bonds? The first series of gold bonds issued between November 1963 and February 1964 brought in Rs. 8.62 crores worth of gold at the international price. The second series, from March to May 1965, brought even less; but even to that extent in bringing out the hoarded gold it was successful; that much I will say, although it cannot be said to have been very successful. This will show that the people in India are not yet oriented to gold bonds; they yet like gold

ornaments. As my friends on the other side have said, gold ornaments do not really lie idle to the extent that we make out to be, because in the rural areas it is deposited and money taken during the sowing season; just as you deposit the money in the bank and take it out, gold ornaments are deposited and money taken. So, they are not lying entirely idle.

In 1966, the hon. Prime Minister had made a statement in this House. She had said this—I may be permitted to read this out:

"All restrictions on making gold ornaments of more than 14 carat, imposed under the Gold Control Order, will be withdrawn. This will give relief to a large number of goldsmiths."

What relief will this Bill give to goldsmiths? You will see that there are clauses in this Bill that really militate against goldsmiths; I have my own amendments on them and I shall speak on them actually later when the amendments come.

But, on the non-monetary use of gold, I would like to make a suggestion. The more effective method that I would suggest is putting a big sales-tax on gold ornaments; that will bring money to the exchequer; that will give you a certain amount of money; as long as the rural population goes on buying gold ornaments, they have to pay tax; and this will channelise that money into the coffers of Government for development purposes.

I will say that this Bill militates against the goldsmiths which number, at least in West Bengal alone—I do not know if my figures are perfectly right—2,22,000, and all over India it will run into crores... (Interruptions) It will be nearly a crore if you take into account the goldsmiths and the people who work with them and in the various ancillary industries. Actually, this Bill affects them. What is going to happen to them? They were maintaining themselves. This

will throw them out of their jobs in many ways because some of the clauses militate against them very much; particularly the clause I have given my amendment to; I shall come to that later.

The public itself is allowed to keep 2,000 grams of gold, but the goldsmiths will not be allowed to keep that. This is very funny. All over India, there have been 200 to 300 cases of suicides among goldsmiths. In Bengal, I know there have been over 10 suicides of goldsmiths. 8 practically in my own constituency. There was a very telling couplet. I want to repeat it here so that those who know Bengali can understand it:

"Kothay galo, Kothay 'galo-sabai deke bole, Sonar anga Shankra bow, ache galar tale."

'Where is she?' Everyone is wondering where is the goldsmith's wife. The golden-skinned goldsmith's wife. She is under the water. She has committed suicide because she could not face the condition of her family owing to the unemployment of the goldsmith.

There are many clauses which need redeeming in this Bill. I hope the amendments will be considered. The High Court of Calcutta has also passed an order an injunction. Justice S. P. Ghosh has passed an order causing clause, all the amendments will be operative. This is the same as cl. 48 of this Bill. So I hope that on that clause, all the amendments will be considered by the Finance Minister.

Lakhs of rupees will have to be spent to rehabilitate goldsmiths. Upto now, not one goldsmith has been able to get a job in any government concern or office or in any public undertaking. If you give him some money and say, 'Go and learn brick-laying', how is it possible for him to do this? In a traditional, artistic, and creative work of imagination, you cannot ask the man to go and take to another trade. I think India has come to a stage when we should think in

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

terms of entering the gold jewellery export business in a big way. As it is, without any boost from Government, gold jewellery export has earned Rs. 11 crores foreign exchange. If it is boosted, it can earn far more. In the International Fair held in America in 1964, it was an Indian goldsmith who won the award for the most exquisite work that he exhibited.

This exquisite art should not be allowed to die out. We should see that the goldsmiths are not thrown out of work. We should see that more incidents like the suicide of the goldsmith's wife who committed suicide by drowning do not take place.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I once again rise to oppose this Bill. I submit that even as a member of the Joint Committee, all the basic amendments which we proposed were rejected. So we have had to append a minute of dissent. In that minute of dissent signed by Shri Tridib Chaudhuri, Shri Fernandez, Shri Z. A. Ahmed and myself, we have made this request :

"We, therefore, appeal to our friends in Parliament to raise their voices and see that this useless piece of legislation is thrown out. We are utterly dissatisfied with the manner in which basic amendments have been rejected."

The Finance Minister has said that some of the amendments moved in the Joint Committee were accepted. They were very minor ones. We argued in the Committee that there should be no summary trials. He was not even prepared to accept it and convert it into a regular trial. I shall deal with this point when we come to the clauses.

What did we achieve? What was the objective behind the Gold Control Order? We were told here that there would be no smuggling, or at least it would be minimised, that the price of gold here would be comparable to the international price and last, but not least, concealed and hoarded gold

would come to the surface. Did we achieve any of these objectives? No. As so ably explained by my hon. friend Shri Dandekar, smuggling has increased. Does the Finance Minister think that the poor goldsmith is smuggling gold? It has been found that people who have got links with big business houses, who are connected with international gangs are smugglers. Even Chief Ministers, ex and present—they are the biggest gold smugglers. The Finance Minister may admit it or not but it has been proved beyond doubt that in the Choti Sadri gold smuggling case in Rajasthan the present Chief Minister is involved. Any impartial enquiry will prove he is in it, though he may deny it.

Another object with which this was brought forward was that the price of gold would go down. After the Chinese aggression when the slogan was given ornaments for armaments, our wives, sisters and mothers readily parted with their ornaments, in certain cases even with their mangala sutras and they thought that they would be able to defend this country. What has happened to that gold? I want an explanation from the hon. Minister as to what happened to the gold collected by various agencies including Mr. Atulya Ghosh. We have no account. I do not know if the same fate that overtook our national defence fund overtakes this also; it must have happened like that here also. Even after that, I would have understood if gold had been used for correct purposes. It was never used like that. It was used for boosting up their party purposes.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Has he any proof for what he says?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: He must prove it. Or, it should be expunged.

श्री लक्ष्मी कांतमामा : समाप्ति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जो आदमी यहाँ पर नहीं हैं वह अपने को डिफेन्ड नहीं कर सकते। इस लिये न का नाम यहाँ नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये।

श्री साठ० मो० बनर्जी : मैं ने यह कहा है कि जितने सोने का कलैक्शन हुआ है उस के बारे में यह नहीं मालूम हुआ कि कितने सोगों ने कितना सोना दिया है। मैं ने सोना दिया है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि नैशनल डिफेन्स फँड में जितने सोने का कलैक्शन किया गया है, उस की अदालती जांच की जाय। अगर अदालती जांच हो तो आप को मालूम होगा कि कितना सोना कहां गया।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हम सोना देने वाले हैं, हमें ठीक मालूम है कि सोना कहां गया।

श्री साठ० मो० बनर्जी : यह हो सकता है कि श्री रणधीर सिंह को बीबी के सोने का ठीक इसेमाल हुआ हो, लेकिन मेरी बीबी के हाथ के कंगन का क्या हुआ, मुझे अभी तक मालूम नहीं। ● इस लिये मैं कह रहा हूँ कि...

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी तंतमा : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की रुलिंग चाहती हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is not levelling any charge against anybody; he is asking what happened to the gold bangles of his wife.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी तंतमा : नाम आया है।

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : (Dausa) : He has levelled a charge against the Chief Minister of a State.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should have raised this point at the time he did so.

श्री रवि राय : मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया के बारे में भी हम लोग इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would have answered their points but I did not want to put you in an embarrassing position.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You do not put yourself in an embarrassing position.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There should be an enquiry into the whole affair including Shri Mohanlal

Sukhadia who is involved in Choti Sadri.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Banerjee, it has not been proved that he has been involved, and therefore when he is not here to defend himself, I think you should not drag his name.

श्री साठ० मो० बनर्जी : मैं कह रहा था कि इस के तीन मकसद थे। एक तो यह कि सोया हुआ सोना बाहर आ जायेगा, मगर वह सोता ही रह गया, कभी बाहर नहीं आया, दूसरी चीज यह कि तस्कर व्यापार बन्द होगा या कम होगा। तस्कर व्यापार को अगर आप देखें तो 1963 से ले कर आज तक वह ज्यादा ही हुआ है, कम नहीं हुआ है, और तीसरी चीज जो थी वह यह कि सोने के दाम कम होंगे और वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आ जायेंगे। लेकिन बदकिस्मती है कि वह भी नहीं हुआ। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर यह क्यों लाया जा रहा है। क्या उन की प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल है? यदि यह प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल है तो दूसरी बात है। लेकिन अगर यह प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल नहीं है तो मंत्री महोदय को इस बिल को वापिस लेना चाहिये।

16.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

अभी मेरी मोअर्जि़ बहन श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी ने कहा कि दस स्वर्णकार उन्हीं के क्षेत्र में आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि एक कांग्रेसमैन ने गिना तो कम से कम कि कितनी खुदकुशियां हुईं। लेकिन अखिल भारतीय स्वर्णकार संघ के माध्यम से जो हम लोगों को मालूम हुआ है उस के मुताबिक सारे देश में तकरीबन 100 सुनार आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज कौन सा मुआवजा उन को मिलने वाला है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज बतलाया जाय कि उन को मुआवजा मिलेगा या नहीं या कि उन की हत्या के लिये जिम्मेदार कौन

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी

है। अगर कोई दूसरा देश होता और इस काले कानून को लागू करने के कारण यह लोग बातमहत्या करते तो 302 का मुकदमा उस वित्त मंत्री के खिलाफ चलाया जाता जो ऐसे काले कानून को लाता है। लेकिन मुसीबत की बात तो यह है कि इस देश में ऐसी कोई चीज होने वाली नहीं है। यहाँ पर तो बहुमत के बल पर ऐसे कानून पास कर लिये जाते हैं।

उस के बाद कहा यह गया इस हाउस में कि यह रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स हैं। रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रिक्शन की बात जो कही गई

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Eight hours have been allotted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If it is the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee—I have no report with me—it is all right. You may take a little more time.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : The Business Advisory Committee has given it more time.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं कह रहा था कि आखिर यह रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रिक्शन क्या है? एक कम्पनी को, जिस को आप बैंकवर्ड ब्लास कहें या जो कुछ कहें, जो सुनारों की कम्पनी सारे हिन्दुस्तान में है और यह जिस का ट्रैडीशनल काम है, उसके काम को आप खत्म करेंगे यह कह कर कि त्योर आफ गोल्ड को हमें हटाना है। उस के आठ को आप हटायेंगे और इस तरह से उस की नस्ल को बाप खत्म करने जा रहे हैं। मुझे ताज्जुब होता है यह सुन कर कि उस के ऊपर रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाये जा रहे हैं। क्या यह रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रिक्शन है कि जो आदमी सुनार का काम करता है और खुशकिस्मती से या बदकिस्मती से सुनार के घर में पैदा हुआ है, आज उस का रक्षक

गोल्ड कंट्रोल आफिसर होगा? अगर उस सुनार का पिता होता चाहे नहीं हो सकता। यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होता है कि यह किस तरह का रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रिक्शन है। इसी रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रिक्शन की बात कही गई थी कि कम्प्लसरी डिपाजिट के सिलसिले में। जिस समय हम लोगों ने मांग की थी कि संविधान के अन्तर्गत बटारनी जनरल आ कर भाषण दे सकता है और समझा सकता है इस लिये उस को बुलाया जाय, तो उस को बुलाया गया था। उस का फैसला हमारे खिलाफ हुआ या माफिक हुआ इस की तह में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि हम को उस को सुनने का मौका मिला। वित्त मंत्री जी आखिर कोई कानून के पंडित तो नहीं हैं। वह कैसे कहते हैं कि रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रिक्शन हैं। यह कह देना कि अगर कोई कानून या वैधानिक आपत्ति है तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का दरवाजा खट्टखटाओ, गलत होगा। जो बेकार सुनार हैं आप आज भी उन से लोन वापस लेने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि दो साल में वह देंगे। यह तो 1000 या 2000 हूँ दे कर उन के घरों को बरवाद करने की बात है। आज भी मैं कहता हूँ कि शाइलाक बन कर गोल्ड कंट्रोल आफिसर या दूसरे एग्जिक्यूटिव आफिसर जब रुपया वापस लेंगे तब उन को सर्टिफिकेट दिया जायेगा और कहा जायेगा कि आन बन कंडिशन कि दस साल तक वह लोन वापस कर दीजिये। वह लोन भी वापिस लेने की बात हो रही है। आप यह देख कर दंग रह जायेंगे कि सर्टिफिकेट देने की शरायत कितनी कही हैं। सजा भी बहुत सख्त रखी गई है। जब ब्लाचिज पर बहस होगी, उस बक्त हम इन बारों पर चर्चा करेंगे। इस बक्त में सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तीनों मकासद शुलत साबित हो गये हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी इस बिल को वापिस ले लैं। माननीय सदस्य, श्री दांडेकर, श्री यशदत शर्मा और मुंजिज बहन, श्रीमती इला पासचौधरी, ने काफी तक्फीर के साथ बताया है कि हमारे

स्वर्णकार बन्धुओं को कितनी मुसीबतों का सामना करना पड़ा रहा है।

17 hrs.

जायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी में इतनी जल्दी-जल्दी काम हुआ कि मालूम होता था कि गवर्नर्मेट किसी भी हालत में इस बिल को पास करने पर तुली हुई है। उस कमेटी के काम करने के दृंग को देख कर ऐसा लगता था जैसे अली बाबा और मर्जीना अकेले बैठ कर मोहरें गिन रहे हों। किसी को कमेटी के सामने एविडेंस देने के लिए नहीं बुलाया गया। हम ने कहा कि अखिल भारतीय स्वर्णकार संघ को कमेटी के सामने एविडेंस देने के लिए बुलाया जाये, लेकिन कहा गया कि यह नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं इस रिपोर्ट के मिनट्स में से कुछ पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"At the outset, the Chairman mentioned to the Committee about the receipt of a telegram from the Madras Jewellers and Diamond Merchants Association, Madras requesting for being given a personal hearing by the Committee."

और जो लोग एविडेंस देने के लिए आये, उन को बुलाने के लिये कहा गया।

"At this stage, Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel pointed out that certain affected parties were already in the capital and they should be given an opportunity for a hearing by the Committee."

लेकिन उन लोगों को एविडेंस देने का मौका नहीं दिया गया।

"He was joined in this by some other Members viz. Sarvashri Tridib Chaudhuri, N. Shivappa, O. P. Tyagi, Banka Behary Das and K. B. Abraham, who suggested that the Joint Committee might ask for an extension of time instead of hustling through the matter. After some discussion, the Chairman ruled that there was hardly any force in reiterating the point in the context

of the earlier decision of the Joint Committee."

वे सब लोग दिल्ली में मौजूद थे, लेकिन कहा गया कि उन को बुलाने की जरूरत नहीं है। वे इस पालियामेंट, इस लोक सभा, प्रजातांत्रिक उम्मीदों के आधार पर बनी हुई इस लोक सभा के दरवाजे को खटखटा रहे थे और उस के सामने अपनी फ़रियाद रखना चाहते थे, लेकिन उन को यह कह कर धूसने नहीं दिया गया कि हम ने नौ दिन में इस बिल को पास करने का फ़ैसला कर रखा है। अखिल भारतीय स्वर्णकार संघ के लोग गुजरात, बहमदाबाद, बम्बई और दिल्ली के लोग यहां पर मौजूद थे। दिल्ली वालों के जूते चक्कर लगाते-सगाते घिस गये, लेकिन उन के लिए इन्साफ़ का दरवाजा बन्द था। कहा गया कि हम ने जो आर्डिनेंस पास किया था, इसी सैशन में उस को कानूनी शक्ति देनी है। लेकिन वह आर्डिनेंस क्यों पास किया गया? उस से क्या मिला? आप देखिये कि कितने लोगों ने अपन मेमोरेंडम भेजे थे।

All India Jewellers Association, New Delhi.

Akhil Bhartiya Swarnakar Sangh, Delhi.

All Delhi Sarafa Association, New Delhi.

Meerut Bullion Association.

Vidarbh Mahajan Samiti, Nagpur.

The Federation of Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Hyderabad.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He need not read the whole list.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am only referring to this to show what great injustice has been done to these people. They were knocking at the doors of Lok Sabha Secretariat and they were not heard. Is it justice? And, we are being asked to pass this piece of legislation after these nefarious activities. The Finance Minister had the courtesy to consult the big bankers before the Banking Law was

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

passed. Their informal advice was accepted formally. But in this particular case, I am sorry to say all these poor goldsmiths and their representatives were not consulted. That is why I say that no Member of this House should be a party to the passage of this by simply saying that in order to remove the lure of gold the Gold Control Bill will be there. Let us decide, here and now that this piece of legislation should be rejected outright and that there is no need for this legislation.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिपुटी स्पीकर महोदय, इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि गोल्ड कंट्रोल से मुतालिका आईनेस और रूल्ज से हमारे एक तबका-ए-आवादी पर ज़रूर एक बहुत ज़बर्दस्त असर पड़ा है। मैं कहूँगा कि इस एक करोड़ या इस से ज्यादा आवादी के हिस्से ने देश के हित में उसी तरह अपना पूरा बलिदान दिया है, जिस तरह कि मुल्क की तक्सीम के बाद मशरिकी और मगारबी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले लोगों ने देश के लिए कुर्बानी दी और तकलीफें वर्दाशत कीं और जिस तरह चीन और पाकिस्तान के हमले का मुकाबला करते हुए हमारे लोगों ने कुर्बानी दी और शहीद हुए। गोल्ड कंट्रोल आंडर के वजूद में आने का यह असर हुआ कि आज आप को गांवों में कहीं स्वर्णकार देखने को नहीं मिलता है।

आज-कल की डेवेलपमेंट इकानोमी में देहात से बनिया और व्यापारी गुम हो गया है, शहर में आ गया है, क्योंकि उन के लिए देहात में कोई ऐवेन्यू नहीं रहे हैं। इसी तरह जो एक और तबका देहात से ऐसे गुम हो गया है, जसे भेड़ के सिर से सींग, वह है स्वर्णकारों का। मुझे उन भाइयों से पूरी हमदर्दी है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे भाई अपने दिलों को साफ़ करें। इस देश में हर एक बात में सियासत आती है और यह एक बहुत बुरी बात है। अगर देश के हित की कोई बात हो, तो उस में भी सियासत आती है। अगर

पार्टी-बाजी से बालातर हो कर कोई काम किया जाता है, तो उस में भी सियासत आती है। अगर कोई आदमी देशभक्ति से प्रेरित होकर और मुल्क के मुकाद के लिए किसी बात पर मज़बूती से अड़ा रहता है, तो उस को भी प्रैंस्टीज पर अड़ा हुआ और प्रैंजुडिस्ट डब किया जाता है।

इस लिए हमारे भाई जरा दिल पर हाथ रख कर सोचें कि क्या श्री मोरारजी देसाई को स्वर्णकारों से दुश्मनी है, क्या उन को देश के देहात और शहरों में रहने वाले गरीब लोगों से कोई दुश्मनी है। जब देश पर एक बड़ी भारी मुसीबत आई, तो उन्हें देश के मुकाद के जज्बे से और देश को बचाने के लिए यह कदम उठाना पड़ा। मैं हररिज यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ कि डिपुटी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने किसी प्रैंजुडिस या पर्सनल आवसेन्न के कारण यह कदम उठाया। उन्होंने यह कदम देश के हित में उठाया। जब कोई भी देश हमें अपने बचाव के लिए हथियार देने के लिए तैयार नहीं था, जब हर एक हम से फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज और गोल्ड मांगता था, जब कोई हमारी साथ मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं था, उस बक्त श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने यह कदम उठाया।

हमारे भाई, श्री बनर्जी, ने इस बिल पर बोलते हुए कांग्रेस के खिलाफ़ सौ बातें कह डालीं। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारी मोहृत्रिमा भाषी साहिबा ने देश के लिए अपने गोल्ड आर्नामेंट दे दिये। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि जब देश में हंगामाखेज हालात हों और जब देश पर आपत्ति आये, तो गोल्ड के जरिये हम अपने देश के बचाव के लिए बड़े से बड़े हथियार मंगा सकते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि उन के दिमाग में भी वही जज्बा था, जो हमारे दिलों में है। इस के अलावा अगर इस देश ने तरक्की करनी है, आगे बढ़ना है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्राडक्शन करना है, तो वह कौन सी चीज़ है, जो इस काम में सब से ज्यादा मददगार हो सकती है?

हमें बाहर से ट्रैक्टर लाने हैं, मरीचें लानी हैं जिनमें फौरेन एक्सचेंज की दरकार है। हर देश लिखता है, रस्म लिखता है, अमरीका लिखता है—हमें तुम्हारी रूपये को करेन्सी नहीं चाहिये, हमें तो असली गोल्ड चाहिए, फौरेन-एक्सचेंज चाहिये, तुम्हारी करेन्सी पर हम को यकीन नहीं रहा, वह तो दिवाले की दुकान है। इसलिये मोरारजी भाई ने जो स्टैण्ड लिया है, वह बहुत मजबूत स्टैण्ड है, अगर देश को डेवेलप करना है, उस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन पैदा करना है, कृषि से धन पैदा करना है, इष्टस्ट्री से धन पैदा करना है, तो हमें फौरेन-एक्सचेंज महिया करना पड़ेगा, जो बाद में जा कर गोल्ड बनेगा। जो गोल्ड आज बेकार घरों में पड़ा हुआ है, मेरी मां के गले में है, मेरी बहन के कानों में है, उसको देश के लिये बाहर लाना होगा। हमारे देश में एक तरह का कन्ट्रोल-टिक्स आ गया है, एक बेकार चीज को स्वामर्भवाह पूजा की चीज बना डाला है, किन्तु गोल्ड आज बुद्धियाओं के पास, दादा-परदादाओं के पास जेवरात की शक्ति में पड़ा हुआ बराब हो रहा है। मेरे भाई बुरा न यानें—यह सही बात है, आज जनता महसूस करने लगी है कि जेवरात के लिये जो गोल्ड दिया जाता है वह आधा भी नहीं रहता है। अगर एक पौंड के जेवरात बनाये जायें, तो उन में आधा पौंड ही असली सोना रह जाता है। लोग आज सोचते लगे हैं कि जेवरात बेकार की चीज है। मेरे भाई बारबार उस की बकालत करते हैं—लेकिन जो होक्सियार औरतें हैं, जो बपने बच्चों को इन्वीनियर बनाना चाहते हैं, डाटर बनाना चाहते हैं, बड़ा अफसर बनाना चाहते हैं, उन्होंने अपने जेवरात को बेच दिया है और अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने में, ऊँची तालीम में उस धन को लगा दिया है। मैं एक किसान की फैमिली से हूं, मेरी मां अनपढ़ है, मेरे घरवाले अनपढ़ हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने भी जेवरात को पहनना छोड़ दिया है, उन्होंने बच्चों की तालीम के लिये, उन के प्रोस्पेक्ट्स के लिये,

जेवरात को बेच कर उस रूपये को उनकी तालीम पर लगा दिया है। एक भाई ने कहा कि औरतों के पास एक ही चीज थी—गहने पहनने के लिये, लेकिन इस सरकार ने उस से भी उन को महसूम कर दिया है—यह उन पाटियों के चीप स्लोगन है—मैं तो चाहता था कि अपोजीशन की तरफ से चाहे एक ही आदमी कहता लेकिन सही बात कहता। वह इस बात को किसी जाती जनवात के तेहत न कह कर देश के लिये कहते तो मुझे बहुत खुशी होती। मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं कि यह बदला निकाला जा रहा है—गोल्ड स्मिथ्स से मोरार जी भाई की क्या लड़ाई है। लेकिन इस बात को मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूं और यह एक बुनियादी बात है—कि यह करोड़ों आदमियों की जिन्दगी का सवाल है। यह सही बात है कि गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल से पहले भी कई कन्ट्रोल हुए हैं—बलाय का कन्ट्रोल हुआ, शुगर का कन्ट्रोल हुआ, अनाज का कन्ट्रोल हुआ, कई असेन्शन्ज आफ लाइफ की चीजों का कन्ट्रोल हुआ—ऐसी चीजें जो देश की इकानमी को बढ़ाती हैं, फैलाती हैं, उन का कन्ट्रोल करना पड़ेगा। सवाल यह नहीं है कि औरतें जेवर पहनती हैं या नहीं पहनती हैं—अगर देश की गरीबी को दूर करना है, देश को डेवेलप करना है तो हमें इस काम को करना होगा।

डिस्ट्री स्पीकर महोदय, मेरे कुछ भाइयों को गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल की बजह से कुछ तकलीफ हुई है, दुख हुआ है—तो यह तकलीफ या दुख देश के हित में हुआ है—मैं भी मोरारजी भाई से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस का असर लाखों नहीं करोड़ों आदमियों पर पड़ा है। आप जो बिल लाये हैं इस की देश को ज़रूरत है, अगर आप की जगह कोई दूसरा होता तो वह भी यही करता—लेकिन आज जिन लोगों की रोजी का सवाल है, उस को हमें अपने सामने लाए रखना होगा। इस का असर ज़हरों के मुकाबले देहात पर ज्यादा पड़ा है। ज़हरों में तो हमारे भाई बहुत स्याने हैं—कोई

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

हाई कोर्ट का जज बन गया है, कई बड़े-बड़े कानूनेकर बन गये हैं, मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ कि कलकत्ता और बम्बई के गोल्ड स्मिथ्स पर ज्यादा असर पड़ा है, बीसियों काम उन लोगों ने कर लिये हैं, किसी ने कारब्बाना लगा लिया है, किसी ने कोई दूसरा घन्था कर लिया है, लेकिन जो अनपढ़ है उन के ऊपर इस का असर पड़ा है। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने रूल्ज़ को ऐसा बनायें कि अगर कोई भाई यह काम करना चाहता है तो वह कर सके, उस को आप कैसे डिबार कर सकते हैं। एक भाई ने जो यह दलील दी—उस में काफ़ी वज़न है—कि अगर कोई भाई यह पेशा अखिल्यार करना चाहता है—तो उस को रूल 39—40 में आप कैसे डिबार कर सकते हैं। इस लिये मैं भोरारजी भाई से कहना चाहूँगा कि इस बिल के तेहत आप जो रूल बनायें उस में अगर कोई वकील, इन्वी-नियर, कोई एस० पी० या दूसरे भाई—शहर का हो या देहात का—अगर गोल्ड स्मिथ का पेशा अखिल्यार करना चाहता है तो उस को क्यों डिबार किया जाय। मैं कुष्ठे साहब की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि इस में क्लास शब्द का इस्तेमाल क्यों किया जाय। जब हम क्लासलेस सोसायटी की तरफ जा रहे हैं तो किसी एक क्लास को इस किस्म का सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाय और दूसरे को न दिया जाय—यह मुनासिब नहीं है।

आखिर मैं जनाब में यही अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से लाखों सोगों ने कुरबानी दी थी, जैसे मगरवी पाकिस्तान और मशरकी बंगाल के उजड़े हुए भाइयों को बसाने की इखलाकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार ने अपने ऊपर उठाई थी, उसी तरह से इन स्वर्णकार भाइयों को रिहैबिलिटेट करने की इखलाकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है और सरकार को इसे उठाना चाहिये। उन के बच्चों को सर्विसिं भैं प्रिफेरेन्स दिया जाना चाहिये,

उन को कर्ज़ा दिया जाना चाहिये, उन को हर तरह की सहानियतें दी जायें ताकि वे रिहैबिलिटेट हो सकें।

भोरारजी भाई ने इस बिल को ला कर गत्ती नहीं की है, अगर कोई कमज़ोर मिनिस्टर होता तो आपके चीप स्लोगन के सामने इस को ड्रूप कर देता, लेकिन वह मजबूत मिनिस्टर हैं और चूंकि उम्मलन यह बात ठीक है, देश के हित में जरूरी है, 50 करोड़ हिन्दुस्तानियों के हित के लिये जरूरी है—इसलिये वह इस को मजबूती के साथ यहाँ लाये हैं। इन लोगों का क्या है—लीडरी पकाने के लिये जलूस निकाले, एक तरह से मदारी का तमाशा इन अपोज़ीशन वालों ने बनाया हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जो कदम उठाया गया है वह सोच विचार कर उठाया गया है। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि इस में कोई गलती नहीं है। देश के हित के लिये, कोम को मजबूत बनाने के लिये, वह इस को लाये हैं। लेकिन जो लोग इस से मुतासिर होंगे, उन की जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर है, उन की मुशकिलात को हल करने के लिये सरकार को पूरी मदद करनी चाहिये—कहीं ऐसा न हो कि वे एक दूसरे हरिजन बन जायें, उन को लिवरली कर्ज़ा दें, नौकरियों में उन को प्रिफेरेन्स दें और अगर वे इस प्रोफेशन को करना चाहें तो उन उन को प्रिफेरेन्स दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं पुरज़ोर अल्फाज़ में इस बिल की हिमायत करता हूँ और चाहूँगा कि मेरे रुक्यालात पर भोरारजी भाई गौर करेंगे।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल बिल का जो जबाइन्ट सिलैक्ट कमेटी में जाने के बाद हम लोगों के सामने आया है, उस का सच्च विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम को बहुत खुशी हुई कि स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के नेता दाढ़ेकर जी ने बहुत अच्छे भाषण के ज़रिये और तथ्य दे कर इस का विरोध किया है। आपको, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भी मालूम है कि पिछले सद्व में स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के एक सदस्य के ज़रिये एक नान-आफिशियल बिल भी इस सम्बन्ध में इस हाउस में लाया गया था, जिस पर हम ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये थे और कहा था कि इस तरह के गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल बिल को सदन के सामने नहीं लाना चाहिये। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि नान-आफिशियल बिल पर विरोधी दल की जो राय थी, उस का असर वित्त मंत्री महोदय पर नहीं पड़ा और उन्होंने जान-बूझकर हिन्दुस्तान के लाखों सुनार भाइयों के ऊपर कुठाराषात किया। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम को लगता है कि आज लोक सभा के लिये एक कलंक का दिन है। दोनों की खराबी है। इस तरह के बिल को वित्त मंत्री महोदय लाकर लाखों सुनारों को बेकार और बेघर करने जा रहे हैं। इस बिल के पास हो जाने से उन स्वर्णकारों का सारा काम व उन की कला आदि खत्म हो जायेगी लेकिन फिर भी वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस बिल को पास कराने की अपनी जिद पर अड़े हुए हैं। सन् 1962 में चीन के हमसे के बाद डी आई आर के कानून के चलते चलते वित्त मंत्री महोदय दो इस तरह के बिल लाये। एक के बारे में तो वह जनमत के आगे अक गये और उन्होंने उसे अपनी कम्पलसरी डिपाजिट स्कीम को हटा दिया लेकिन इस गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल के अपने लेजिस्लेशन को वह हटाने पर राजी नहीं हुए और तीव्र विरोध के बावजूद भी यह गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल बिल लाखों सुनारों के ऊपर लाद दिया है। जब वह पहले यह बिल लाये थे उस बक्त भी हम ने उन्हें आगाह किया था कि यदि वास्तव में वित्त मंत्री की यह मंशा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में इस सोने को लेकर सुनारों द्वारा जो तस्करी व्यापार किया जाता है

उस को वह बंद करना चाहते हैं तो उस बक्त स्वर्णकारों की संस्था की ओर से भारत सरकार को कहा गया था कि हम सुनार लोग और सुनार लोगों की संस्था यह जिम्मेदारी लेती है कि हम यह सब सोने को लेकर जो तस्कर व्यापार और गोल्ड की स्मर्गर्त्तग होती है उस को हम ज़रूर बंद कर देंगे बक्त जो बड़े लोगों के, बड़े मंत्रियों के बड़े नौकरशाहों और करोड़पतियों के बेटे हों, वह जब यह सोने का तस्करी व्यापार करते हुए पकड़े जायें तो उन को भी दंड मिलना चाहिए। सुनार लोगों की तरफ से भारत सरकार को ऐसा कहा गया था। सुनार लोग खुद चाहते थे कि सरकार इस तस्करी व्यापार को बंद करने के लिए सही मायनों में जिम्मेदारी उठा ले लेकिन जैसा कि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते ही हैं कि उस बक्त सरकार द्वारा यह चीज़ नहीं मानी गई। यह भी आप जानते हैं कि जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त श्री स० मो० बनर्जी ने आप की सिद्धमत में अज्ञ किया कि 1100 सुनार लोगों ने आत्महत्या कर ली। वित्त मंत्री महोदय यह जानते हैं कि इस बिल के चलते 1100 लोग आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं और जाहिर है कि उन को आत्महत्या करने में मजा नहीं आया होगा लेकिन चूंकि उन को उस से बहुत तकलीफ हुई, उन का सारा व्यवसाय खत्म हो गया, घर से बेघर हो गये इसलिए लाचार होकर उन्हें आत्महत्या का आश्रय लेना पड़ा। मैं मानता हूँ कि आत्महत्या करना एक कम-जोरी की निशानी है और लोगों को आत्महत्या नहीं करनी चाहिए लेकिन वह इतने दुखी व परेशान थे कि उन्हें यह रास्ता अपनाने पर विवश होना पड़ा।

लेकिन इस सिलसिले में मैं आप को एक चीज़ बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1966 में बम्बई में जो अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी का अधिवेशन हुआ था उस अधिवेशन में श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा द्वारा एक नान-आफिशियल प्रस्ताव पेश करने का नोटिस

[श्री रवि राय]

दिया गया था। उन के उस प्रस्ताव में गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल आंडर को खत्म करने और उसे वापिस लेने के लिए कहा गया था। जब वह नान-आफिसियल प्रस्ताव श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा अधिकारी में लाइंग तो उस समय श्री कामराज नाडार ने उन से यह वायदा किया कि वह जो उन के प्रस्ताव में गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल आंडर को हटा लेने और वापिस ले लेने की मांग की गई है उस के ऊपर हम लोग विचार कर रहे हैं। श्री कामराज नाडार ने उन्हें आश्वासन दिया कि भारत सरकार ने उस पर विचार करने के लिए वायदा किया है और उस आधार पर उन के द्वारा अपना वह प्रस्ताव वापिस ले लिया गया। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं भुवनेश्वर में कांग्रेस द्वारा गणतन्त्र समाजवाद को अपनाने का प्रस्ताव पास किया गया लेकिन जैसा यह कांग्रेस वाले देश में गणतन्त्र समाजवाद ला रहे हैं वह सब हम जानते हैं और इस तरह के प्रस्ताव पास करके महज जनता को धोखा देने की चेष्टा की गई है। इस तरह के प्रस्ताव का दरअसल कोई मूल्य नहीं है क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि श्री कामराज नाडार ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि भारत सरकार द्वारा इस पर नये सिरे से विचार किया जायगा लेकिन सरकार अपनी उसी पुरानी ज़िद पर कायम है और उन के वित्त मंत्री की ओर से यह गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल बिल लाया गया है।

जैसा कि श्री बनर्जी ने आप को बतलाया कि लाखों की तादाद में सुनार लोग और उन की देश भर में कायम संस्थाओं की ओर से यह एक आवाज थी कि यह सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने विस्तार से रखें लेकिन उन्हें अपने विचार रखने का मोका नहीं दिया गया। सरकार बहुत अस्ती से जवांट कमेटी में से यह बिल निकलवा कर संसद के इसी कर्तमान संशेन में विचारार्थ ले आई। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को इसी

वर्षाकालीन सब में लाने की क्या ज़रूरत थी। मेरी समझ में कोई ऐसी स्थिति ज़रूरत नहीं थी जो वह इतनी जल्दी में यह बिल सदन के सामने ले आते। भले ही श्रीमती इलापाल चौधरी न उस का विरोध किया लेकिन जैसा कि मालूम होता है वित्त मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की ज़िद है कि जैसे भी हो वह इसे इसी संशेन में पास करवा दें वह इसे ले वायें हैं। इस की वजह से लाखों की तादाद में जो सुनार लोग हैं उन का क्या हाल होखा इस की उन्हें ज़रा भी चिन्ता नहीं मालूम देती है और कोई भी उनके साथ सहानुभूति दिखलाने और उन की अमहाय हालत पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

उन का यह कथन ठीक है कि सोने का मोह किसी को नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सम्पत्ति के मोह को खत्म करने के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं? आज सम्पत्ति के ऊपर सम्पत्ति लोग इकट्ठा करते चले जा रहे हैं और लोगों को इस सम्पत्ति के प्रति जो मोह है उम को खत्म करने के लिए सरकार कोई चीज़ नहीं कर रही है। लेकिन वह बेचारे सुनार जो यह सोने के गहने बनाने का धंधा करते हैं और योड़ा बहुत सोना रखते हैं उनके पीछे सरकार हाय धो कर पड़ी हुई है। कहा जाता है कि यह सुनार लोग सोने का तस्कर व्यापार कर रहे हैं और काफ़ी सोना इस तरह से इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि छोटी सादारी के सोने के कांड को लेकर कितना बड़ा गोलमाल हुआ था और एक राज्य के मूल्य मंत्री के बारे में इस को लेकर गम्भीर शिकायतें मिली थीं लेकिन उघर वित्त मंत्री जी ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और मामला रफ़ा दफ़ा कर दिया गया। दरअसल यह लाखों की तादाद में जो सुनार लोग हैं वह बेचारे कोई उस तरह से सोना इकट्ठा भी नहीं कर रहे हैं। वह सो सोने के आभूषण आदि बनाने वाले कारीगर हैं। हमारे यहां छड़ीसा में यह सोने और सिल्वर का

जो किसी बकं है वह तमाम संसार में प्रसिद्ध है। वह बहुत बढ़िया कला का नमूना है और उसको बनाने वाले वह साधारण सुनार लोग हैं। लेकिन इस बिल के कारण उन लोगों का धंधा चौपट हो जायगा। सारे देश में जो इस तरह के स्वर्णकार हैं उन की सारी वह उत्कृष्ट कला व कारीगरी खत्म हो जायगी। हम को लगता है कि वित्त मंत्री जी को कला के प्रति कोई रुचि नहीं है, कोई बनुराग नहीं है। हम देखते हैं कि उन के द्वारा एक तरफ तो सम्पत्ति को बढ़ाते जाने की जो प्रवृत्ति छाई है उस को वह खत्म करने के लिए कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं दूसरी तरफ वह इन सुनार बेचारों को अपना शिकार बना रहे हैं। जो बास्तव में इस धंधे के कारीगर हैं और अच्छे कलाकार हैं उनकी कला को वह खत्म कर रहे हैं। इन्हीं सब कारणों से मैं बिल का जोरदार झट्टों में विरोध करना चाहता हूँ। इसके द्वारा लाखों की तादाद में सुनार लोग बेकार हो जायेंगे उन का सारा काम धंधा खत्म हो जायगा। अभी भी समय है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ठंडे दिल से इन सारी बातों के क्षपर सोचें और अपने इस बिल को वापिस ले लें। इतना ही कह कर मैं बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATTI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : Many members who have spoken before me have expressed their concern over the unemployment of the goldsmiths. I join them. I would also like to point out that while all sides of the House will, I think, agree that the country is facing a very severe economic crisis and that every effort must be expended to see that there is no further drain of foreign exchange, we also equally feel anxiety about the implementation of the legislation before us.

I would like to quote from the same report that Shri Dandeker quoted from the report of the Informal Group on Gold Control, given as far as I know, in 1963.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : The 1963 report is different from the 1966 report.

SHRIMATTI SHARDA MUKERJEE : This has got no date on it. I think it is the 1963 report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : She may resume her speech tomorrow. We shall now take up the Motion scheduled for discussion at 5.30 p.m.

17.28 hrs.

MOTION RE : MODIFICATIONS TO INCOME-TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1968

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have half an hour for this. Time will have to be distributed. Ten minutes for the mover; ten minutes will be taken for reply.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : I beg to move :

"This House resolves that in pursuance of section 296 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961, the following modifications be made in the Income-Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. S.O. 1112, dated the 18th March, 1968 and laid on the Table on the 1st April, 1968, namely :—

(1) in rule 2, in the proposed rule 11A, for '33-1/3 per cent.' substitute '50 per cent.';

(2) in rule 2, in the proposed rule 11A, for 'Rs. 20,000' substitute 'Rs. 25,000';

(3) in rule 5, in the proposed rule 19A, after sub-rule (5), the following be added namely :—

'(6) The resultant sum of capital employed as on the first day of the computation period, determined under this rule, shall be increased by—

(i) The average cost of the fixed assets (including ships) acquired during the computation period; and

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

(ii) one-half of the net profits after taxes for the computation period :

Provided that if losses have been incurred during such period, one-half of such losses shall be deducted from the aforesaid resultant sum of capital employed.

(7) In this rule, 'average cost' in relation to any asset means such proportion of the actual cost thereof as the number of days of the computation period during which such asset is used in the business bears to the total number of the days comprised in the said period.

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

I would like first to deal with the second part of the Motion which is of greater importance. Sec. 80J of the Income-tax Act provides that the profit of a new industrial undertaking upto 6 per cent per annum on the capital employed shall not be taxable for a period of five years. The object of this section is to stimulate capital formation in the economy and also formation of new undertakings, hotels, acquisition of ships etc. The base for the calculation of the 6 per cent is the capital employed during the relevant previous year. The previous year, in simple terms, is just the accounting year. What the Act contemplates what this section contemplates, is that the capital employed during the accounting year shall be the base for calculation of the 6 per cent. But the rules as framed provide that only the capital employed at the beginning of the year shall be taken into account. It follows that if any assets had been added during the year, if ships had been purchased in the relevant year or any additions had been made to the hotels during the year, they shall not form part of the capital employed. It means that the base would be eroded and if the base is eroded, the amount of tax-free profits to which the industry is legitimately entitled according to law

passed by Parliament would be reduced. That means that the industry would be getting a lesser amount than what was actually intended by law. In the rules as they existed prior to this amendment, the provision was that the capital employed during the year shall be computed by including the value of the assets which had been added during the year also.

Besides, may I submit that as an industry functions, profits accrue and if profits accrue, the funds are enhanced and the capital employed also increases by that amount what is done usually? Profits are continuing to accrue throughout the year. In order to find the amount of profit to be added to the capital base or the capital employed, half the net profits which accrue during the year are to be included. If it is loss, the capital employed goes down legitimately. We have no objection to that. But it is necessary in all fairness and equity that half the amount of profit which accrues should be included. Here again, I submit that in the rules as they were existing, this was provided. It is difficult to understand why when the rules had been amended these two provisions should have been eliminated. I should deprecate particularly the tendency of the Central Board to take advantage of periodical amendments of law or rules to tilt the balance against the assessee and for small advantages to the State frame the rules in such a manner that the letter and spirit of the law are not observed. In this particular case, even the letter of the law is not observed, leave alone the spirit. That is why I had to bring in this motion. Besides, if the Central Board itself does not set high examples, how does it expect that the officers in the middle and the lower ranks would do justice to the people? Therefore I earnestly appeal to the Board and the Minister concerned to ensure that the Board acts in a manner which is fair and impartial, which helps people and gives them a fair deal, particularly when amendments to the rules or the law are effected. The earlier part of

my motion concerns authors, playwrights, artists, musicians and actors. I submit that it would be a sad day for democracy if intellectuals and artists are not dealt with by society liberally and fairly. Modern tax laws weigh heavily upon them. With the heavy progression in taxation, the greater part of their income in the higher brackets is absorbed by the State. These persons have a fluctuating income. In certain years considerable income accrues to them. In other years, they may not have that much of income. Particularly in the case of actors, they have an active working life which extends to five or ten years and after that their income is reduced to a trickle. If taxation absorbs or mops up the greater part of their income during their active working life, the consequence would be that they would probably have to starve during their old-age. Therefore, it is necessary that they should be liberally dealt with. If the amendments that I have suggested are accepted, it would mean that they would be entitled to higher exemption limits in respect of the qualifying amount which accrues on account of the life insurance premium paid by them. If they insure more and they pay higher amounts, it means that their tax will be reduced and the savings would be greater and, may I submit, that tax evasion would also go down? That is a very important point.

I have always on a number of occasions on the floor of the House unequivocally condemned evasion of tax. It should be strictly dealt with. There can be no two opinions on this score. But it is necessary that the tax laws should be fair, just and equitable. They should be such that society feels happy and can stand up and say, "Here is a just and fair and equitable tax structure and let us obey all the laws." But basically, if the laws are not just or if they appear to be oppressive, the consequence is that in the eyes of the people tax evasion acquires a certain degree of respectability and unfortunately that is

exactly what has happened in this country. Most unfortunately that is something which cannot be checked. But efforts should be made to render tax laws equitable. The Government should also bring about a modification in the income-tax law itself, namely, to the provisions in section 80C, whereby higher exemption limits are provided for actors, musicians and others as it was in the earlier Acts, that is, prior to the amendment which was passed about two years, ago, when they were treated in a preferential manner. But the advantage which was given to this class of people has been taken away and according to the law as it stands at present, there is no distinction between ordinary individuals and others, that is, authors, actors and the like. Therefore, I would suggest that the amendments that I have put forward should be accepted, and differential treatment should be accorded to this class of people. I would also emphasize what I have stated earlier in respect of the computation of capital employed; this should also be considered for acceptance because it is most fair and equitable.

One word more and I have done. My hon. friend Shri Dar has given another motion which seeks to reduce the relief in respect of insurance policies taken out prior to 1st March, 1964, by authors, artists and musicians. In my opinion, this is a retrograde step. I would request him to try to appreciate the important role of intellectuals and artists in our free, modern society.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार (गुडगांव) : मैंने बड़े ही व्यापार से अपने सीनियर मैम्बर कोठारी साहब को सिफारिश को सुना है। मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि आज वक्त आ गया है जबकि हमको स्पेड को स्पेड कहना चाहिये। इस वक्त भारत में तीन तरह के लोग हैं जो जिन्दगी का लुटक उठा रहे हैं। एक वे हैं जो इस वक्त हकूमत में हैं और उनके रिस्टेदार। दूसरे वे हैं जो

यहां के पांच बड़े बड़े राजा हैं, टाटा, बिडला, सिधानिया, जैन प्रूप और इस तरह का एक बाघ और ग्रुप। तीसरे वे हैं जिन के लिए मेरे भाई कोठारी साहब जिनको कांकी दिलचस्पी है और होनी भी चाहिये। वह है कलाकार, वह है अदाकार और वह है मुसल्ले, जिखने वाले, लिखाड़ी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : और घोषे हैं विदेशी गुर्गे।

श्री अम्बुल गन्नी दार : वह भी हो सकते हैं लेकिन उन का तजर्बा मुझे इतना नहीं, इसलिए मैंने उन का जिक्र नहीं किया।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त दो तरह से मूल्क चल सकता है। एक यह कि फिर से भगवान राम का रुग्णल आये और रामराज्य आये, हर शब्द ईमानदारी के साथ अपनी जो उस पर जिम्मेदारी है देश के लिए, टैक्स की सूरत में हो, किसी और सूरत में हो, वह पूरे तौर पर उस का इकरार करे। कल मुझे दुख हुआ जब मेरे मोहतरिम भाई मोरारजी की टीका टिप्पणी हो रही थी, अगर मैं उन की जगह होता तो आज जो उन्होंने यह कहा कि आप मुप्रीम कोट में जाओ, वह कहते कि मैं अपना कान्डकट मुप्रीम कोट के चीफ जस्टिस के हवाले करता हूं, अगर वह मुझ को समझेंगे कि मेरा यह फैस काबिले तारीफ नहीं और यह इतनी बड़ी पदवी पर होते हुए यह कान्डकट जो या प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी बनाने का वह गलत था तो वह खुद बखुद रिजाइन कर देते। लेकिन वह हमें सबक देते हैं दूसरों को। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह था कि इस वक्त देश में बदनसीबी से आम रास्ता पड़ गया जिस को कहते हैं कि हर चीज को छिपा दो। हमारे कुछ भाइयों ने सोने की बाबत कहा है कि किस तरह से वह नीचे चला गया और किस तरह से बजीरों के अजीजों अकारिब इस में शामिल हैं। 1956 में और 57 में हम ने मोरार जी भाई से जब यह पंजाब का दौरा कर रहे

थे तो हाथ जोड़ कर अर्ज किया कि जो लोग इस वक्त बरसरे इकतदार हैं उन के बेटे सोने की स्मर्गलिंग करते हैं। यह हम से खफा हो गए और बार बार यहां कहा गया कि यह लोग गलत कहते हैं। तो जो स्मर्गलिंग करते थे आखिर तो स्मर्गलिंग का पता चलना ही था। वह स्मर्गलिंग का पता कभी छिप नहीं सकता था तो ऐसा दास कमीशन ने फैसला किया कि मोरार जी भाई और पूज्य पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू घोषे में रहे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दार साहब, गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल आंडर अंडर डिस्केशन नहीं है।

श्री अम्बुल गन्नी दार : मैं गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल में नहीं जा रहा हूं। उस में इनकम टैक्स का रुपया बचाते हैं, इनकम टैक्स के साथ घोषा होता है।

म यह कह रहा था कि मैं कोठारी भाई से बिस्कुल इतिफाक कर लेता अगर अदाकार, अगर कलाकार, अगर लिखाड़िये अपनी बामदनी पूरे तौर पर सरकार के सामने रखते कि उन्होंने कितना रुपया लिया, वह कितना लेते हैं, ऐप्रीमेट कितना होता है, इस में अगर कोठारी भाई जायेंगे तो उन को मालूम होता, उन के बड़ापे में कोई तकलीफ उन को होने वाली नहीं है क्योंकि 1 लाख रुपया लेते हैं तो 5 हजार रुपये का ऐप्रीमेट करते हैं। तो 95 हजार तो उन के पास रहने वाला है। चाहे मोरार जी भाई हों, चाहे चब्बाण साहब हों, चाहे इन्दिरा बहन हों, वह उस से निकाल नहीं सकते। इसलिए मेरे दिल में उन कलाकारों, उन अदाकारों, लिखाड़ियों की बड़ी इज्जत होते हुए भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त देश की स्थिति ऐसी हो गई है, आप जानते हैं, कई बार यह सवाल उठाया गया कि हमारी सरकार कुछ इन्सेन्टिव देती है, इन्सेन्टिव का ऐसा है, ऊलेन टास बाहर से 4 रुपये में आती है, 8 रुपये उस पर खर्च आता है। 12 रुपये कुल होते हैं।

कंट्रोल बांध रखा है साडे 12 रुपये 13 रुपये और 26 से 30 में पर पौंड वह बिकती है। न उस पर इनकम टैक्स होता है न सेल्स टैक्स होता है। इसलिए रोता किस का रोया जाय और मैं कैसे कहूँ? तभी मैं पीछे की तरफ गया। कोठारी भाई आगे की तरफ चलना चाहते हैं। मैं जो पहले वा उस की तरफ आग रहा हूँ? क्यों आग रहा हूँ? मेरे दिन में ईमानदारी से ऐसा रुपाल आ गया है कि बाज़ यह हो सकता है कि कुछ भाई ऐसे होंगे जो अपने आप अपनी आमदनी का पूरा पूरा पता देते होंगे कि इतनी हमारी आमदनी होती है इसलिए इतनी हम को छूट मिलनी चाहिए। इन्होने सवा 33 परसेट के बजाय 50 परसेट कहा और 20 हजार के बजाय 32 हजार कहा। मैं ने उलटा कहा कि इस को कम किया जाय। (व्यवधान) आप की बांटी बज रही है और मेरे दिल की बांटी भी बज रही है कि कुछ खरी खरी बातें इन से होनी चाहिएं। (व्यवधान) . . . मेरा रुपाल है कि मैं तो अपने टाइम में ही हूँ। वैसे आप तो मालिक हैं और मालिकों को तो कुछ कह नहीं सकते।

कल आप के सामने यह बात आई। क्यों कहते हैं यह? मैं ईमानदारी से यह चाहता हूँ कि यह इनकम टैक्स बिलकुल उड़ा दें तो बड़ा अच्छा हो। पहले कहते थे कि कान्ति भाई ने 63-64 में इतना दिया, 68 हजार दिया फिर 45 हजार दिया, फिर 43 हजार हुआ, फिर 14 हजार पर आ गए. . . (व्यवधान) . . . भाई, मेरे सवाल के बाबाब में आया था, मझे पता है। आप जरा सच करिए, मैं उन पर चोट नहीं करता। मैं नहीं कहता कि 14 हजार उन्होने बेईमानी कर के दिया या पहले उन्होने बड़े फरारबदिली से अपने को लुटाया। मैं यह कुछ नहीं कहता। मैं केस यह रख रहा हूँ. . . (व्यवधान) . . . अरे, यह भी एक बदाकार है। एक नाटक यह भी खेल रहे हैं। एक नाटक वहां फिल्मों में हो

रहा है और एक नाटक हम यहां खेल रहे हैं। नाटक तो सब खेल रहे हैं इसलिए मैंने कोठारी भाई को सिर्फ़ एक तरह से चौकप्पा करने की कोशिश की है बरना मैं न लाता क्यों कि मैं कोठारी साहब को हमेशा अपने लिए लीडर मानता हूँ इस माने में। लेकिन मैं लाया इसलिए कि यह तो सब कागज का कार्यवाईयां हैं। इनकम टैक्स का जो बही मतलब है, आप को डिट्री स्पीकर साहब, क्या बतलाऊं, जो शरीफ़ आदमी है, जिस बक्त इनकम टैक्स आफिसर के सामने जाकर बैठता है, वह कितना ही ईमानदार रहा हो, लेकिन जिस बक्त इनकम टैक्स आफिसर ने उस से कहा कि मैं जानता हूँ तुम किस तरह बेईमानी करते हो, तो वह तो उसी बक्त बहीं मर गया। जो शरीफ़ आदमी होता है, वह बहीं मर जाता है। लेकिन काश कि हमारे मोअविज़, सोहतरिम फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर इस बात की जांच करते कि क्या जो इनकम टैक्स यह लेते हैं इन से और जिस तरह यह लेते बले जा रहे हैं और जिस तरह यह जहां चाहते हैं छूट देते हैं इस से मुल्क की सज्जद को तरक्की मिलने वाली है या नहीं मिलने वाली है? अगर वह इस को ठोक समझते हैं तो बड़ी खशी से करें, हम ताईद करेंगे।

इसलिए मेरी बड़ी अदब से अर्ज़ है कि कोठारी भाई अपनी इस तजबीज को बापस जैं और इसलिए बापस लें कि जैसे इन को कहते हैं कि बिना सोचे समझे बिल नाते हैं, औरों को तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का रास्ता दिखाते हैं लेकिन खुद जाते हुए डरते हैं, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि यह बापस ले लें, इन ज्ञों नैया चलने दें, जैसे चल रही है, अच्छी को बहरा जांच रहा है, बहरे को सुनाई नहीं देता है, अच्छी को दिखाई नहीं देता है। जितने दिन हुक्मत चल रही है चलने दें, फिर यह हुक्मत तो जाने वाली है, जायगी। फिर जो फैसला कोठारी भाई करेंगे वह सही होगा।

[شروع عبدالغنى ڈار] (گورنگاون) :

میں نے بڑے ہی دھیان سے اپنے سینے
سینے کو نہاری صاحب کی سفارشات
کو سنا ہے۔ میں ایسا محسوس کرتا
ہوں کہ آج وقت آگیا ہے جب کہ
ہم کو سپید کو سپید کہنا چاہئے۔
اس وقت بھارت میں تین طرح کے لوگ
ہیں جو زندگی کا لطف انہا رہے ہیں۔
ایک وہ ہیں جو اس وقت حکومت میں
ہیں اور ان کے رشتہ دار۔ دوسرا وہ
ہیں جو بھاگ کے پانچ بڑے بڑے
راجا ہیں۔ ثالثاً بڑلا۔ سنگھانیا۔
جن گروپ اور اس طرح کا ایک آدھ
اور گروپ۔ تیسرا وہ ہیں جن کے
لئے میرے بھائی کو نہاری صاحب
کو کافی دلچسپی ہے اور ہونی
بھی چاہئے اور وہ ہیں کلکار
وہ ہیں اداکار اور وہ ہیں مصنف
لکھنے والے لکھاڑی.....
ایک مانیہ سسیہ۔ اور چوتھے ہیں
و دیش گرگے۔

شروع عبدالغنى ڈار : وہ بھی ہو
ہو سکتے ہیں لیکن ان کا تجربہ مجھے
اتنا تو نہیں اس لئے میں نے ان کا
ذکر نہیں کیا۔

میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ
اس وقت دو طرح سے ماں چل سکا
ہے۔ ایک یہ کہ پھر سے بھگوان
رام کا خیال آئے اور رام راجیہ آئے
ہر شخص ایمانداری کے ساتھ اپنی
جو اس پر ذمہ داری ہے دیش کے

لئے ٹیکس کی صورت میں ہو کسی
صورت میں ہو وہ بڑے طور پر
اس کا اقرار کرے۔ کل مجھے دکھ
ہوا جب میرے محترم بھائی دوار
ہی کی نیکا نہیں ہو رہی تھی اگر
میں ان کی جگہ ہوتا تو آج جو
انہوں نے یہ کہا کہ آپ سوپریم
کورٹ میں جاؤ وہ کہتے کہ میں
اپنا کانٹکٹ سوپریم کورٹ کے
چیف جسٹس کے حوالے کرتا ہوں اگر
وہ مجھے کو سمجھئیں گے کہ میرا یہ
 فعل قابل تعریف نہیں ہے اور یہ اتنی
بڑی پدھر پر ہوتی ہوئی یہ کانٹکٹ
جو تھا پرائیویٹ سیکریٹری بنانے کا
وہ غلط تھا تو وہ خود بخود ریزائی
کر دیتے۔ لیکن وہ ہمیشہ سبق دیتے
ہیں دوسروں کو۔ میرا کہنے کا
مطلوب یہ تھا کہ اس وقت دیش
میں بد نصیبی سے عام راستہ پڑ گیا
جس کو کہتے ہیں کہ ہر چیز کو
چھپا دو۔ ہمارے کچھ بھائیوں نے
سونے کی بابت کہا ہے کہ کس طرح
سے وہ نیچے چلا گیا اور کس طرح
سے وزیروں کے عزیزو اقارب اس میں
شامل ہیں۔ ۱۹۶۵ میں اور یہ میں
ہم نے موارج جی بھائی سے جب یہ
پنجاب کا دورہ کر رہے تھے تو ہاتھ
جوڑ کر عرض کیا کہ جو لوگ اس
وقت برس اقتدار ہیں ان کے بیٹے سونے
کی سلکنگ کرتے ہیں۔ یہ ہم سے
خنا ہو گئے اور بار بار یہ بھاگ کہا
گیا کہ یہ لوگ غلط کہتے ہیں۔

تو جو سکلنگ کرتے تھے آخر تو سکلنگ کا پتا چلنا ہی تھا ۔ وہ سکلنگ کا ہتا کبھی چھپ نہیں سکتا تھا ۔ تو ایسا داس کمیشن نے فیصلہ کیا کہ مورار جی بھائی اور پوجیہ پنٹ جواہر لال نہرو دھوکھے میں رہے

ایادھیکش مہودئی : ڈار صاحب
گولڈ کنٹرول آرڈر انڈرنسکشن نہیں
ہے ۔

شری عبدالغنی ڈار : میں گولڈ
کنٹرول میں نہیں جا رہا ہوں ۔
اس میں انکم ٹیکس کا روپیہ بچاتے
ہیں انکم ٹیکس کے ساتھ دھوکا ہوتا
ہے ۔

میں یہ کہہ رہا تھا کہ میں کوئی ہاری بھائی سے بالکل اتفاق کر لیتا اگر اداکار، اگر کلاؤکار، اگر لکھاری اپنی آمدنی پورے طور پر سرکار کے سامنے رکھتے کہ انہوں نے کتنا روپیہ لیا وہ کتنا لیتے ہیں ایکریعنی کتنا ہوتا ہے اس میں اگر کوئی ہاری بھائی جانینگے تو ان کو معلوم ہوگا ان کے بڑھائی میں کوئی تکلیف ان کو ہونے والی نہیں ہے کیونکہ ایک لاکھ روپیہ لیتے ہیں تو ۰ ہزار روپیہ کا ایکریعنی کرتے ہیں ۔ تو ۹ ہزار توان کے پاس رہنے والا ہے ۔ چاہے مورار جی بھائی ہوں چاہے چوہان صاحب ہوں

چاہے اندر ابھن ہوں وہ ان سے نکال نہیں سکتے ۔ اس لئے میرے دل میں ان کلاؤکاروں اور اداکاروں لکھاڑیوں کی بڑی عزت ہوتی ہوئی بھی میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت دیش کی استھنی ایسی ہو گئی ہے آپ جانتے ہیں ۔ کئی بار یہ سوال الہایا گیا کہ ہماری سرکار کچھ انسیشن دیتی ہے انسیشن کا ایسا ہے اولین ٹاپس باہر سے ۳ روپیہ میں آتی ہے ۸ روپیہ اس پر خرچا آتا ہے ۔ ۱۲ روپیہ کل ہوتے ہیں ۔ کنٹرول باندھ رکھا ہے سارے بارہ روپیہ ۱۳ روپیہ اور ۲۶ سے ۳۰ میں پر پونڈ وہ بکتی ہے ۔ نہ اس پر انکم ٹیکس ہوتا ہے نہ سیلز ٹیکس ہوتا ہے ۔ اور اس لئے رونا کس کا روپیہ جائے ۔ اور میں کیسے کہوں ۔
تبھی میں پیچھے کی طرف گیا ۔
کوئی ہاری بھائی آگے کی طرف چلنا چاہتے ہیں ۔ میں جو بھلے تھا اس کی طرف بھاگ رہا ہوں ۔ کیوں بھاگ رہا ہوں ۔ میرے دل میں ایمانداری سے ایسا خیال آگیا ہے کہ آج یہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ کچھ بھائی ایسے ہوں جو اپنے آپ اپنی آمدنی کا پورا پورا پتہ دیتے ہوں کہ اتنی ہماری آمدنی ہوتی ہے اس لئے اتنی ہم کو چھوٹ ملنی چاہتے ۔ انہوں نے سوا ۳۳ پرسینٹ کے بجائے ۰ ۰ پرسینٹ کہا اور ۲۰ ہزار کے بجائے ۳۲ ہزار کہا ۔ میں نے اتنا کہا کہ اس کو کم کیا جائے ۔ (ویدھان) آپ

[شروع عبد الغنی ڈار]

کی گھنٹی بج رہی ہے اور میرے دل کی گھنٹی بھی بج رہی ہے کہ کچھ کھری کھری باتیں ان سے ہونی چاہئی۔ (ویودھان) میرا خیل ہے ہے کہ میں تو انہی ثانی میں ہی ہوں۔ ویسے آپ مالک ہیں اور مالکوں کو تو کچھ کہہ نہیں سکتے۔

کل آپ کے سامنے یہ بات آئی۔ کیوں کہتے ہیں یہ۔ میں ایمانداری سے یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ انکم ٹیکس بالکل اڑا دین تو بڑا اچھا ہو۔ بھلے کہتے تھے کہ کانتی بھائی نے ۶۳-۶۴ میں اتنا دیا ۶۸ ہزار دیا بھر ۲ ہزار دیا پھر ۳ ہزار ہوا بھر ۱۲ ہزار بڑا گئے..... (ویودھان) بھائی میرے سوال کے جواب میں آیا تھا مجھے پتہ ہے۔ آپ ذرا صبر کرنے ہیں ان بڑوں نہیں کرتا۔ میں نہیں کہتا کہ ۱۲ ہزار انہوں نے یہ ایمانی کرکے دیا تھا یا بھلے انہوں نے بڑے فراخ دلی سے اپنے کو لٹایا۔ میں یہ کچھ نہیں کہتا۔ میں کیس یہ رکھ رہا ہوں..... (ویودھان)..... ارے یہ بھی ایک اداکار ہیں۔ ایک نائک یہ بھی کھیل رہے ہیں۔ ایک نائک وہاں فلموں میں ہو رہا ہے اور ایک نائک ہم یہاں کھیل رہے ہیں۔ نائک تو سب کھیل رہے ہیں۔ میں نے کوٹھاری بھائی کو صرف

ایک طرح سے چوکنا کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے ورنہ میں نہ لاتا کیونکہ میں کوٹھاری صاحب کو اپنے لئے لیڈر مانا ہوں اس معنی میں۔ لیکن میں لایا اس لئے کہ یہ تو سب کاغذ کی کاروائیاں ہیں۔ انکم ٹیکس کا جو صحیح مطلب ہے آپ کو ڈھنی سپیکر صاحب کیا بتاؤں جو شریف آدمی ہے جس وقت انکم ٹیکس آئیسر کے سامنے جا کر بیٹھتا ہے وہ کتنا ہی ایماندار رہا ہو لیکن جس وقت انکم ٹیکس آئیسر نے اس سے کہا کہ میں جانتا ہوں تم کس طرح یہ ایمانی کرتے ہو تو وہ تو اسی وقت وہیں سر گیا۔ جو شریف آدمی ہوتا ہے وہیں سر جاتا ہے۔ لیکن کاش کہ ہمارے معزز محترم فائینیس منسٹر اس بات کی جانچ کرتے کہ کیا جو انکم ٹیکس یہ لیتے ہیں ان سے اور جس طرح یہ لیتے چلے جا رہے ہیں اور جس طرح یہ جہاں چاہتے ہیں چھوٹ دیتے ہیں اس سے ملک کی سند کو ترقی ملنے والی ہے یا نہیں ملنے والی ہے۔ اگر وہ اس کو ٹھیک سمجھتے ہیں تو بڑی خوشی سے کریں ہم تائید کریں گے۔

اس لئے میری بڑے ادب سے عرض ہے کہ کوٹھاری بھائی اپنی اس تعویز کو واہس لیں اور اس لئے واہس لیں کہ جیسے ان کو کہتے ہیں کہ ہا سوچی سمجھیے بل لاتے ہیں اورون کو تو سوہریم کورٹ کا

راستہ دکھاتے ہیں لیکن خود جاتے
ہوئے ڈرتے ہیں تو میں کہتا ہوں
کہ یہ بل واہس ے لیں ان کی نیا
چلتے دین جیسے چل رہی ہے انہی
کو بھرا کھینچ رہا ہے بھرے
کو سنائی نہیں دیتا ہے انہی
کو دکھائی نہیں دیتا ہے۔ جتنے
دن حکومت چل رہی ہے جتنے دین
بھر۔ یہ حکومت تو جانے والی ہے۔
جائیکی۔ ہر جو نیصلہ کوٹھاری
بھائی کریں گے وہ صحیح ہو گا۔

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C.
PANT) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,
with reference to the last statement
of my hon. friend who spoke just now
there is no harm if a deaf person is
leading the blind. But it is dangerous
if the blind leads the deaf. So long
as one can see where one is going, I
think there is no harm.

The only statement of my very
senior colleague, Shri Abdul Ghani
Dar, with which I find myself in total
agreement is his wish that Ram Raj
should come to this country and that
people should pay their taxes in time.
About that I agree with him whole-
heartedly. Beyond that, I am afraid,
it is difficult for me to agree on the
substance of the amendment that he
has moved.

I think, he will agree with me that
authors, artistes, playwrights and
others should not be treated in a manner
which places them at a disadvantage
as compared to the generality of
cases, for two reasons. One is that their
incomes fluctuate; it is not a steady
income like that of others. The other
is that they have, as my hon. friend,
Shri Kothari, pointed out, short active
working lives. Take, for instance,
cinema stars. They may have a very
earning capacity for a few years but
after that their earning capacity goes

down. Therefore some special consider-
ation does need to be shown to this
class of persons.

I am not sure whether he has
understood the purpose of the new
rule 11A. The new rule 11A pres-
cribes:—

"In the case of an individual
being an author, playwright, artist,
musician or actor the total amount
of savings in approved media
such as life insurance premia,
cumulative time deposits in Post
Office Savings Bank etc., which
qualify for tax relief";

in other words, we enable them to
make certain savings in accepted and
approved media so that they have
these savings to assist them later on
in life. They do not have pensions,
gratuities and so on.

The ordinary level at which the
generality of cases are given this
exemption is a limit of 30 per cent.
Everybody is given up to 30 per cent.
It would not be fair to give it up to
only 25 per cent for these cases.
Similarly, it is now up to Rs. 20,000
and it would hardly be fair to reduce
that to Rs. 15,000, particularly in
these cases.

Now, we go to the other side of the
argument, that is, the argument of
my hon. friend, Shri Kothari, I
appreciate the desires that have
prompted him to move in this matter,
but would ask him to consider what
exactly would be the effect of his
suggestion. He suggests that 33-1/3
per cent should be raised to 50 per
cent. Now let us take a practical
view of the matter and see what would
be the condition of a middle class
person or somebody in the middle
income brackets. Would he accept,
say, Rs. 60,000 as a middle income
bracket for these people? In that case
what he is suggesting is that half the
income should be allowed in the form
of these savings and out of the other
half he would pay taxes and after
paying taxes he is supposed to main-
tain a fairly high standard of living.
What happens at the level of Rs.
60,000? At the level of Rs. 60,000, if

the saving is Rs. 25,000 and not Rs. 30,000, even then, after paying taxation, the disposable income with which this person is to live on is Rs. 18,340 or about Rs. 20,000 a year, that is, something a little over Rs. 1,500 a month. Is it suggested that these people could live on an income of about Rs. 1,500 per month? I do not think that could be suggested unless they have non-taxable income from agriculture etc. or they have some undisclosed income to fall back upon. I hardly think that he can advocate a case in which anybody has undisclosed income to fall back upon.

Therefore one has to take a practical view of this matter and considering that we would like to give something extra to them we have increased it from 30 per cent to 33-1/3 per cent. That is a concession given to these people and, I think, that is appropriate when one considers the practical aspect of the matter which I have placed before the House.

His other proposal is to increase the monetary limits from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000. On that I see no great objection, because that would mean that at the level of Rs. 75,000, the Rs. 25,000 limit would be reached and I am prepared to say that even at the level of Rs. 75,000 for this particular group of people, it could be considered an income which many of them enjoy only for a short span of their lives. But I would not consider it normal for others. For them, I am prepared to go to that extent.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: That means you are accepting it.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Yes.

Apart from this, he talked about Rule 19A. Rule 19A relates to income-tax rules for computation of capital and for calculating the exemption from tax for the first few years of the tax holiday that is given to new industrial undertakings, ship and the business of hotels which is of the order of 6 per cent on the capital. He

probably knows that we have provided that in case there is loss in a certain year, the deficiency will be carried over to next year and that there has been a change in the computation of capital employed. Now, the debentures and other long-term borrowings from banks and so specified financial institutions for purpose of acquiring capital assets in India are not treated as liability and, accordingly, are included in the capital base. So, this goes to increase the capital base and, thereby, goes to give the benefit which he has in mind.

He, probably, also knows that as Mr. Bhoothalingam has suggested in the course of his report on the simplification of tax structure, this is a simplified calculation only upto 6 per cent on the capital as on the first day of the computation period. It is a direct calculation. It does not involve averages; it does not involve calculation of disposals and acquisitions of each asset, or half profit, etc. etc. All these complications in the process of calculating the 6 per cent, in the process of computing the capital base, I do not know, after going through all the trouble of simplifying the tax structure, if he would now like to introduce changes in it which would again bring back the old complicated picture and which would undo what good that has been attempted by Mr. Bhoothalingam. Therefore, I would appeal to him not to press all these suggestions.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: My only point is that in the Act, it is the relevant amount during the year. The rules may be inconsistent with the section. That you may examine. Otherwise, the rules will be *ultra vires*, if somebody goes to the court.

SHRI K. C. PANT: We can, certainly, examine whatever he has said. I have put before him the broad approach of Government that we would not like to complicate the computation which we have simplified now in response to the request of all sides of the House. So, I would request him not to press his other suggestions I accept his one suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Does the hon. Member accept it ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, I am putting the motion, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"This House resolves that in pursuance of section 296 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961, the following modification be made in the Income-Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. S.O. 1112, dated the 18th March, 1968 and laid on the Table on the 1st April, 1968, namely :—

in rule 2, in the proposed rule 11A, for 'Rs. 20,000' substitute 'Rs. 25,000'

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

The motion was adopted.

18 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I shall put the other motion of Shri Abdul Ghani Dar to the vote of the House.

شی عبدالغنی دار : کوٹھاری کی کی جوئی ہو گئی ہے اس لیے میں وہاں لیتا ہوں ।

[شی عبدالغنی دار : کوٹھاری جی کی جیت ہو گئی ہے - اس لئے میں وہاں لیتا ہوں ۔]

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I beg to present the Twenty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 21, 1968/Sravana 30, 1890 (Saka)