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Tuesday, April 22, 1969
Vaisakha 2, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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No. 45—Tuesday, April 22, 1969/Vaisakha 2, 1891 (Saka).

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

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 22, 1969/Vaisakha 2, 1891
(Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के प्रतिनिधियों का सम्मेलन

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- 1231. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : श्री बलराज मधोक : श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पूर्व अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के प्रतिनिधियों का एक सम्मेलन दिल्ली में हुआ था, जिसमें उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को दी जाने वाली सहायता की राशि के बारे में असन्तोष व्यक्त किया था और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कुछ सुझाव दिये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सुझाव दिये गये थे ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इन सुझावों को इस बीच किस सीमा तक स्वीकार कर लिया गया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (c). It is not clear which specific Conference the Hon'ble members have in mind.

श्री राम चरण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तीनों सवाल एक से हैं, तीनों एक साथ ले लिए जाएं।

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो बहुत कठिन है कि यह कान्फरेंस दिल्ली में हुई थी और उसमें कुछ रेजोल्यूशंस पाए हुए थे, जो केन्द्रीय शासन सहायता पढ़ुना रहा है उस से असन्तोष व्यक्त किया गया था और उन्होंने वह रेजोल्यूशंस साप के पास भेजे थे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I see your guidance ? Whenever we frame a question where there is some ambiguity, then we get a letter from the Secretariat asking us which conference we mean, etc. In this case we have been waiting for so many days like Alice in Wonderland.....

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Minister Answer the question.

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA : There are a number of conferences held in India. We do not know which specific conference they mean. There was an All India Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other Backward Classes Convention held in Delhi in August-September, 1968. We do not know whether they mean this.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : उसी से मतलब है :

MR. SPEAKER : The same Conference which you mentioned.

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA : They have sent eleven resolutions. Resolution (1) is about law and order. Resolution (2) is regarding floods and droughts. Shall I read all the Resolutions ?

MR. SPEAKER : You need not read all of them.

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA : There is another resolution regarding safeguards and reservations. The Minister, in the course of discussion on the demands, has already replied to it. That was Resolution No. 3. Then the fourth resolution is about economic problems,....

MR. SPEAKER : You have received all the resolutions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Has she taken any action on them ?

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA : I am just informing that we discussed their economic problems the other day in the course of discussion on our demands. On agriculture, there are two points—one is about land and another about the actual tilling. About land we discussed when we were discussing our demands. About scholarships also we discussed. In the Fourth Plan we have certain ideas which we mentioned in reply to a question. About services, it has been explained that we have a Committee which has been formed with the Home Minister as the Chairman and that Committee is looking into the question of services.

As regards the problem of untouchability which has also been referred to therein I think we have discussed this matter sufficiently last week. There are two other resolutions of a miscellaneous nature.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : What is happening in Bihar ?

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA : They say, 'The convention demands quick rehabilitation of people in Jhuggis and Jhompris.'

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह समस्या 20 साल से सामने है, आदिवासी और हरिजनों के लिए विधान में यह एक वायदा था कि इतने समय में हम इन लोगों को अन्य लोगों के स्तर तक पहुंचा देंगे, समय-समय पर जो एडवाइजरी कमेटीज थीं उन में भी मैंने इस तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और प्लार्निंग कमीशन के अन्दर भी यह बात आई है कि हमारा कुछ एक रिएलिस्टिक अप्रोच इन को ऊपर उठाने के बारे में होना चाहिए लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ और उस वक्त मैंने सुझाव भी दिया था कि गवर्नमेंट विलकुल फेल हुई है और जिस तरह से स्टेट की जवाबदारी है उसी तरह से केन्द्र की भी विधान के अन्तर्गत जवाबदारी है लेकिन उस वक्त बार-बार जबाब मिला कि यह तो स्टेट की जिम्मेदारी है इन को उठाने के बारे में, तो मैं आप के मार्फत यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक केन्द्र उन के उत्थान के बारे में जो कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है उस पर अमल करने में भी असफल रहा है तो उन को तेजी से बढ़ाने के लिए और पूरी जवाबदारी के साथ एक निश्चित अवधि तक उन के उदार की कोई योजना उन्होंने बनाई है क्या ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Regarding reservations in the services, when the Demands of the Department of Social Welfare were under discussion, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri V. C. Shukla, gave a detailed explanation regarding the steps taken for reservations in State legislatures and Parliament. I stated on the floor of the House that steps are being taken to amend the Constitution to extend the period of reservation from 1970 to 1980. We also said that we have not been able to bring the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, adivasis etc. during the last 20 years to the level of the rest of the community, but attempts will go on to see that the gap between these two sections will be bridged as early as possible.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : यह केवल उन को रिजर्वेशन देना ही उन के उत्थान का कोई एक तरीका नहीं हो सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ, इस वक्त में जो यह अप्रोच हुआ है, पिछले सालों में उसमें कई चुटियां हुई हैं जो कमिशनर ने समय-समय पर अपनी रिपोर्ट में बतलाई हैं, इस बारे में यह विवाद आया था सामने कि जो इस वक्त में सेंट्रल ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी है वह इस काम को पूरी तरह से नहीं कर पाती है इसलिये इस को नेशनल कॉसिल बनाया जाय और कुछ अधिकार दिए जाएँ, इसमें कुछ विधान की अड़चनें आई थीं फिर एक बाच डाग कमेटी की बात आई थी, बार बार यह कहा गया था कि जो धनराशि स्टेटों को दी जा रही है उस का ठीक ढंग से उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है इसके लिए एक ऐसी कमेटी पारियामेंट के भेन्वरों की बनाई जाय जो उसको देखे कि ठीक उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं, इस पर यह बाच डाग कमेटी बनी, तो बाच डाग कमेटी का अभी तक क्या काम हुआ है, यह आप बताने का कष्ट करें।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : You know that a parliamentary committee has been set up and you have been pleased to nominate an experienced gentleman as Chairman. No report has yet come.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस कमेटी का जो सम्मेलन हुआ था, उसमें छूत-छातपन के बारे में भी कुछ बात आई थी। हमारे 25 वर्षों के पिछले अनुभव से यह बात सिद्ध हो रही है कि छूत-छात अभी समाप्त नहीं हो रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो सामाजिक संस्थाएँ, जैसे आर्यसमाज जैसी संस्थाएँ, जो आपको छूत-छात समाप्त करने में सहयोग दे सकती हैं, क्या सरकार का इरादा उन का सहयोग प्राप्त करने का है? यदि है, तो किस रूप में?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Which ever voluntary body works in the field of

social reform to eradicate untouchability, their services or co-operation will certainly be accepted by Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Many assurances have been given to this House by Shri Menon and Shrimati Phulreuu Guha saying that untouchability will be removed and so on. Has it been brought to his notice or her notice that recently Harijans have been badly treated? Day before yesterday in Kanpur when they wear carrying a large portrait of the late lamented Dr. Ambedkar, which they wanted to fix in a particular place near the Corporation grounds.....

MR. SPEAKER : This is about a Delhi conference.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They were then mercilessly beaten and 30 people have been injured. One has been arrested. All this only because the others say that if the portrait was fixed in that park, it would tarnish it. This the portrait of one of the Harijan leaders, Dr. Ambedkar, who is one of the founders of parliamentary democracy in this country.

In Bihar, one Harijan has been killed only because he wanted to draw water from a well. This news has come today.

श्री मधु लिम्ये : गोली भी चली है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : हां, गोली भी चली है, फाइरिंग भी हुआ है।

One has been killed. In spite of all these assurances, there is a tirade against Harijans waged by caste Hindus and some of the officers who do not belong to the Harijan community. Whether it is lathi charge in Kanpur of firing and killing in Bihar, this is the story all through. I would like to know whether any directives will be issued and whether a Committee will be appointed to inquire into these incidents to avoid recurrence in future.

I want specific answers to these questions. The portrait of Dr. Ambedkar to which I referred is in the Kotwali in Kanpur under police custody.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Regarding these incidents which take place in the States, if any member would write to me or to the Department, we would certainly address the concerned State Governments.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am saying it on the floor of the House. Why does he want me to write to him ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Now that it has been stated on the floor of the House, I shall certainly write to the Governments concerned regarding these matters.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why not contact the State Governments straightway ?

MR. SPEAKER : He will write by letter or contact by telephone.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Those people are under arrest in Kanpur.

SHRI SWELL : The Minister has referred to reservations in the services to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I want the Minister to be a little careful in giving answers because I think very often he is in the habit of giving curt negative replies which he wants to pass off as smartness. Is it a fact that whenever a scheduled caste or a scheduled tribe candidate qualifies in the all-India competitive examination either for the IAS or IPS in the general list by his merit, instead of encouraging him and these communities to send up bright candidates, the whole community is punished and the seat of this candidate is counted against the reserved seat for the scheduled caste/scheduled tribe, as the case may be, and thus the seats reserved for these communities are reduced by that number ? Does the Minister consider this carrot and stick policy to be the right policy to bring the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes quickly to the same status as that enjoyed by the other communities ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This is a matter on which I am not in a position to give an answer because matters with respect to services are being dealt with in the Ministry of Home Affairs. I would request him to address that Ministry.

SHRI SWELL : Now that I have brought it to his notice, will he take it up with the Home Ministry ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I will communicate what was stated here to the Home Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : S. Q. Nos. 1232 and 1233 may be taken up together.

Housing Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes during Fourth Plan

*1232. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :** Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the states have submitted their comprehensive proposals for housing schemes in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Fourth Five-Year plan ;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes submitted by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the Central assistance being provided to these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Allocations proposed by the State Governments for the scheme of 'housing and house-sites for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' for the Fourth Five Year plan are as follows :

States	State sector	Central sector	(Rs. in lakhs)	Total
(i) Andhra Pradesh	51.00	15.00	66.00	-
(ii) Tamil Nadu	211.00	165.03	375.00	
(iii) Mysore	36.50	5.00	41.50	
(iv) Uttar Pradesh	55.00	25.00	80.00	

Central Scheme for the Construction of Houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*

*1233. SHRI R. K. AMIN :

SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there exist various housing schemes with the Central Government under which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are to be assisted in constructing their houses;

(b) if so, whether these schemes are to be continued during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the amount spent so far and proposed to be spent during the Fourth Five Year Plan on these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Upto the end of the year 1966-67, an amount of Rs. 716.42 lakhs was utilised from the Backward Classes Sector on the scheme 'Improvement of the living conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes'. A provision of Rs. 3.00 crores has been proposed in the Fourth Plan for the composite scheme. 'Improvement of the working and living conditions of sweepers, scavengers, etc. The Sched-

uled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also benefit under the general housing schemes operated by the Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Sir, this Government has no machinery to verify if the State Governments are implementing these schemes properly. I am a member of the committee in the Zilla Parishad which looks after Harijan welfare. I know there are several instances where the proceedings for acquisition of house sites are being delayed for five to seven years. The result is that the amounts provided for these lapse every year. Every time acquisition proceedings are started some influential man goes and asks them to change that site and they agree. There are three or four such instances. May I, therefore, request the Minister to kindly get this matter investigated and see that justice is done to these Harijans ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Certainly, Sir, it is our intention to see that whatever allotments are made by the Centre the State disposes of that matter properly. That is why at the time of the discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Department of Social Welfare I suggested to the House that it would be advisable if the States also set up committees as they are being set up by Parliament. I have addressed the Chief Ministers in this matter, as I undertook before the House to see that it is done, so that the committees of the State legislatures can

look into the question whether the grants made to the Scheduled Castes in that State are being properly utilised.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : I am telling the hon. Minister that these are not being properly implemented I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to see that some machinery is set up to investigate into the matter. I know only sites are been acquired and given to these people, and that too after four or five years, and there is no arrangement made for them to construct even huts in the sites provided. The result is that the whole money is wasted in purchasing the land. Lands which could be acquired for Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 are purchased for Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000 to help their own people.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I agree it is wrong if these things happen. These are matters in which State Governments have to be alerted. These are matters in which the Centre constitutionally can do very little. We can only address them.

SHRI D. R. PARMAR : The hon. Minister did not give the details of the schemes in existence. I may mention here that the PWR 219 scheme which was in existence before, some few years ago, is not in existence now. May I know whether it is included in the Fourth Five Year Plan or not. If it is included, what is the amount going to be spent on that scheme?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The fourth Five Year Plan, as you know, has not been finalised. Its draft has been placed before the House. I cannot give any details before the final Plan is placed before the House.

SHRI D. R. PARMAR : I wanted to know whether that scheme is included in the Plan or not. He has not replied to it.

MR. SPEAKER : The Plan is not finalised. That is what he says. The draft Plan has been placed on the Table of the House ; you can verify it.

SHRI BASUMATARI : I am putting a very important question. Every time, when the question of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes arises, the hon. Minister in charge is kind enough to say that a Parliamentary Committee has been appointed and that they will look into all those matters. But according to the terms of reference of that committee the Committee has no jurisdiction to go to the States and enquire. I want to ask the hon. Minister, particularly, whether this Committee will be empowered to go to the States and see how much money has been utilised, whether it has been utilised properly or not and how far the social services to these castes have progressed and all that. I want to know whether the Minister will recommend these powers to the Committee with the permission of the House.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This is a matter for you to decide, whether a Committee appointed by this House will be allowed to enter into the working of matters assigned to the States.

MR. SPEAKER : Me ? Even if I permit it, will the States agree to it ?

SHRI BASUMATARI : For your kind information, I may tell you that the States would welcome it. The terms of reference given to this Committee, do not allow us to enquire into such things. That is for your information.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a constitutional matter, whether this Committee can go and inspect those things. It can not be answered.

श्री हुकम बन्द कल्वाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय कुछ राज्यों में हरिजन कालोनीज बनाई गई हैं और उन कालोनीज को बनाते समय हरिजनों को यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि 15-20 साल के बाद जब मकान की कीमत किराये के रूप में बढ़ूल हो जायेगी तो फिर वे मकान आपके नाम कर दिये जायेंगे। इस प्रकार की कालोनीज, भोपाल, गwalियर, इन्दौर, उज्जैन, रतलाम बहुत सी जगहों पर बनी हुई हैं। अब सरकार उन

मकानों को उनके नाम करने से इन्कार करती है। उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार का पैसा लगा है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन मकानों में जो दो हजार या ढाई हजार कीमत लगी है वह जबकि किराये से बहुल हो गई है फिर वह मकान उनके नाम क्यों नहीं किए गए हैं और आगे कब तक उनके नाम कर दिए जायेंगे?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I will write to the Governments concerned as to when it would be done.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय बया आप इस उत्तर से संतुष्ट हैं? केन्द्र का उसमें पैसा लगा है। वह आश्वासन दें कि कब तक लिखेंगे?

MR. SPEAKER : For him also, he is helpless. He has to write to the State Governments. He can not solely by himself issue orders from here. That is what he says. Now that you have given him the idea, he will suite to the State Govts. about it. That is what he says.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have only two points to make.

MR. SPEAKER : You can make both of them together.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : The first one may be ruled out by you as irrelevant, but it would be interesting for the House to know that neither the Minister nor the Minister of State who are in charge of this subject can speak the language of the Adivasis.

Secondly, I do not know whether either of the Ministers have read the Dhebar Committee report about the displacement of the Adivasis in the Jharkhand area, whether at Chittaranjan, Sindri, Ranchi—the Heavy Engineering plant—Hirakud or elsewhere. The figures have been given there. I would like to know what the follow-up action has been and whether the solemn assurance given to this House by the Prime Minister that nobody would be displaced till alternative arrangements—house for house, land for land and what not—are made, will be implemented, and how far this Ministry is going to follow that up.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I must freely confess that I do not speak any adivasi language, nor my colleague here.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : You ought to be ashamed of yourself.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think anybody need be ashamed if he does not know the other's language.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Regarding the assurance said to have been given by the Prime Minister, it is a general assurance that when acquisitions are made for projects and people are displaced—not Adivasis only but people in general—alternative arrangements will be made to rehabilitate them. That assurance I think is being observed and followed up to the extent possible.

श्री मधु लिम्ये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब तक जो सवाल पूछे गए, हर एक सवाल का जवाब देते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यह मामला राज्यों के अधीन है। मैं इनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक नौकरियों का सवाल है, इनके गृह मन्त्रालय ने परिपत्र जारी किया था कि 17 प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित होने चाहिए, लोक संस्था के अनुपात में, लेकिन 13 सालों के बाद भी—मैं केन्द्र की बात कर रहा हूँ—पहले वर्ग में ढेर प्रतिशत, दूसरे वर्ग में तीन प्रतिशत, तीसरे वर्ग में सात प्रतिशत और चौथे में उदार होकर ये कहते हैं कि 16-17 प्रतिशत ले लो, ये हाल तो केन्द्र का है और यही हाल राज्यों में भी है। मैं इसमें कांग्रेसी या गैर कांग्रेसी की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। जहाँ तक मकानों का सवाल है, देहातों में सबसे गन्दी जगह पर हरिजनों के मकान होते हैं जहाँ पर पानी बर्गरह भर जाता है बरसात में। इस तरह से उनकी मकानों की भी समस्या है। तीसरे अस्पृश्यता वाला मामला भी चल पड़ा है—वे कुओं पर पानी नहीं भर सकते हैं, यह कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। इसलिए मैं एक सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या की अहमियत को महे-

नजर रखते हुए क्या वे प्रधान मंत्री को सलाह देंगे कि नेशनल डेव्हलपमेंट कॉसिल की एक विशेष बैठक, मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक विशेष बैठक सिर्फ इसी मसले पर विचार करने के लिए ही बुलाई जाय—ऐसा नहीं कि दूसरे समय पर जो एजेंडा होता है उसी में इसको भी शामिल कर लिया जाए—और उसमें इस प्रश्न के सारे पहलुओं पर विचार किया जाए ताकि इसके ऊपर ठोस फैसले लिए जा सकें और उन फैसलों से इस सदन को भी अवगत कराया जाय और हर राज्य विधान सभा के पास भी भेजा जाए और हर 6 महीने के बाद रिपोर्ट दी जाए कि उन पर अमल हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सुझाव पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I think, Sir, I have not said that it is the Centre's function to deal with any matter which is the Centre's function. The Suggestion by the hon. Member is whether these questions cannot be taken up in a conference of Chief Ministers. It is a suggestion for action and it will be kept in mind.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : May I know whether there was such a housing scheme sponsored and helped by the Centre where at the time of implementing and constructing houses the scheme must be for mixed population—Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and general community—and if so, may I know how many States have implemented the scheme? If some of the States have implemented it, may I know how many such colonies are in existence in every State?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I understand the question is whether colonies intended for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will not be solely isolated colonies but will be mixed type of colonies. As to how many such are in existence I cannot give off-hand now. If necessary I can collect the information

and inform the Member or if a separate question is put I will give the answer.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, this is the Gandhi Centenary Year and it is well known to all of us that Gandhi always used to stay in the bhangi colony perhaps to highlight the distressed condition of the bhangis and perhaps he felt that in free India at least bhangis would be the first charge of a free nation. In view of this fact, would the Minister tell us whether in this Gandhi Centenary Year Government will make a firm commitment at least for the bhangis who are working in different cities, towns and townlets under the municipalities and panchayats that they will be given a proper housing scheme and that will be fulfilled within a year?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There is in existence a scheme for supplying houses to bhangis and persons of that type working in the municipalities as sweepers. According to the programmes evolved these things are being executed. The hon. Member puts the question whether in this particular year, because of its significance, it will be completed. Programmes which have been sanctioned will be completed and all steps would be taken to see that it is so done.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Whether it will be done this year or not, I want to know.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Of course, all those which have been sanctioned.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I want to know the names of those States where the money allocated for such schemes could not be utilized and so lapsed. Secondly, as a result of the partition of the country in 1947, a large number of harijans migrated to this country and they have not been allotted houses up till now. They are still living in the houses which are owned by the Custodian of Evacuee Property. I want to know what schemes government have for allotting those houses permanently to those who are living in those houses.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Regarding the allotment of evacuee property, that is being dealt with by another Ministry. Now the hon. Member has put that question; I shall collect the information and supply it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The first part of my question has not been answered. How many States did not utilize that money ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I would require notice.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अभी बताया गया कि बिहार के, दरभंगा जिले में और पटना जिले के बिहार शरीफ में हरिजनों को कुएँ से पानी लेने में दिक्कत होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में क्या बिहार सरकार ने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये गृह निर्माण की कोई योजना चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने के लिये भेजी है? अगर भेजी है तो उस का ब्लौरा क्या है? क्या आप वहाँ की सरकार को इस काम के लिये कुछ पैसा देना चाहते हैं? और दूसरी बात यह कि बहुत जगह आप पैसे देते हैं जो इस्तेमाल न होने का कारण लैप्स हो जाता है। तो तृतीय योजना काल में आपने विभिन्न राज्यों को इस काम के लिये पैसे दिये तो किन किन राज्यों ने उन पैसों का प्रयोग नहीं किया और किन राज्यों ने पूरा प्रयोग किया और किन राज्यों ने ऐसा नहीं किया उन के सामने क्या कठिनाइयाँ थीं, ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण थे?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Regarding the first part of the question, the draft of the plan has been placed before the House. Regarding the second part, which of the States have not utilized the money and allowed it to lapse, it is same question which was put now by Shri Buta Singh and I give the same answer.

Infringement of Trade Marks

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***1234. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :**
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

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

(a) whether Government have received some representations demanding the appointment of Trade Mark Controllers in all the States to check the infringement of trade marks;

(b) whether it is a fact that the infringement of trade marks in our country is on the increase, resulting in loss of revenue to the Centre and State Governments and adversely affecting the interests of consumers;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to appoint a Controller in all the States to stop infringement of trade marks; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) A representation has been received suggesting appointment of Trade Mark Controllers at Bombay, Calcutta Madras and Delhi.

(b) Under the law relating to trade marks the parties concerned take action in civil/criminal courts as they consider necessary. Statistics are not maintained by the Central Government regarding these cases. It is, therefore not, possible to say, whether cases of infringement are or are not on the increase.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Government have no proposal under consideration for appointment of Controllers, because, the

Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 provides adequate protection to holders of trade marks who can take action against the infringer under the provisions of the Act.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The infringement of Trade Marks leads to two big problems. Firstly, the States as well as the Centre loss their revenue and, secondly, the poor consumers do not get quality goods and they get spurious goods as quality goods. May I know what steps Government have in mind to effectively check the infringement of Trade Marks to solve these two difficulties ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Regarding the first part of the question, the State does not lose revenue because, whatever the Trade Mark, may be real or spurious, the sales-tax and other taxes are collected. There is no loss of revenue to the Government. Regarding the other part of the question, the consumer himself is clever and he himself distinguishes which is the good one and which is the bad one and he can have the best.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The hon. Minister must be aware that some clever people have named their small villages as the big towns of America, England and Germany in order to make their goods as if they have been manufactured in those big towns. The hon. Minister said that the only effective check is that the people can seek remedy in law courts. May I inform him that the remedy in law courts is not effective and that it takes such a long time ? Has the Government something in mind to institute some sort of summary proceedings so that the infringement cases can be dealt with in a short time ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : No, Sir. The Government has no such proposal for the time being. Regarding the sourious goods, the question of food adulteration and that definitely involves health hazards and, therefore, the Government supports the anti-adulteration cases. Regarding other things, the producer and manufacturers Trade Mark have the right to prosecute this people.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I am sorry to hear the reply of the hon. Minister. The whole matter has been left to the buyer. Whether it is good or bad, whether there is Trade Mark or not, it is left to the person concerned. It seems the Government has no responsibility at all. Then, why there is the Trade Mark I want to know. I want to know from the Government whether any machinery will be set up effectively to go into this Trade Mark question throughout the country without which the people are suffering from spurious goods in the name of Trade Mark goods.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : The Trade and Mercantile Marks Act of 1958 is an enabling Act and, under this enabling Act, the people can go to the court and prosecute the persons who infringe the Trade Marks.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Why not the Government ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : It is just like a question of theft and robbery. Unless the people go and report, nobody can take cognizance of it. This is something like a robbery. Under the Indian Copyright Act, a publisher has the right to go to a court of law if there is any infringement done. Similarly, in this case, if a producer or a manufacturer feels that an infringement has been committed he has every right to go to a court of law. There is no question of Government coming into the picture.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : What is the Government's responsibility in this I want to know.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Does the Government regulate industry or commerce in India or not ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I do not know what is the relevance of this question. Very likely, the hon. Member has not read the provisions of the Trade Marks Act. Otherwise, this question would not have been put. Here, a particular trader or a manufacturer goes

to the Registrar and obtains a Trade Mark so that other people may not deal in the thing manufactured by that particular manufacturer. If anyone tries to take or infringe the Trade Mark, the person who has obtained the Trade Mark can file a civil suit or a criminal case. I do not know how the consumer or the Government come in here. It is an enabling provision which gives the right to a person who obtains the Trade Mark to go and vindicate his right by filing a suit against the person who infringes.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : My question was very simple. He did not have to use so many words. What I wanted to know was whether the Government has the authority and the power to regulate our commerce and industry.

MR. SPEAKER : That question does not arise out of this.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Recently I found in some of the markets here and at other places many things being sold as 'made in U.S.A.'—tooth brushes and so many other things. Later, when I went to Bombay I came to know that 'U.S.A.' stands for Ullasnagar Sindi Association. May I know whether it has come to the notice of the hon. Minister and the Government that these things go by the name of U.S.A. and if so, what Government is doing in this regard ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : This has not come to the notice of the Government. But I must say that it is a very clever thing.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : It is a very sorry state of affairs that in a country where the consumer has absolutely no rights and many times no choice at all when he goes to the market where spurious and adulterated goods thrive we have to hear from the Government that it is the consumer or the manufacturer who is in original possession of that particular trade mark who has to take action. In view of the fact that it is desirable to strengthen the hands of the consumer and cleanse the market from such spurious and adulterated goods, may I know whether the Government will amend this

enabling Act and make this a cognizable offence and take action against such mal-practices in the interest of national economy ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the question of adulteration is concerned, that is dealt with under another provision. This has nothing to do with that because, as I have explained, so far as trade mark is concerned, a particular person or a manufacturer or a trader goes and obtains the trade mark in order to prevent the other persons from dealing in the commodity traded by that person, and when that is infringed, that person has a right to file a suit either in the Criminal Court or in the Civil Court. Therefore, the question whether a particular bad thing is being sold or not is a matter which is dealt by another provision and not by this provision.

Bombay Suburban Travellers Conference

1236. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of State for Railways participated in the Bombay Suburban Travellers Conference held in Bombay in the first week of January, 1969;

(b) the decisions taken or requests made at the Conference ;

(c) whether Government have in hand any scheme to improve the conditions of travel in the suburban trains in Bombay ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) The Minister of State for Railways was the Chief Guest at the meeting held by the Bombay Passenger & Traffic Relief Association on 4.1.1969 to discuss the problems of Bombay Suburban Travellers.

(b) The problems regarding over-crowding on the suburban section, ticket-

less travel and law and order situation in Railway premises were discussed at the meeting but no decisions were taken.

(c) and (d). The long term solution is to have a Rapid Transit System for which studies are being conducted by the Metropolitan Transport Study Team appointed by the Planning Commission. But pending this, replacement of old 8 coach rakes by 9 coach rakes and running of additional trains are being arranged, apart from a proposal to run suburban trains with 12 coach rakes on the Central Railway which is under consideration.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने 9 कोच रेक्स और 12 कोच रेक्स का जो यहाँ जिक्र किया तो जब यहाँ वह अर्थ संकल्प पेश हुआ था रेलवे बजट जब पेश हुआ था उसमें भी उसका जिक्र था। लेकिन यहाँ मंत्री महोदय का भाषण होने के दूसरे दिन रेलवे बोर्ड के अफसरों ने कहा कि यह चीज़ कभी नहीं हो सकती है। उनका अखबारों में यह बयान आया था कि यह चीज़ हो नहीं सकती है इम्प्रेक्ट-केलिल है बम्बई शहर में इस चीज़ को करना। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय अभी भी वही हमें पुराना उत्तर दे रहे हैं और उनके अफसरों ने जैसा मैंने बतलाया कहा है कि वह एक असंभव चीज़ है। मैं नहीं समझ पाता हूँ कि क्या इस समय उनके मन में चल रहा है? बजट यहाँ आये कई महीने हो गये लेकिन रेलगाड़ियों के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं ले पाये हैं। लांग टर्म सौल्युशन में लिए जो एक रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम के बारे में स्टडीज़ चल रही हैं या बातें चल रही हैं उस के बारे में एक अंतिम फैसला कब तक हो सकता है क्योंकि जो नियोजन आप करते हैं वह सिर्फ़ आज के लिए ही नहीं करते हैं बल्कि 15-20 या 25 वर्ष के लिए अर्थात् आगे के लिए सोचना चाहिए? आज बम्बई में लोगों को बसों की तो परेशानी है ही लेकिन रेलगाड़ियों की व्यवस्था भी काफी असन्तोषजनक हो रही है और बम्बई

निवासियों को रेलवे से जैसी सेवाएं मिलनी चाहिए वह उन्हें देने में बिलकुल असमर्थ है। आज पैसेजर्स को बहुत दिक्कते व परेशानियाँ हैं। तात्कालिक योजनाओं का जो मंत्री महोदय ने जिक्र किया तो उन योजनाओं को अमल में लाने के लिए वह क्या कर रहे हैं?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Sir, the hon Member has raised two specific points. One is regarding the running of 12 coach rakes about which it is said that some of the railway officials have made a statement that it is not possible. I am not aware of that kind of statement. The Central Railway have submitted a scheme in order to run 12 coach rakes. They have also mentioned that it will involve Rs. 40 crores of investment. Naturally, to find this Rs. 40 crores, until now no specific arrangements have been made about the finance. We have ourselves decided that this is a matter which must be taken into consideration. We are going ahead irrespective of the allotment of specific funds for the acquisition of rolling stock and others.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़ : कब तक?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : It will probably be within the Fourth plan. The matter will be taken up on a phased programme basis.

Regarding the second aspect about the long-term project, we have also discussed with the Planning Commission and have instituted a study team to go into the details of the working of the suburban lines and we are expecting their report within a very few days. As soon as the report is received we have decided to go ahead with a techno-economic survey for that. Far that a specific sum has already been allotted by the planning Commission. This is so far as the long term project is concerned. About the short term project, as I mentioned about 12 coach rakes we have already decided upon that plan and we are going ahead with that.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डोज़ : जब भी बम्बई में कोई भी घांघली होती है तब रेलगाड़ियों के ऊपर भी हल्ला होता है और अगर कहीं एक, आध कोच को किसी ने जलाया....

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोचेज कौन जलाता है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डोज़ : ना भी करता हो उस बहस में मैं इस बत नहीं पड़ना चाहता। वह बहुत बड़ी बहस है। हिसा क्यों करते हैं और वह क्यों की जाती है वह बहुत लम्बी बहस है। इस बहस को आप मत छेड़िये आप उसमें जीतेगा ही।

मैं कह रहा था कि जब कभी ऐसी वहां पर घटनायें होती हैं, एक, आध कोच को आग लगा दी जाती है तो उस लाइन में अगे कभी भी नई कोच लगाने का काम नहीं होता है। अखबारों में विज्ञापन आता है कि हम नई कोच नहीं दे सकते हैं क्योंकि वहां कोच जल गई है। लेकिन यहां पर अभी मंत्री महोदय बतला रहे हैं कि 12 कोच की रेक्स वह लाना चाहते हैं तो यह कंट्रिक्शन कुछ समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। अभी जो उन्होंने बताया कि इस बारे में अगले पांच वर्षों के लिए बम्बई वालों को कोई भी उम्मीद नहीं रखनी चाहिए तो इस का नतीजा यह भी हो सकता है कि और भी ज्यादा गाड़ियां जल जायें क्योंकि यह गाड़ियों को जलाने की नीबत इस कारण से आती है कि वहां काफी ओवरक्राउडिंग रहती है और समय पर गाड़ियां नहीं आती। यह असलियत है जिसे कि आप समझ लीजिये और उस के लिए आप को गुस्सा करने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कोई ऐसा भी कदम उठायेंगे जिससे कि आज की परेशानी दूर हो ? 5 वर्ष का आप का शौटर्ट टर्म और 25 वर्ष का आप का लॉंग टर्म, मुझे उस से कोई बहस नहीं।

लेकिन जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया बौम्बे पैसेंजर और ट्रैफिक रिलीफ एसोसियेशन की बौम्बे सुबरवन ट्रैवलस की प्रावलम्ब को डिस्क्स करने के लिए मीटिंग हुई है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में कोई तात्कालिक कदम उठायेंगे और वह जो बम्बई शहर की अंडरग्राउन्ड रेलवेज के सम्बन्ध में काफी असें से बहस चल रही है उस बहस को लेकर राज्य सरकार, म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन और केन्द्रीय सरकार, यह तीनों मिल कर उसमें से कोई रास्ता निकालने का काम करेंगे ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : I can appreciate the difficulties of suburban and commuter traffic in Bombay. The fact is that there are some limited coaches we have. Among the coaches some of the coaches are as old as 1928. This is also causing some difficulty.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डोज़ : पहले क्यों नहीं सोचा गया कि वह 40 वर्ष से अधिक की हो गयी हैं ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : I am coming to that. The fact is that we have realised the situation and we have taken up the work of replacement of these 1928 coaches as early as possible on a priority basis. By 1969-70 and 1970-71 the replacement of these 1928 coaches will be completely over. In the next 5 years we will be getting about 650 coaches and these have been specially earmarked for Bombay and these will give considerable to Bombay within the Fourth Plan period.

Regarding the burning of coaches, naturally we have a limited number of coaches. Out of them if one coach is burnt we will be simply one coach less. This is pure and simple mathematics. I need not go into the details of that.

Regarding the long-term project, as he mentioned, I have stated that the Planning Commission is to submit a Report very soon. We have already earmarked a specific sum for that and we will get that. Regad-

ing what the hon. Member mentioned, we will have to make a techno-economic survey. If they recommend underground or overground that is for the Survey to come out with a report in that regard, and on that basis we will take immediate action.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बम्बई, दिल्ली, मद्रास, कलकत्ता जितने भी बड़े बड़े शहर हैं उस में आवादी बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ रही है और जो सड़कें हैं उनकी कैपेसिटी अब खत्म हो गई और वहां पर ज्यादा बसें अब नहीं बढ़ाई जा सकतीं। उसका एक ही रास्ता है ट्रैफिक देने का कि वहां पर रेलवे चलाई जायं, या तो अंडरग्राउन्ड रेलवे बने या सर्वंत ट्रेन्स चलें, यह प्रावलम बहुत अजेंटली साल्व करने की है और बहुत जरूरी है, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन चार बड़े शहरों में जो आज इन की मुख्य प्रावलम है, क्यों कि दस साल या पांच साल के बाद करना चाहेंगे तो यहां पर अन्डरग्राउन्ड रेलवे नहीं बना सकेंगे, आवादी बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है, तो मैं चाहूँगा कि अभी इन चार शहरों में और खास तौर से दिल्ली में सर्वंत ट्रेन के लिए आप की क्या योजना है? (व्यब्धान)... इन बड़े-बड़े शहरों में शार्ट टर्म प्लान क्या है और लंग टर्म प्लान क्या है और किस तरह से यह प्रावलम आप साल्व करेंगे?

MR. SPEAKER : For Delhi, you may put a separate question. This is regarding Bombay.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : So far as Bombay is concerned, regarding the short-term and long-term things, I have already mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Viswanatham.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA rose—

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot connect Bombay with Delhi and Delhi with Calcutta and all that.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Sir, now that the burning of trains or burning of sleepers has come to stay for some time, may I know, whether the Railway Minister will think of this, namely, when they are replacing, will they replace these things with non-inflammable materials? That is to say, will they keep the coaches of entirely iron sheets and have only iron sleepers and put nothing in the train which can be easily burnt, instead of finding fault with those who are anxious to burn it?

MR. SPEAKER : Suggestion for consideration.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : I have something to add. Up till now we are not considering that aspect, but now, as the hon. Member has stated, we will have to think on those lines also.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : जैसा मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि सन् 1928 डिजाइन के डिव्वे वहां चल रहे हैं तो क्यों कि इन्हें बुड़े डिजाइन के डिव्वे दुनियां में कहाँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और जैसे अमेरिका वालों ने अभी हमारे रक्षा विभाग से पुराने डिजाइन के हवाई जहज खरीदे हैं, जैसे पुरानी चीजें लोग खरीदते हैं अपने यहाँ रखने के लिए तो क्या सरकार इस का प्रयत्न करेगी कि यह बुड़े डिजाइन के डिव्वे आप दूसरे मूल्कों को पुरानी चीजें के तौर पर भेज दें और अच्छे किस्म के डिव्वे लगाएं।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : There is the plan, about which I have already explained.

Expenditure on Small Scale Industries by Orissa Government

*1238. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the ex-

penditure incurred by the Orissa Government during 1966-67 and 1967-68 in the sector of small industries and Industrial Estates is low;

(b) whether the Central Government have impressed upon the State Government that the State Government should have substantial programme for the development of small scale industries in the state;

(c) whether the State Government have formulated any such substantial programme by now; and

(d) the amount of Central assistance provided for this purpose to Orissa in 1968-69 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH): (a) The expenditure on Small Scale Industries and Industrial Estate taken together during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 was Rs. 42.77 lakhs, 34.96 lakhs and 45.40 lakhs respectively.

(b) and (c) . Yes, Sir.

(d) During the year 1968-69, a loan of Rs. 4.17 lakhs was sanctioned for the establishment of Industrial Estates and loan of Rs. 9.03 lakhs and grant of Rs. 3.64 lakhs was sanctioned for the development of Small Scale Industries to the Government of Orissa.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : In regard to (c), I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the State Government have formulated any such substantial programmes by now and if so what are those programmes which the State Government have submitted for your consideration and what is it that you have approved ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH: For the time being I have not seen, but if there is any programme, I shall enquire and let the House know.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : But in answer to (c), you have said 'yes'. To the question whether the State Government have formulated any such substantial programme by now, you said 'yes'.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : It has not come to my notice.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I do not hear.

MR. SPEAKER : He says it has come but he has not seen.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : You must understand the implications of this answer. If the suggestion from the State Government has come, the estimates must have been forwarded and sanctioned. Therefore, I would like to know the number of industrial estates which they have sanctioned and the number of small-scale industries...

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : If the Hon. Member wants those details, I shall certainly place them on the Table of the House.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : According to the statement made by the Hon. Minister, the allocation for 1968-69 is very much lower compared to the allocation for the previous year. May I know what are the specific reasons why for the last year the allocation was lower and how does it compare with the allocations for other States ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Allocations are made by the State Governments. I have written letters to the Industries Ministers of the various States that three per cent of the development plan should be allocated to small scale industrial sector. It is entirely for the State Governments...

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It is not clear. Does it mean that any...

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Shri Suraj Bhan.

सरकारी उपकरणों द्वारा किए गए करार

*1239. श्री सूरज भान :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री बज्रभूषण लाल

क्या ग्रौदोगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी उपकरणों द्वारा किये जाने वाले ऐसे करारों के मामले में, जिनकी राशि एक करोड़ रुपयों से अधिक होती है, विधि विभाग की पूर्व अनुमति लेना आवश्यक है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में उपबंधों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

ग्रौदोगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) विधि विभाग स्वायत्तशासी निकायों, भले ही वे पूर्णरूपेण सरकार के स्वामित्व और नियन्त्रण में हो, को कोई भी सलाह नहीं देता है। सरकारी कम्पनियों से यह आशा की जाती है कि वे कानूनी सलाह के लिए स्वयं व्यवस्था करेंगी।

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि डिफैक्टिव ऐग्रीमेंट के कारण कितना घाटा हुआ है जरा यह बता दें और किस कंसन्सन में हुआ है?

ग्रौदोगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पदेव ग्रामी अहमद) : इस सवाल का इस से कहाँ सम्बन्ध है? यह तो रेलीवेंट नहीं है।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : It is very relevant.

श्री रवि राय : आप कह दीजिए कि रेलीवेंट है या नहीं?

MR. SPEAKER : Let me try to understand. Will Shri Suraj Bhan repeat the question?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The question is whether the agreements entered by the public undertakings are examined by the Law Ministry. He also asks how much loss has been suffered and whether I will indicate that.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Due to defective agreements.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि डिफैक्टिव ऐग्रीमेंट के कारण आयल एण्ड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन के अन्दर घाटा हुआ था और ऐसे ही और भी कंसन्सन हैं तो उस को नजर में रखते हुए क्या आप ऐग्रीमेंट करने से पहले ला डिपार्टमेंट से श्रीपिनियन लिया करेंगे?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : First of all the question arises whether there is any defective agreement and secondly whether because of that defective agreement any loss has been incurred. Nothing has come to our notice to the effect that there is any defective agreement on the basis of which there has been any loss.

श्री सूरज भान : दूसरा सवाल मेरा अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह है कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन ने पिछले साल एक सजेशन दिया था आपको कि कुछ ऐसे फील्ड हैं जैसे स्टील है, कोल है, बड़ा वाइड फील्ड है उनका, तो उनमें जो कारपोरेशन इत्यादि है उनका एक सिंगल इन्टीग्रेटेड कारपोरेशन बनायें, उस पर आप कब तक अमल करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There is a recommendation from the Administrative Reforms Commission that agreements involving huge expenditure should be examined by the Government. May I point out, Sir, that so far as the agreements in which foreign collaboration is involved are concerned they are always sent to the Government and before the Government gives its approval they are examined and the opinion of the Law Ministry is also taken. But it is not possible for any Ministry or department to interfere in the day-to-day administration of a public enterprise. It has to be dealt with on a commercial basis. It is for the Public Accounts Committee or the Public Undertakings Committee to see and examine if there is any infringement. When it is brought to our notice we certainly take action.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Report of Committee on fixation of Consumption norms for various raw materials in Durgapur Steel Plant

*1235. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 202 on the 19th November, 1968 regarding the Pande Committee on Durgapur Steel Plant and state :

(a) whether the Committee which was working on fixation of consumption norms for various raw materials has since completed its work ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The Committee has completed the first phase of its work and is now engaged in the second phase of the work.

(b) In its interim report the Committee has recommended :

(i) Standardisation of terminology for reporting to ensure uniformity

and consistency in reporting practices.

(ii) Norms of consumption of principal raw materials and attainable yields under existing conditions.

(e) Does not arise.

दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना

*1237. **कुमारी कमला कुमारी :** क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री 12 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतार्दिकित प्रश्न संख्या 248 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने में सम्पत्ति को नष्ट करने के मामले में कितने वयस्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जा रही है और प्रत्येक मामले में कार्यवाही क्या की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या कारखाने के बन्द हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप प्रभावित हुए 3626 कर्मचारियों को उस अवधि का वेतन दिया गया था, जिस अवधि में कारखाना बन्द रहा; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री जे० मू० पुनाचा) : (क) 65 कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ख) प्रभावित कर्मचारियों को कारखाने के बन्द रखने की अवधि के कोई पैसे नहीं दिए गए।

(ग) शोदौर्गिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947, के अन्तर्गत जबरी छट्टी की क्षतिपूर्ति की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

**हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड का सेंट्रल इंजी-
नियरिंग और डिजाइन ब्यूरो**

*1240. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के सेंट्रल इंजीनियरिंग और डिजाइन ब्यूरो की रूसी सहायता से एक पूर्ण संस्था बनाने के प्रस्ताव के बारे में यदि कोई अन्तिम निर्णय किया गया है, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री चै. मु. पुनाचा) : हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड का केन्द्रीय इंजी-नियरी और रूपांकन ब्यूरो अभी कुछ विशेष प्रकार के रूपांकन तथा अन्य कार्य करने की स्थिति में नहीं है। इस कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए आजकल रूस के 'जिपरो-मेज, से बातचीत चल रही है जिन्हें इस विषय में पूरी जानकारी हासिल है। अभी अन्तिम रूप से कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

Introduction of Rajdhani Express

*1241. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rajdhani Express connecting Delhi with other metropolitan cities and running at a speed of 120 KMPH had been introduced with effect from the 1st March, 1969 ;

(b) whether the views of the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety in this regard had also been examined ; and

(c) if so, what was the decision taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Howrah only has been introduced as a bi-weekly passenger service from 1-3-1969.

(b) Yes ; Sir. The sanctions of the Additional Commissioners of Railway Safety. Lucknow and Calcutta have been obtained for running of this train.

(c) Their suggestions were implemented before the Rajdhani Express was introduced:

Loans and Investments by Companies

*1242. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation has been received from industrial and commercial associations that the separate over-all limits on loans and investments by companies under Sections 370 and 372 of the Companies Act, respectively, be merged into one continued limit of both loans and investments ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A representation was received from the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, suggesting that the limit of 30% laid down in Sections 370 and 372 of the Companies Act, 1956, may be clubbed together and the companies may be allowed to either invest or lend up to 60% of their subscribed capital at their discretion ; and

(b) The suggestion is not acceptable to the Government.

Election Campaigns through Cinemas

*1243. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cinema houses were permitted to be used as publicity media in election campaigns during the last mid-term elections ; and

(b) whether a similar permission was given during the General Elections in 1967?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

**Supply of Wagons to Coal Fields
in West Bengal-Bihar Area**

*1244. SHRIMATIILA
PALCHOUDHURI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that since November, 1968 there has been a considerable short-fall in the agreed daily quota of supply of wagons to West Bengal-Bihar coal fields for coke and coal loading resulting in huge loss to the coal-mining industry;

(b) if so, the reasons for the short-fall; and

(c) the steps taken to make up the deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. There is no quota of wagon supplies to West Bengal-Bihar coal-fields. There are, however, targets fixed for daily average loading of coal and coke for Bengal-Bihar fields and others as a guide for the railways. Against the daily target of 6600 wagons from Bengal-Bihar fields, 2500 wagons are for steel plants and washeries and 4100 for other consumers. Average daily loading for other consumers from November '68 to March '69 had been 4114 wagons and hence there was no shortfall. The shortfall on account of the steel plants and washeries had been due to inadequate demands, hold-up of wagons etc. over which the Railways had no control.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली,
में भ्रष्टाचार

*1245. श्री शा सुन्दर लाल : क्या ग्रौद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कायंवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या इस संस्था के मामलों की जांच कराने के लिए सरकार का विचार कोई जांच समिति नियुक्त करने का है ?

ग्रौद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलकहीन अली अहमद) : (क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग ग्रायोग को कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) ग्रायोग के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी द्वारा अभी हाल ही में इनमें से कुछ शिकायतों की जांच पढ़ताल की गई है और उसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। ग्रायोग द्वारा अन्य शिकायतों की जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) ऐसा कोई भी प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

**Setting up of new Industries in
Mysore**

*1246. SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI P. K. DEO :

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

(a) whether the Mysore Government has complained to the Prime Minister

against the Central licensing authorities taking inordinate time in disposing of applications for starting new industries in Mysore or applications from industrialists to shift their industries from other States to Mysore ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Prime Minister in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Mysore has, in a letter recently addressed to the Prime Minister, requested immediate disposal of applications for industrial licences whether these are for establishment of new industrial undertakings or for shifting of location of existing industrial undertakings and has suggested that all procedural delays in the processing of such applications should be eliminated. He has also suggested that such applications should be disposed of within a week of their receipt.

While the Government of India is anxious to cut down delays in the disposal of applications for industrial licences to the minimum, some time-lag is inevitable for the purpose of examining such applications and the suggestion that all such applications should be disposed of within a week of their receipt is not practicable. The industrial licensing policies are under constant review and the procedures are being streamlined. The arising of the exemption limit, for the purpose of industrial licensing, on the basis of fixed assets to more than Rs. 25 lakhs, delicensing of certain industries and diversification of production upto a specified limit without an industrial licence are some of the relaxations already allowed by the Government in the industrial licensing policy. Similarly, steps have also been taken to streamline the licensing procedures with a view to cutting down delay in the disposal of applications. In order to enable the applicant to know, as early as possible, whether Government would be prepared to favourably consider the proposal put forward by him, a system of issuing "Letters of Intent"

giving a commitment on the part of the Government to issue an industrial licence subject to conditions specified therein being fulfilled, has been introduced for some time. Further, powers have also been delegated to administrative ministries to dispose of certain types of cases, without reference to the Licensing Committee. As a result of these measures, it has been found, after some case studies, that the average time taken in disposal of applications for industrial licences has been substantially reduced. It would be appreciated that a certain amount of delay is inherent in the system of licensing itself, as very scheme has to be examined in consultation with various Ministries and technical authorities and also the State Governments concerned before a final decision is taken. The situation is aggravated in a large number of cases because applicants furnish incomplete information on important aspects of their schemes such as phased manufacturing programme, arrangements made for meeting foreign exchange requirements and terms of foreign collaboration and the like and, quite often, references have to be made to them for clarification. Further, in some cases a particular industry may be under review and in such cases, all the applications are taken up together so that only the best scheme having regard to its intrinsic merits and competitiveness is licensed. However, Government would certainly give consideration to any suggestion that is received for streamlining the present procedure. The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee is at present looking into the working of the industrial licensing system. Any further changes in the existing licensing policy will, therefore, be finalised by the Government after receipt of the report of the Committee which is expected soon.

Donations by M/s. Dodsal (P.) Ltd., to Congress Party

*1247. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 570 on the 20th August, 1968 regarding donations given by M/s.

Dodsal (Private) Limited to the Congress Party for election purposes and state :

(a) whether any action has since been taken by the Government ; and

(b) if not the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Registrar of Companies, Bombay, has filed a complaint in the Court of the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, under Section 293A (1) read with Section 629A of the Companies Act, 1956, against the company and its Directors.

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स को हानि

* 1248. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : न्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी सेवा के हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स कारखाने को वर्ष 1967-68 में 66 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस कारखाने की कुल क्षमता में से आधे से अधिक क्षमता वर्ष 1968 में अप्रयुक्त रही थी;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) उपर्युक्त कारखाने के कार्य-संचालन के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्री औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलहर्दीन मली अहमद) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड के मशीनी औजार एककों की अधिकारिता

क्षमता में से उनकी केवल लगभग 40-50 प्रतिशत क्षमता का उपयोग 1968 में किया गया था। फिर भी कम्पनी के घड़ी एकक में पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग हुआ।

(ग) विछले दो वर्षों में इंजीनियरी उद्योग में चल रही मंदी की प्रवृत्तियों के कारण मशीनी औजारों की मांग में काफी कमी हो जाने से हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड के उत्पादों की कुल खरीद वर्ष 1967-68 में लेकर आगे के वर्षों में संतोष-जनक नहीं रही है। फलस्वरूप कम्पनी के पास मशीनी औजारों का काफी स्टाक जमा हो गया है और उसे 1967-68 के दौरान 65.96 लाख रुपए की शुद्ध हानि हुई।

(घ) यद्यपि 1968-69 में अधिक आडंडर मिलने से कुछ सुधार हुआ है तो भी मशीनी औजार उद्योग में मंदी की प्रवृत्ति अब भी बनी हुई है और हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड के कार्य संचालन पर इस के पर्याप्त प्रभाव अब भी देखने को मिलते हैं तथा उनके मशीनी औजार एककों की कुल क्षमता में से केवल लगभग 50 प्रतिशत क्षमता का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। इस कम्पनी के संचालन की अर्थव्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से इस की सम्पूर्ण उत्पादन क्षमता का उपयोग करने पर निर्भर करती है। कम्पनी द्वारा विविध प्रकार की वस्तुओं का और अधिक उत्पादन करके उपलब्ध निर्माण क्षमता का उपयोग करने के निरंतर प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं जिस से बढ़िया किस्म की उन मशीनों का भी निर्माण किया जा सके जिन का अभी तक आयात किया जाता है। कम्पनी निर्यात अन्दोलन पर भी व्याप्त दे रही है। उसने फैक्टरी, न्यूयार्क लास एंजिल्स तथा मेलबोर्न में विक्री एवम् देल-रेल केन्द्र स्थापित किया है तथा अमरीका, स्वीडन, पश्चिम जर्मनी, डेनमार्क, पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों, ब्रेजेलक्स देशों, ब्रिटेन, कनाडा और श्रीलंका के साथ अभिकरण करार भी किए हैं। कम्पनी हैवी डिपॉटी प्रेसों, मुद्रणालय

मशीनों और एक पी० पी० सिलेडरों का उत्पादन करने के लिए भी कदम उठा रही है। राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम पिजौर एक में कृषि ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण करने की सम्भाव्यताओं और अर्थव्यवस्था के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट भी तैयार कर रहा है। कम्पनी सूक्ष्म-आर्थिक अध्ययन करने, लाभ और मूल्य का पता लगाने, लाभ का विश्लेषण करने, विभिन्न कारखानों से कार्य का मूल्यांकन आदि करने के लिए केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक इंजीनियरी विभाग की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार कर रही है जिस से कम्पनी के विभिन्न एकों में वचत पूर्ण ढंग से और अधिक कुशलतापूर्वक कार्य किया जाता है।

Loss as a result of Wagon-Breaking on Eastern Railway

*1249. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a), the total loss in rupees of railway property in each Division of the Eastern Railway as a result of Wagon-breaking during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) what steps, if any, have been and are being taken to tackle this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Name of Division	Losses (in rupees)		
	1966	1967	1968
1. Hawrah I Division	7869	9497	17,150
2. Howrah II Division	22791	47851	31,024
3. Sealdah Division	41257	67315	71,938
4. Kanchrapara Division	13500	17172	21,591
5. Asansol Division	24836	67590	1,62,087
6. Dhanbad Division	17815	19580	34,369
7. Jamalpur Division	38047	63771	79,124
8. Danapur Division	142777	96046	82,007
Total loss year-wise.	3,08,892	3,88,882	4,99,290

(b) The following preventive measures have, *inter alia*, been taken to tackle the problem :

(i) Patrolling of the affected sections by the Railway Protection Force.

(ii) Escorting of goods trains in vulnerable sections.

(iii) Guarding of black spots round-the-clock.

(iv) Conducting joint raids by the Railway Protection Force in co-ordination with the State Police.

(v) Patrolling of yards by Railway Protection Force Dog Squads.

Observations of an Inspecting officer of British Railway on Diesel Locomotive

*1250. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the observations made by Mr. D. McMullen, a retired inspecting officer of British Railways while addressing officials of the Railway Board, that a diesel locomotive is more susceptible to derailment than a steam engine; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard there to ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Mr. McMullen did not state that a diesel locomotive is more susceptible to derailment than a steam engine.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Colony, Chittaranjan declared as a protected Area

*1251. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Colony at Chittaranjan has been declared or is being treated as a protected area by Government for quite a long time ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any other Railway colony/township has similarly been declared or is being treated as a protected area ;

(d) if so; the details thereof ; and

(e) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the time by when Government propose to withdraw the protective measures to enable free movement and life of the inhabitants ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a to(e). No, Sir. The Railway Colony at Chittaranjan is not being treated as a protected area. However, some vital installations

of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have been declared as prohibited places under the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923.

Export of Newsprint

*1252. SHRI K. LAKKAPA :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that increase in the number of small newspapers in the country has hampered the export of newsprint from the country;

(b) whether any discussion has been held recently with the newsprint industry and leading newspaper managements in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to double the newsprint production with a view to increase exports ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The country is currently producing only about 20% of the requirements of newsprint and the question of export of newsprint does not ordinarily arise.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) At present about 80% of the country's requirements of Newsprint are imported. The following steps have been taken to increase indigenous production :

(i) The capacity of the existing Newsprint Mill in the country (Nepa Mills) is being increased from 30,000 to 75,000 tonnes per annum.

(ii) Proposals for establishment of fresh capacity for Newsprint are being considered on a priority basis.

Uniformity in Law Reporting

*1253. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Justice has suggested that law reporting should be controlled centrally to bring about uniformity in the law declared by the different High Courts;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the suggestion; and

(c) how Government propose to bring about a coordinated publication of all the reports of the courts and implement the above suggestion ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

नेपा मिल्स, मध्यप्रदेश का विस्तार

*1254 श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, प्रांतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत नेपा मिल्स, मध्य प्रदेश के विस्तार के लिए कोई नई योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त योजना के पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित किये जाने के पश्चात् नेपा मिल्स द्वारा देश में अखबारी कागज की कुल आवश्यकता का कितने प्रतिशत भाग पूरा किया जायेगा ?

श्री औद्योगिक विकास, प्रांतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलशहीन झली अहमद) : (क) नेपा मिल्स के विस्तार को कार्यान्वित करने की योजना तृतीय पंचवर्षीय

योजना की अवधि में प्रारम्भ की गई थी, और वर्ष 1971-72 तक इसके पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वित हो जाने की आशा है ।

(ख) कारखाने की क्षमता 30.000 मी० टन से बढ़ाकर 75,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष की जा रही है और इसके सम्पूर्ण विस्तार कार्यक्रम पर लगभग 12 करोड़ रुपये लागत आने की संभावना है ।

(ग) लगभग 40 प्रतिशत ।

Workers in Railway Electrifications

*1255. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steering Committee formed to provide alternative jobs to the workers working in Railway Electrifications has finalised its work ;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations and the number of casual workers who have since been decasualised after this report ; and

(c) the further steps taken or likely to be taken by Government to decasualise the casual workers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) :

(a) to (c). No Steering Committee has been formed in the Railway Electrification to provide alternative jobs to surplus workers. A Screening Committee is, however, constituted to screen surplus Class III employees working on Railway Electrification on regular scales of pay, for absorption against suitable alternative posts. Casual labour on Railway Electrification, like all projects, are employed on daily rates of wages and are liable to be retrenched on completion of works against which they are engaged. They are, however, given prior claim over outsiders for selection to regular class IV Posts.

रेलवे के मुफ्त पास तथा सुविधा टिकट आवेदन (पी० टी० औ०) की रियायतें बन्द करना

*1256. श्री औंकार लाल बेरामा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या संसद की प्राक्कलन समिति तथा द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में उनके मंत्रालय का विचार मुफ्त पास तथा सुविधा टिकट आदेश (पी० टी० ओ०) देने की प्रथा को बन्द करने का है ; और

• (ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डॉ० राम सुभर्गसह) : (क) और (ख). विभिन्न वर्ग के रेल कर्मचारियों को पास और पी० टी० ओ० देने के लिए समान मानदण्ड अपनाने की वाच्छनीयता के बारे में प्राक्कलन समिति ने अपनी 29वीं और 72वीं रिपोर्ट में कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं । इन सिफारिशों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

रेलवे में विभागीय तथा गैर-सरकारी कैटीन

*1257. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) भारतीय रेलवे के अन्तर्गत कुल कितने कैटीन हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने विभागीय कैटीन हैं और कितने गैर-सरकारी कैटीन हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे प्रशासन को विभागीय कैटीनों से प्रति वर्ष मुनाफा होता है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों में विभागीय कैटीनों से प्रशासन को प्रति वर्ष कितना मुनाफा हुआ ;

(ङ) जब विभागीय कैटीनों से मुनाफा हो रहा है तो गैर-सरकारी कैटीनों को जारी रखने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(च) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी गैर-सरकारी कैटीनों को विभागीय कैटीनों में परिवर्तित करने का है : और

(छ) यदि हाँ, तो किस तारीख से और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डॉ० राम सुभग सिह) : (क) 31-3-68 को कुल 280 कैटीन थे ।

(ख) (i) विभागीय व्यवस्था के अधीन संचालित कैटीनों की संख्या - 2

(ii) कर्मचारी समितियों द्वारा संचालित कैटीनों संख्या 211

(iii) उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों द्वारा संचालित कैटीनों की संख्या 63

(iv) प्राइवेट थेकेदारों द्वारा संचालित कैटीनों की संख्या 4

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) और (ङ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(च) और (छ). वर्तमान आदेश ये हैं कि कैटीनों का संचालन सहकारी आधार पर स्वयं कर्मचारियों द्वारा कर्मचारी समितियों की मार्फत अथवा उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों की मार्फत किया जाना चाहिए । इन आदेशों के अनुसार विभागीय कैटीनों और थेकेदारों द्वारा संचालित कैटीनों का प्रबन्ध कर्मचारियों को सौंप दिया जायेगा ।

कुलियों के अप्रयुक्त नम्बरों का पुनः अन्य व्यक्तियों को अलाट किया जाना

*1258. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल ; क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर कुलियों के अप्रयुक्त नम्बरों को अन्य व्यक्तियों को अलाट किये जाने के बारे में संसद सदस्यों से कोई पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ ऐसे मामले हैं जिनमें कुलियों के छुट्टी जाते समय उनके नम्बरों को किन्हीं अन्य व्यक्तियों को अलाट किया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और किसी कुली के छुट्टी से वापस आने के बाद उसका नम्बर उसे पुनः अलाट न किये जाने का क्या आवृच्छिय है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा. राम सुभग तिह) : (क) कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने उपरे रेल मंत्री की पत्र लिखे थे ।

(ख) सात। उन पर रिपोर्ट मंगायी गयी थी और इन पत्रों में जिन दो व्यक्तियों का उल्लेख किया गया है, उन्हें लाइसेन्स देने के बारे में आदेश जारी किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) जहाँ तक कारणों का सम्बन्ध है, भाग (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता । जब लाइसेन्सदार भारिक अधिकृत छुट्टी से लौटते हैं तो उनके नम्बर वापस कर दिये जाते हैं ।

Pending Income-Tax Appeals

*1259. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4268 on the 12th December 1968 regarding pending income-tax appeals and state :

(a) the pendency at Bangalore and Ernakulam which the new Benches of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal are expected to handle ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of appeals under the jurisdiction of the above two Benches will hardly be sufficient to keep them busy even for 3 or 4 months ; and

(c) if so, the special reasons for which the new Benches were started at the above places, while the pendency at Bombay and Calcutta was 17673 and 15726, respectively ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) On 1st March, 1969, the pendency of appeals before the Bangalore and Ernakulam (Cochin) Benches of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal was 594 and 1247 respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) For the convenience of the assessee in Mysore and Kerala,

Donations by Companies to Political Parties

*1260. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount received by the various political parties in the country during and after the third General Elections from the seventy-five concerns and companies named in the Monopolies Inquiry Commission's Report ; and

(b) the total amount paid as loans to the above groups of concerns by Governmental agencies like the Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Development Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A statement, prepared on the basis of the information available, about donations received during the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 by different Political Parties from the companies shown as belonging to the seventy-five business houses by the M. I. C. is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Name of Political Party	Amount of Donations		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Congress	65,76,317	74,94,779	3,34,851
Swatantra	21,72,322	19,15,286	18,000
Jan Sangh	26,001	1,40,802	—
S. S. P.	71	1,700	—
P. S. P.	12,771	10,000	—
Communist	—	160	—
S. V. D.	—	500	—
B. K. D.	—	1,001	—
Hindu Maha Sabha	501	651	—
Janta Party	—	151	—
Jan Congress	—	5,000	—
Maha Gujarat Prantiya Hindu Sabha	—	10,000	—
TOTAL	87,87,983	95,80,030	3,52,851

Note : The period covered by the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 is from 1st April to 31st March.

(b) The information is not available.

आयोगों आदि के प्रतिवेदन

7127. श्री भारत सिंह औहान : क्या रेलवे मंत्री गत तीन वर्षों में उनके मंत्रालय और अधीनस्थ संस्थाओं तथा संगठनों से सम्बन्धित सभी प्रकार के आयोगों, अध्ययन दलों, अध्ययन शूपों और समितियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत और प्रकाशित किये गये प्रतिवेदनों (सिफारिशों आदि) के नाम, उनके प्रकाशित होने की तिथियां, भाषा, मूल्य और उनकी उपलब्धता की स्थिति बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श. राम मुभग सिंह) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संस्था]
LT-8 12/69]

प्रतिवेदन तथा प्रकाशन

7128. श्री भारत सिंह औहान : क्या विविध तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री गत तीन वर्षों में उनके मंत्रालय और अधीनस्थ संस्थाओं तथा संगठनों से सम्बन्धित सभी प्रकार के आयोगों, अध्ययन दलों, अध्ययन शूपों और समितियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत और प्रकाशित किये गये प्रतिवेदनों के नाम, उनसे प्रकाशित होने की तिथियां, भाषा, मूल्य और उनकी उपलब्धता की स्थिति बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज क.याण (विभाग में उप मंत्री श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम) : विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। (पुस्तकालय में रखा गया है। देखिये संख्या LT-843/69)

Grants for the Education of Handicapped in Gujarat State

7129. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the grants given to such organisations as were working in the field of education for the handicapped in Gujarat State during 1967 and 1968 ; and

(b) the names of such organisations and the purpose for which they were established ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). Grants were given to three Organisations in Gujarat State during 1967-68, as under :

Name of Organisation	Grant given in		Purpose for which it was established
	1967	1968	
1. Blind Men's Association, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad.	13,437	11,075	The main object of the Association is to promote the education, training and rehabilitation of the blind.
2. Deaf & Dumb School, P. O. Kachholi, District Surat.	5,000	—	To educate deaf children.
3. Sharda School for Mentally Retarded Children, Ahmedabad	5,000	15,000	To educate mentally retarded children.

Socio-Economic Survey of Tribals in Tripura

7130. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether socio-economic survey of the tribals in Tripura has been or is being conducted with a view to finding a lasting solution to the problem of growing tribals' unrest there and, if not, the reasons therefor and when it is proposed to be done ;

(b) the latest assessment of their socio-economic conditions ; and

(c) whether any comprehensive programme of tribals uplift and development has been prepared under the Fourth Five Year Plan as a result of such assessment ; and

(d) if so, the details and cost thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) : (a) to (d) . No such special survey has so far been conducted. However, based on previous studies of the position, the following schemes have been proposed for the Fourth Plan :

Central Sector	Amount proposed (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Girls' Hostels	4.00
2. T. D. Blocks	34.00
3. Co-operation	3.50
TOTAL :	41.50

In addition the actual total plan expenditure on the Post-matric scholarship scheme will be fully met by the Government of India.

State Sector	Amount proposed (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Education	7.80
2. Economic Development	117.00
3. Health, Housing and Other Schemes.	10.50
TOTAL :	135.30

Grant of Licences for the Manufacture of Stainless Steel

7131. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the parties in Uttar Pradesh who have applied for licences for the manufacture of stainless steel in 1968 ;

(b) the number of parties having licences upto 1968 in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(c) the amount of licences and the purposes for which these are granted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND

HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (c) . One industrial licence application from a Company in Gwalior, for setting up of a plant in Ghaziabad (U. P.) for manufacture of 1,200 tonnes of stainless steel strips and 4,800 tonnes of cold-rolled, high carbon and alloy steel strips, was received. The application is still under consideration.

(b) None.

Inclusion of Manipuris of Tripura in Scheduled Tribes List

7132. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the resolution passed by the All Tripura Manipuri Youth Association, Agartala and its various branches urging upon Government that Manipuris of Tripura be included in the list of scheduled tribes ;

(b) if so, Government's decision on this demand ; and

(c) the criteria on which any section of the people can be included in the List of Scheduled Tribes and how far these conditions are fulfilled by the Manipuris of Tripura ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
(SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c). A Joint Select Committee of the Houses of Parliament is presently considering the question of amendments to the lists of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में नई रेल लाइनें

7133. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या रेलवे
मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में वर्ष 1968-69
में कितनी नई रेल लाइनें बिछाई गई हैं ;
और

(ल) उन नई रेल लाइनों की संख्या कितती हैं जिनके वर्ष 1969-70 में निर्माण की शिकारिश महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने की है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) रेलवे का विकास राज्य या क्षेत्र के प्राधार पर नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्रहित के समग्र विकास की दृष्टि से किया जाता है। 1968-69 में महाराष्ट्र में कोई नयी लाइन नहीं बनाई गई है।

(ल) 1969-70 म महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार द्वारा नई लाइनों के लिए इस प्रकार की कोई निर्दिष्ट सिफारिश नहीं की गई है। लेकिन राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर वान-गाँव-दिवा और चानका-वानी प्रस्तावित रेल सम्पर्कों के लिए सर्वेक्षण शुरू किया गया है और काम जारी है।

Occupation of Seats in Third class Compartment

7134. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that though the seat in third class railway compartments are numbered, many people occupy more than one seat and do not leave even when protested by other standing passengers ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that when a complaint is made to the Railway staff, they take an indifferent attitude and do not care to remove the grievances of passengers ;

(c) what are the rights and duties of different categories of railway staff viz. Ticket Examiners, Guards, Station Masters etc. to ensure that no passenger occupies more than the entitled seat and that no inconvenience is caused to others ; and

(d) whether Government would issue instruction to Railway staff that in such

cases they should immediately attend to the passengers, grievances and also that while examining the tickets the Travelling Ticket Examiners should make it a point to see that nobody is occupying more than the entitled seat ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No such cases have come to notice.

(b) It is not correct that staff are generally indifferent to the grievances of passengers. Staff have instructions to look after the convenience of passengers and if any case of inattention on the part of staff is brought to notice action is taken.

(c) It is the duty of staff of the categories mentioned to see that no passenger occupies extra accommodation to the exclusion of others.

(d) Instructions to this effect will be issued.

Use of Upper Berth in Third Class Compartments

7135. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that upper berth in third class compartments is meant exclusively for keeping luggage but generally a single passenger lies down and occupies the whole berth and does not allow other passengers to keep their luggage with the result that the luggage of other passengers remain lying in the passage which causes much inconvenience and harassment to the travelling public ;

(b) whether Government would issue instructions to the checking staff that at the time of checking tickets they should ensure that nobody occupies the upper berth and luggage does not remain lying in the passage ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The upper berths in third class compartments (other than compartments of third class sleeper coaches) are meant exclusively for keeping luggage but it sometimes happens that passengers occupy them precluding the use of the berths for keeping luggage and consequent inconvenience.

* (b) and (c). Instructions already exist that passengers should not take in the carriage heavy luggage which would inconvenience passengers and which would reduce available accommodation in the carriage and these instructions will be re-iterated. Instructions will also be issued to checking staff to prevent the use of upper berths by passengers. It will, however, be appreciated that without passengers, co-operation effective results will not be possible especially when the compartments are over-crowded.

Engineering Services Examination

7136. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the departmental candidates have been given relaxation in age for 5 years *i.e.* upto 30 years for appearing in Engineering Services Examination, 1969 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that while temporary employees having put in 3 year's service in Railway, Central Public Works Department, Central Water and Power Commission and Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals have been permitted to appear in the said examination, such employees working under Ordnance Factories Services have not been permitted and only substantive holders of permanent posts working in Ordnance Factories have been permitted to appear in the said examination ;

(c) whether Government are aware that there is not even a single candidate working in Ordnance Factories who has been made substantive permanent before his having completed 25 years of age ;

(d) if so, the reasons for this discri-

mination made to employees working in Ordnance Factories ;

(e) whether Government would allow temporary employees having put in 3 years of service in Ordnance Factories to appear in the said examination ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The upper age-limit of 25 years is relaxable upto 30 years for certain specified categories of Departmental candidates.

(b) Yes.

(c) Admission to the Engineering Services Examination, 1969 is open to the departmental candidates within the age of 25 years as on 1.8.1969 irrespective of whether they are permanent or temporary.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). Under the Indian Ordnance Factories Service Class I Recruitment Rules, the relaxation in the upper age-limit is admissible only to such of the employees who are holding substantive permanent appointments in the Ordnance Factories. The Rules are framed in respect of various Services keeping their own requirements in view.

Railway Engine-truck collision near Gajner (Bikaner Distt.)

7137. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a railway engine collided at the crossing of Gajner (Bikaner District) with a truck No. 1075 carrying water tanks for the famine labour from the Bikaner to villages Kalasar and Lakhasar ;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into the cause of the collision and if so, the findings thereof ; and

(c) the action taken against the defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Presumably the reference is to the accident in which a light engine moving from Bikaner to Lallgarh collided with a motor truck at a level crossing at kilometre 321/11-12 on 19.3.1969.

(b) and (c). The accident has been inquired into by a committee of Railway officers. The Report of the committee is awaited.

Conversion of certain Routes into Broad Gauge

7138. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finalised a plan to convert certain routes into broad gauge tracks to meet the competition in road transportation on long distance goods traffic ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). A perspective plan covering a period of 10 to 15 years for conversion of about 3000 kilometres of metre gauge track to broad gauge at an estimated cost of Rs. 175 crores has been drawn up. The details have not been finalised as the lines to be actually converted can be settled only after surveys are all completed and each line qualifies for conversion on the basis of traffic justification and economic viability. The work will also depend on availability of funds.

अनुसूचित जातियों / अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े बगाँ के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां देने में विलम्ब

7139. श्री रामस्वरूप बिहारी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री भारत सिंह बोहान :
श्री गोम प्रकाश त्यागी :
क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को शिकायतें हैं कि अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित मिली आदिम जातियों के छात्रों को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली छात्रवृत्तियां राज्य सरकार के कार्यालयों द्वारा समय पर न दे कर बहुत देर से दी जाती हैं जिसके कारण छात्रों को बहुत कठिनाइयां होती हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या इस बात की जांच के लिये सरकार का विचार कोई स्थायी व्यवस्था करने का है कि क्या अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता का उचित उपयोग होता है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

विधि भंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप-भंत्री (श्री युत्थल राव)
(क) मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियों की अदायगी में विलम्बों के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) आवेदन पत्र फार्मों को सरल बना दिया गया है तथा प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए विनियमों में संशोधन कर दिया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की एक एजेन्सी द्वारा 1969-70 में चंडीगढ़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में अन्तर्राज्य छात्रवृत्तियों का सीधा वितरण किए जाने का परीक्षण किया जाएगा।

इसके प्रतिरक्षत राज्य सरकारों को छात्रवृत्तियां बांटने के मामले में अधिक से अधिक के विकेन्द्रीकरण जारी करने तथा विलम्बों को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय करने की सलाह दी गई है ;

- (1) जिला स्तर को (वितरण के मामले में) अधिकारों का विकेन्द्री करणे ।
- (2) अधिक प्रचार ताकि विद्यार्थियों को सुविधाओं तथा प्रक्रियात्मक औपचारिकताओं की जानकारी हो जाए ।
- (3) ग्रीष्मकालीन छुट्टियों पर संस्थाओं का छोड़ने से पूर्व छात्रों को आवेदन पत्र फार्म इत्यादि देना ।
- (4) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लड़कों के लिए तदर्य अदायगियां, पात्रता/पहचान कार्ड प्रणाली जारी करने जैसे उपाय करना ताकि उहें दाखले के समय अदायगी न करनी पड़े ।
- (5) अन्तर्राजीय भागों को प्राथ-सिकता देने पर ध्यान देना ।
- (ग) तथा (घ) किसी ग्रलग संघटन की आवश्यकता प्रतीत नहीं होती है । अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का आयुक्त, संसद की स्थाई समिति तथा इस विभाग के क्षेत्रीय निदेशालय इन कार्यक्रमों के पर्यवेक्षण, पुनर्विलोचन और मूल्यांकन में लगे हुए हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त यह विभाग राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से से प्राप्त हुई आवधिक रिपोर्टों से प्रगति का संवीक्षण करता है ।

**Agro-Industrial Centres in
Faizabad Division**

7140. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the fact that the economy of the Faizabad Division

is primarily agricultural and that manpower is available in plenty the Central Government would consider the feasibility of setting up some Agro-Industrial centres in the Division ; and

(b) if not, whether Government would undertake at least one or two pilot projects in the Division to assess the advisability of setting up Agro-industrial centres ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). This Ministry has no programme for directly setting up Agro-Industrial centres in any State. The implementation of the small scale industries programme comes under the State, sector and it is mainly for the State Governments to take initiative in this regard.

**Late Running of Trains between
Baroda And Ahmedabad**

7141. SHRI R. K. AMIN. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the trains running between Baroda and Ahmedabad were late during the month of December, 1968 thus causing a great hardship to the people serving at Baroda or Ahmedabad ; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to run the trains in time ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) :** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

अस्तवारी कागज का उत्पादन

7143. कुमारी कमला कुमारी : श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : श्री गोपन प्रकाश त्यागी : श्री बलराम मधोक :

श्री सु० कु० तापश्चिया :

श्री हिम्मत सिंहका :

श्री मंगलाधूमाडोम :

श्री रामबतार शर्मा :

क्या शौक्षोगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 17 दिसम्बर 1968 के अतारंतिक प्रश्न संख्या 4772 के उत्तर में सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में अखबारी कागज बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या अखबारी कागज की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए सरकार उद्योगपतियों को देश में अधिक से अधिक संख्या में अखबारी कागज बनाने के कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए अपेक्षित प्रोत्साहित दी गई ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस समय देश में अखबारी कागज की कितनी माँग है ?

शौक्षोगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलशद्वीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी हां। अखबारी कागज बनाने के लिए विदेशी सहयोग के लिए गैर सरकारी पार्टी से एक प्रस्ताव की मोटी रूपरेखा स्वीकृति हेतु प्राप्त हुई है।

(ख) सरकार ने देश में अखबारी कागज उद्योग के विकास के लिए पहले से ही निम्नलिखित प्रोत्साहन दे रखे हैं :—

१. अखबारी कागज उद्योग को उद्योग (विवास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, १९५१ के लाइसेंस प्राप्त

करने के उपबन्धों से मुक्त कर दिया गया है ;

२. अखबारी कागज उद्योग को मूल-उद्योगों की सूची में सम्मिलित कर दिया गया है यह पूँजी गत वस्तुओं तथा कच्चे माल का आयात करने के लिए और अधिक उदारतापूर्ण व्यवहार का हकदार बन गया है।

३. देश में निर्मित अखबारी कागज को उत्पादन कर से सर्वधा मुक्त कर दिया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) देश में सीमित आधार पर अखबारी कागज की वर्तमान कुल माँग का अनुमान १.१७ लाख मी० टन वर्ष लगाया गया है।

Railway Line Between Wagrod and Bhilad Stations

7144. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received representations from the public for a link railway line connecting Wagrod and Bhilad Stations on the Western Railway ;

(b) if so, the recommendation and opinion of the Government of Gujarat received by the Central Government ;

(c) whether preliminary investigation for the proposed link railway line has been completed and the detailed survey work started ;

(d) if so, the progress made thereon ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Recently a suggestion was received from the Government of Gujarat for construction of a new rail link between Bhildi and Kosa Road (near Wagrod).

(c) to (e). Investigations show that the traffic anticipated at present on this line will not justify the heavy investment involved in construction and maintenance of a new railway line.

Dieselisation of Passenger Trains

7145, SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government proposed to extend dieselisation of passenger trains on some routes of metre gauge ;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to run a diesel train between Ahmedabad and Delhi ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Not at present.

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

Export of Steel and Steel Products

7146. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have started receiving orders for steel and steel products from abroad ;

(b) if so, the scope for increasing the foreign exchange earning by way of export of steel products ;

(c) whether the prospects of such a trade would stop the export of iron-ore ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND

HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exports of iron and steel have increased considerably in the last few years. There is scope for further increase subject to availability.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The reserves of Iron Ore in India are sufficient to feed an expanding steel industry as well as increased exports.

रद्दी इस्पात की उपलब्धता

7147 श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या इस्पात तथा भारती इंजिनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक देश में रद्दी इस्पात कितनी मात्रा में उपलब्ध हो जायेगा ।

(ख) उपलब्ध रद्दी इस्पात के आधार पर कितने इस्पात कारखाने स्थापित किये जायेंगे, ये कारखाने कहाँ-कहाँ स्थापित किये जायेंगे तथा उनकी प्रस्तावित क्षमता कितनी होगी ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में भी रद्दी इस्पात बड़ी मात्रा में आवश्यकता से अधिक उपलब्ध होगा और उसका निर्यात करना पड़ेगा ?

इस्पात तथा भारती इंजिनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पन्त) : (क) मैटल स्क्रीप ट्रेड कारपोरेशन (रद्दी-बातु व्यापार नियम) द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार वर्ष 1973-74 अर्थात् चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष में रद्दी लोहे और इस्पात की कुल उपलब्ध 24 लाख टन के लगभग होने का अनुमान है ।

(ख) रद्दी इस्पात से इस्पात बनाने वाली भट्टियों पर से लाइसेंस हटा लिया

गया है अतः विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव हमें प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं परन्तु पता चला है कि केरल में एक कारखाना लगाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसकी क्षमता 50,000 टन होगी और मुकुन्द आयरन एण्ड स्टील का भी अपनी क्षमता को बढ़ाने का विचार है परन्तु कितनी मात्रा में बढ़ायेंगे यह अभी मालूम नहीं है। लोहा और इस्पात करांधार समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि रद्दी इस्पात के प्रयोग के लिए और अधिक क्षमता स्थापित की जानी चाहिए। इस पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(ग) चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त में नियर्ति के लिए रद्दी इस्पात की उपलब्धि उस समय रद्दी इस्पात का प्रयोग करने वाले उद्योग की आवश्यकता पर निर्भर करेगी।

सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों की वरिष्ठता

7148. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जाशोः :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों की वरिष्ठता, जो इलाहाबाद डिवीजन के डिवीजनल सुपरिनेंडेन्ट के कार्यालय द्वारा बनाई गई वरिष्ठता सूची संख्या 2 में दिलाई गई थी, वह वरिष्ठता सूची संख्या 3 में पहले की अपेक्षा नीचे कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि 12 दिसम्बर, 1968 को डिवीजनल पर्सनल अफिसर के कार्यालय, इलाहाबाद द्वारा जारी किए गए आदेश के अनुसार अनेक कनिष्ठ लीवरमैन अपने से वरिष्ठ लीवरमैनों की वरिष्ठता की उपेक्षा करके पदोन्नति किए गए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) अंतर (ख): उत्तर रेलवे, इलाहाबाद के मण्डल अधीक्षक, ने नं० 2 या नं० 3 की कोई वरिष्ठता सूची नहीं जारी की थी लेकिन उन्होंने सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों की एक अन्तिम वरिष्ठता सूची 31-5-57 को जारी की थी। स्टेशन मास्टर वर्ग के 11 विद्यार्थी, जो भूतपूर्व एन० डब्ल्यू० रेलवे में तार बाबुओं के रूप में भर्ती और समाहृत किये गये थे, 1948 में इलाहाबाद मण्डल में इसी रूप में समाहृत किये गये और 23-5-49 को सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों के रूप में पदोन्नति किये गये थे। उल्लिखित अन्तिम सूची में सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों के रूप में उनकी पदोन्नति की तारीखों के आधार पर उन्हें वरिष्ठता दी गयी थी। उनसे एक अन्यावेदन मिलने पर और उनकी नौकरी की शर्तों के अनुसार बाद में उनकी वरिष्ठता में संशोधन कर दिया गया। इसके परिणामस्वरूप भूतपूर्व एन० डब्ल्यू० रेलवे के इन 11 कर्मचारियों से 37 व्यक्ति कनिष्ठ हो गये। इन 37 व्यक्तियों के नाम विवरण 'क' में दिये गये हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। बेलिये संख्या LT—844/69] इन परिस्थितियों में कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) इलाहाबाद के मण्डल अधीक्षक द्वारा 12-12-67 को (12-12-68 को नहीं) जारी किये गये आदेश के अनुसार 6 वरिष्ठ व्यक्तियों को पदोन्नति नहीं किया जा सका, क्योंकि वे सजा भुगत रहे थे और इस लिये उस तारीख को वे पदोन्नति के पात्र नहीं थे।

(घ) विवरण 'ख' में नाम दिये गये हैं, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। बेलिये संख्या LT—844/169] ऊपर भाग (ग) में बताई

गई स्थिति को देखते हुए, इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्रावई करने का सवाल नहीं उठता ।

देवास, माक्सी और शाजापुर स्टेशनों
(पश्चिम रेलवे) का विकास

7149. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पश्चिम रेलवे में देवास, माक्सी तथा शाजापुर रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को कोई शिकायत मिली है कि इन स्टेशनों पर पानी और प्रकाश की सुविधाओं की उपयुक्त व्यवस्था नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन स्टेशनों पर इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) देवास ग्रथवा मक्सी स्टेशन के विकास का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । शाजापुर गुना-माक्सी नयी बड़ी लाइन पर एक स्टेशन है जो अभी बनाया जाना है । इसलिए अभी इस स्टेशन के विकास का सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

सियागंज, इंदौर स्थित रेल फाटक पर ऊपरी-पुल

7150. हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इन्दौर में सियागंज स्थित रेल फाटक पर एक ऊपरी-पुल बनाने की किसी योजना पर विचार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उस शहर में अधिक जन संख्या के कारण यातायात में

कठिनाई दूर करने तथा अन्य दुर्घटनाएं रोकने के लिए सरकार ऊपरी-पुल बनाने की योजना पर विचार करेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) ज्योंही राज्य सरकार लोक निर्माण विभाग के मुख्य इंजीनियर, रेलवे द्वारा भेजे गए सचं के अनुमान और शतौं पर अपनी स्वीकृति देंगे और पहुंच-मार्गों पर काम शुरू कर देंगे, रेलवे भी पुल बनाने का काम शुरू कर देगी । अभी यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि यह काम कब पूरा होगा ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

उज्जैन और मकरावां स्टेशनों के बीच रेल फाटक

7151. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उज्जैन-आगरा मीटर मेज रेल लाइन उज्जैन मिल-क्षेत्र से होकर जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उज्जैन और मकरावां रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच कोई रेल फाटक नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार विनोद मिल कम्पनी तथा हीरा मिल कम्पनी के सामने एक रेल फाटक बनाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) सम्भवतः प्रश्न का आशय उज्जैन-

आगर छोटी लाइन खण्ड से है जो उज्जैन शहर से होकर गुजरती है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । इस खण्ड पर इस समय 22 समापार मौजूद है ।

(ग) विनोद मिल कम्पनी के सामने किलोमीटर 0/5-6 पर बिना चौकीदार बाला एक समापार और हीरा मिल कम्पनी

के सामने किलोमीटर 1/2-3 पर चौकीदार वाला एक समपार पहले से है।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

उज्ज्वेन बिला जंक्शन

7152. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार प्लेटफार्मों का निर्माण करके तथा प्रतीक्षा कक्षों का विस्तार करके उज्ज्वेन बिला जंक्शन के विकास की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या यात्रियों की शिकायतों तथा रेलवे यातायात की कठिनाई को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस पर सरकार विचार करेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह कार्य चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आरम्भ कर दिया जाएगा।

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रतीक्षालय और प्लेटफार्म की वर्तमान सुविधाएं पर्याप्त समझी जाती हैं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

बंगलौर-सलेम मार्ग पर रेल लाइन

7153. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या बंगलौर-सलेम मार्ग पर रेल लाइन बिछाने का कार्य पूरा हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मार्ग पर यह कार्य कब आरम्भ किया गया था और उसे पूरा करने में कितना समय लगा; और

(ग) इस कार्य पर कुल कितना अन्य दुष्पादन ?

रेलवे-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सेलम-बंगलौर लाइन का निर्माण मार्च, 1962 में शुरू किया गया था और जनवरी, 1969 में यह लाइन यात्री यातायात के लिए खोली गयी।

Licensed Wagon Builders

7154. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of licensed wagon builders in the private sector ;

(b) the annual turn-out of wagons by them ;

(c) the total number of wagons received by the Railways against their order upto January, 1969 ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to increase the production capacity of the private wagon builders ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The total number of licensed wagon builders in the private sector is 16 at present.

(b) and (c). The out put of the private sector wagon builders during the recent past is as under :

Out put in terms of four-wheelers		
1966-67	...	16501
1967-68		13956
1968-69		11053
(Production for the period of first 10 months ending 31-1-1969)		

(d) No steps are proposed to be taken to increase the production capacity of the private wagon builders at present.

Agreement between India and Thailand regarding Steel Re-rolling Mill

7155. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been signed between India and Thailand for the setting up of the agreement signed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). No such agreement has been signed between the two countries. However, a collaboration agreement for the establishment of a steel re-rolling mill in Bangkok has been signed between certain Indian parties and an industrial concern in Bangkok.

Railway Line from Pathankot to Jammu

7156. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : SHRI N. R. LASKAR : SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway line from Pathankot to Jammu has already been completed ;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be opened to traffic ;

(c) the reasons for its delay ;

(d) whether Government are also considering to extend the railway line from Jammu to Kathua ; and

(e) if so, time likely to be taken for its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to

(e) : The Railway line from Pathankot to Madhopur and onwards to Kathua has already been opened to traffic and construction work on the line from Kathua to Jammu is in progress. There has been no avoidable delay in the construction of this line. Construction work is progressing satisfactorily and the line upto Jammu is expected to be completed by the end of 1972.

Burning of Petrol Wagons in Khanalampura Railway Yard

7157. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some petrol wagons of a stationary goods train caught fire in the Khanalampura railway yard near Saharanpur on the 15th February, 1969 ;

(b) whether the matter has been inquired into ; and

(c) the amount of loss suffered as a result of the fire ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SABHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes. 10 tank wagons containing petrol and 17 other wagons stabled in Khanalampura yard were affected by fire on 4-2-69 and not on 15.2.69

(b) A Committee of Senior Scale Officers is enquiring into the matter and their findings are awaited.

(c) Rs. 6,34,250/- approximately.

पश्चिम बंगाल में भूत पेटियों को जलाने की घटनाएँ

7158. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या विद्यि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नक्सलवादियों ने पश्चिम बंगाल में हाल ही में हुए मध्यावधि चुनावों के दौरान मत पेटियों को जलाने का अभियान आरम्भ किया था; और

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कायंवाही की गई कि चुनाव भय और धमकियों से मुक्त बातावरण में हों?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मु.० युनुस सलीम) :

(क) यह सच है कि इस आशय की इतिला मिली थी कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के नक्सलवादियों ने, मत-पेटियों के अन्दर ज्वलनशील रसायन डाल कर मतपत्रों को विनष्ट करने का अपना इरादा, कुछ स्थानों पर की गई कुछ गुप्त मीटिंगों में प्रकट किया था। किन्तु अपनी योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए वे कोई प्रभावशील तैयारी नहीं कर पाए।

(ख) निवाच और निष्पक्ष निवाचिन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी निवारक कदम उठा लिए गए थे। वस्तुतः न कोई गड़बड़ी हुई और न मतपेटियां जलाई गईं।

Exploitation of Tribal Classes in States

7159. SHRIMATIILA PALCHOURI : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that tribal classes in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and in some other States are being exploited in their forest and agricultural produce as also in several other ways by unscrupulous trades and others;

(b) whether any reports have been called for from the State Governments concerned in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of the reports; and

(d) the Central Government's reaction there to?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) : (a to d). Government are already aware of the general problem of exploitation of the tribals and efforts have been made to overcome this social evil. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also analysed this malady in his Reports and suggested various remedial measures from time to time. No special reports have therefore been called from the State Governments.

Money lending has been controlled through legislation. Measures for debt conciliation and redemption have also undertaken. Alongside, alternative sources of credit through Co-operatives are also sought to be arranged. Legislative measures have been introduced to prevent the alienation of tribal land holdings.

Formation of Cooperative societies has been encouraged both for ensuring the supply of essential requirements at reasonable prices and for enabling a fair return for the forest and agricultural produce of the tribes.

लोहे तथा इस्पात के मूल्य निर्धारित करना

7160. श्री प० ला० बालूपाल : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोहा तथा इस्पात नियंत्रक द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार के लोहे तथा इस्पात के मूल्यों को निर्धारित करने के बारे में 27 जून 1963 के आदेश संख्या एपी / 34/9 एन / ई /एस /क्रम/ आयरन/एड स्टील 15/ (1) को जिसे 1 जूलाई, 1963 के राजपत्र के भाग 2, संक्षिप्त 3 (2) में प्रकाशित किया जा चुका है, अभी तक सभा पट्टन पर नहीं रखा गया है; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्षण कारण है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) (क) जी, हाँ महोदय ।

(ल) जब कि लोहा और इस्पात (नियंत्रण) आदेश 1956 के अन्तर्गत मूल्य-अधिसूचनाएं सरकारी राजपत्र में प्रकाशित की गई थीं, इन अधिसूचनाओं की प्रतियों को सभापत्न पर रखने की प्रथा नहीं थी । ऐसा करना न तो कानूनी तौर पर आवश्यक या और न ही इस प्रकार का कोई बचन दिया गया था ।

Railway Accidents on Southern and South-Central Railways

7161. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway accidents which occurred during the period from the 2nd January to the 31st December 1968 on the Southern-Central Railways ;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured as a result of these accidents separately;

(c) the estimated loss of Government property ;

(d) the amount of compensation paid to the next of kins and sufferers ;

(e) the steps taken to investigate the causes of accidents ; and

(f) the cases in which final findings are still pending ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) During the period 2.1.68 to 31.12.68, there were 216 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, trains running into road traffic at level crossings and fires in trains on the Southern and the South Central Railways.

(b) As a result of these accidents, 109 persons were killed and 390 injured.

(c) the cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 33,19,600/-.

(d) Rs. 4,13,835.88 paid so far.

(e) Inquiries are held into all railway accidents to ascertain their causes and take remedial action to prevent their recurrence.

(f) One.

Idle Capacity in Certain Industries

7162. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a good per centage of capacity of ropes are welding electrodes, commercial vehicles, cast iron spun pipes and house service electricity meters industries, remains idle throughout the year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to harness the ideal capacity of these industries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The percentage of capacity utilised in these industries was as follows :

Wire ropes	40%
Are Welding Electrodes	
Cast Iron Spun Pipes	
Commercial Vehicles :	63%
House Service Meters :	88%

(b) The major reasons for the recession in industries are slackening of demand from internal sources due to non-finalisation of plan programmes, non-availability of sufficient credits, the two successive droughts in 1965 and 1966, the coming

into fruition of new capacity, labour troubles in certain parts of the country, power interruptions etc.

(c) Some of the steps taken to utilies the installed capacity to the fuller extent include (1) review of various development programmes with a view to reviving the demand for capital goods to the extent possible (2) encouraging diversification in the manufacturing programmes of the affected industries (3) development of regular export markets through stronger marketing structures both for the public and private sectors (4) banning of imports to the extent possible (5) announcement of liberalised credit policy (6) efforts by the concerned authorities to maintain uninterrupted power supplies to the extent possible. (7) Measures in the direction of liberalised diversification of models are expected to promote better production in

Commercial Vehicles.

Crimes in Trains

7163. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of crimes in trains of each nature in West Bengal during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

(b) the number of crimes detected by the Police during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. (RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). The total number of crimes reported from trains in West Bengal during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 was as follows :

	1966-67	1967-1968	1968-69
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MURDERS :

(i) Number of cases reported :	3	—	3
(ii) Number of cases detected :	—	—	1

ROBBERIES :

(i) Number of cases reported :	16	18	26
(ii) Number of cases detected :	11	12	19

DACOITIES :

(i) Number of cases reported :	7	15	13
(ii) Number of cases detected :	6	15	12

MOLESTATION :

(i) Number of cases reported :	1	1	3
(ii) Number of cases detected :	1	—	3

THEFT OF PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE :

(i) Number of cases reported :	311	461	425
(ii) Number of cases detected :	70	96	83

Palwal-Delhi Trains

7164. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news items appearing in various important newspapers regarding the appalling condition of palwal-Delhi trains; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve the punctuality of the trains and to increase the number thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) For the further convenience of commuters, an additional shuttle train to leave New Delhi for Faridabad at 17.10 hours is being introduced from 22.4.69. Out of 14 local trains running on Delhi/New Delhi-Faridabad Palwal section the running of only 3 trains namely 374Up/373 Dn. and 367 Dn. has not been satisfactory and efforts are being made to pull up their performance.

Co-operative Housing Society in Rail-way Board

7165. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a Co-operative Housing Society in the Railway Board for the Railway Employees serving in Delhi and New Delhi area ;

(b) if so, the names of members on the list of the Society with their date of membership and their shares in the accounts of the Society ;

(c) the number of railway employees who have been allotted land so far through the Society ;

(d) the likely period by which the rest of the members as on the 31st March 1969 would expect to have the lands ;

(e) whether any correspondence is in progress with the Delhi Development Authority for the purpose; if so, the names of the places under consideration for the allotment purposes ; and

(f) whether it is also a fact that progress in this respect is very slow; if so, the action being taken to speed up the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (f). A Statement giving the requisite information is attached.

Presumably, the Hon'ble Member has in mind the Railway Board Employees' Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., which functions in Delhi. This is an autonomous body and the following information has been obtained from them :

"The Railway Board Employees' Co-operative Housing Society Ltd. was registered in year 1961 under registration No. 1550. The membership of this Housing Society is regulated in terms of the bye-laws framed for the purpose.

The membership of the Society runs into hundreds of names and it is not considered feasible to furnish full particulars of such membership.

So far, none of the members has been allotted land through the Society nor is it possible to say when land will be made available to them.

The Society is in correspondence with the Delhi Administration for allotment of land and is making all possible efforts in this direction."

चौथी योजना में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित धार्दिम जातियों के कल्याण के लिए बन का नियतन

7166. श्री झौंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्यावधि जुनाधों के परिणाम को देखने के बाद चौथी योजना में

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कल्याण के लिये 180 करोड़ रुपये की धन राशि नियत की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पहले नियत किये गये 100 करोड़ रुपयों का भी उपयोग न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

विधि. मंत्रालय तथा समवाय कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मुत्याल राव) : (क) हाँ, श्रीमान।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। अलबत्ता यह कहा जा सकता है, कि विनिधान के 99% का उपयोग किया गया था।

Cooch Behar Station (North-east Frontier Rly.)

7167. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the policy adopted while upgrading Cooch Behar (MG) station on the North-East Frontier Railway with senior grade Assistant Station Masters; and

(b) the reasons for withdrawing one senior grade Assistant Station Master?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Higher Grade posts of Assistant Station Masters have been allotted on the basis of the relative importance of the Station from operating and other relevant point of view.

(b) None of the three posts of Assistant Station Masters in grade Rs. 205-280 allotted to Cooch-Behar Station has been withdrawn.

Conversion of Bangalore-Salem Metregauge Line into Broad Gauge

7168. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has seen some reports that the Bangalore-Salem Metre Gauge line will be converted into Broad Gauge; and

(b) whether it is a fact that this will be given top priority in the Railway Works in the Fourth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). No such proposal is at present under consideration. However, the substructures for bridges etc. on the Salem-Bangalore line have been provided to Broad Gauge standard to facilitate conversion if and when warranted.

मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं

7169 श्री गं. चं. दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश का औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के बारे में अंश बहुत कम था जबकि उस राज्य का क्षेत्र सर्वाधिक है तथा उसकी वन सम्पति भी बहुत है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इस बारे में वर्तमान असंतुलन को कैसे दूर करने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार है?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्याणदीन अली अहमद) : (क) तथा (ख). मध्य प्रदेश के प्राकृतिक साधनों तथा वन सम्पदा को देखते हुए उस राज्य में पहली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार की औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं में 414.4 करोड़ रुपये का विनियोजन किया गया जिस की अन्य राज्यों में इस प्रकार के विनियोजनों से भली भांति तुलना की जा सकती है। 1966-68 में इन परियोजनाओं में 44.7 करोड़ रुपये का और विनियोजन किया गया तथा इन परियोजनाओं को पूरा

करने के लिए १५३ करोड़ रुपये का और विनियोजन किये जाने का अनुमान है। इसी अवधि में राज्य सरकार लेत्र में विभिन्न औद्योगिक योजनायें चलायी गयीं हैं जैसे औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों की स्थापना, औद्योगिक विभिन्न नियम को सुदृढ़ बनाना और औद्योगिक गवेषणा तथा पर्वेशण को बढ़ावा देना इत्यादि।

1951 से 1968 की अवधि में इन योजनाओं में 6.36 करोड़ रुपये का विनियोजन किया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं

7170. श्री गं० छ० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा सम्बाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं कौन-कौन सी हैं जिनको कियान्वित करने अथवा विस्तार करने की मंजूरी आयोग ने दी है :

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं पर अब तक कुल कितनी धन राशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(ग) उन योजनाओं के पूर्ण होने पर क्या-क्या लाभ होंगे ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा सम्बाय-कार्य मंत्री श्री फलरहीन अली अहमद) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार की चार औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं स्थापित की गई हैं। ये हैं भिलाई स्टील प्लांट (विस्तार सहित), हैबी इलेक्ट्रिकल प्लांट, भोपाल (विस्तार सहित), नेपा पेपर मिल्स (विस्तार सहित) तथा सेक्युरिंग पेपर मिल्स। इस के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार की तीन अन्य औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं जिन के नाम कोरबा अल्युमिनियम परियोजना, नई

अल्कलायड फैक्टरी तथा मंधार सीमेंट कारखाना हैं।

(ख) 1951 से लेकर 1968 तक इन परियोजनाओं में 459.1 करोड़ रुपये का विनियोजन किया गया था और इनके पूरे होने के लिए 153 करोड़ रुपये के अतिरिक्त विनियोजन की आवश्यकता होगी।

(ग) ये परियोजनाएँ न केवल विभिन्न प्रकार की आवश्यक वस्तुओं जैसे इस्पात, कागज, आल्मोनियम तथा सीमेंट उत्पादन ही करेंगी अपितु भोपाल स्थित भारी विद्युत संयंत्र कुछ जटिल तथा बड़िया प्रकार के उपकरणों का भी उत्पादन करेगा। इन परियोजनों के लागू किए जाने से अत्याधिक लाभ होंगे। इन से न केवल कच्चा माल का ही उपयोग किया जायगा अपितु कुल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन भी बढ़ जायेगा और रोजगार के अवसरों में भी प्रर्याप्त वृद्धि होगी। इन संयंत्रों में उत्पादन से इन आवश्यक वस्तुओं के आयात में भी भारी कमी हो जायगी। किये जाने वाले विनियोजन, निर्मित की जाने वाली वस्तुओं तथा इन परियोजनाओं के पूरी होने पर इन की वार्षिक क्षमता बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया है। देखिये संस्था LT—845/69]

चौथी योजना में लुगदी का कारखाना

7171. श्री गं० छ० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा सम्बाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अख-बारी कागज बनाने के लिए लुगदी का प्रस्तावित कारखाना कहां लगाने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या दंडकारण में स्थापित होने वाले इस प्रकार के कारखाने का नवशा सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हैं, तो उसपर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है?

ओद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलहड़ीन अली अहमद) : (क) अखबारी कागज बनाने के लिए लुगदी का कारखाना स्थापित करने का कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं है। किन्तु केरल में लुगदी अखबारी कागज बनाने वाली एक मिलीजुली योजना की जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) जी, नहीं, किन्तु दण्डकारण्य क्षेत्र में लुगदी मुद्रण तथा लिखने का कागज बनाने के लिए एक मिलीजुली योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ग) कार्य-कारी पूँजी को निकाल कर दण्डकारण्य योजना की अनुमानित लागत 17.22 करोड़ रुपये है।

मध्य प्रदेश में लघु उद्योगों में मन्दी

7172. श्री गं. च० दीक्षित : क्या ओद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में ओद्योगिक क्षेत्र में विशेष कर लघु उद्योगों में ग्राई मन्दी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उद्योगपतियों को क्या सुविधायें तथा प्रोत्साहन दिए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) दुर्भ कच्चे माल तथा आयोजित कच्चे माल की मांग को चालू वर्ष में कहाँ तक पूरा किया जा रहा है और क्या मध्य प्रदेश में लघु उद्योगों की स्थिति सुधारने की आशा है?

ओद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलहड़ीन

अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल सर रख दी जायेगी।

रेलों के विद्युतीकरण की बृहत योजना

7173. श्री घोंकार लाल बेरवा : श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलवे के विद्युतीकरण की बृहत योजना तैयार न करने के क्या कारण हैं।

(ख) बृहत योजना कब तैयार करने का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). एक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार विद्युतीकरण किया जा रहा है जैसा कि दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में कोयला और इस्पात क्षेत्रों और हावड़ा से दिल्ली तथा हावड़ा से बम्बई की मुख्य लाइनों के विद्युतीकरण की प्रगति से स्पष्ट है। लेकिन रेल परिवहन की मांग की मात्रा और स्वरूप के बारे में सही आंकड़ों के अभाव में दीर्घकालिक आधार पर व्योरेवार और अनन्य योजना बनाना मंत्रणीय नहीं समझा जाता। चूंकि विद्युतीकरण के काम में बहुत अधिक पूँजी लगती है अतः इसका आचित्य केवल उन्हीं खन्डों पर है जिन पर यातायात का धनत्व बहुत अधिक है। यातायात के धनत्व का अनुमान किलहाल बहुत पहले नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

स्थायी पदों के ऊपर नेतृत्विक मजबूरों की नियुक्ति

7174 श्री घोंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे विभाग ने अपने स्थायी पदों को भरने के लिए प्राथमिकता के आधार पर नैमितिक मजदूर नियुक्त करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन नैमितिक मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी है जो स्थायी पदों के ऊपर नियुक्त किये गए हैं, और ऐसे मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्हें ऐसे पदों पर अभी नियुक्त किया जाना शेष है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

दानापुर रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्वी रेलवे) पर विभाग गृह की व्यवस्था करना

7175. श्री रामवतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी रेलवे में दानापुर डिवीजन की स्थिति बड़ी महत्व-पूर्ण है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दानापुर आवानी बोर्ड दानापुर रेलवे स्टेशन से लगभग 4 मील की दूरी पर है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके बावजूद दानापुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्रियों के लिए कोई विभाग-गृह नहीं है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ड) क्या वहां पर एक प्रतीकालय बनाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) चूंकि दानापुर न तो राज्य की राजधानी है और न श्रीछोगिक अथवा पर्यटन केन्द्र/तीर्थ स्थान है, इसलिए इस स्टेशन पर विभागालय की व्यवस्था करने का श्रीचित्य नहीं है। इस स्टेशन के यात्री यातायात को देखते हुए अन्यथा भी विभागालय की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक नहीं है।

(ड.) जी नहीं।

(च) दानापुर में तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीकालय के ग्रलवा महिलाओं और पुरुषों के लिए ऊंचे दर्जे के ग्रलवा ग्रलवा प्रतीकालय पहले से भोजूद है।

Maintenance of Registers by Station Masters

7176. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Registers maintained daily by a Station Master of a full-fledged Station having work of all departments;

(b) the total number of statements required to be submitted by a Station Master daily and monthly separately;

(c) the total number of Stations where Station Masters are required to book tickets, Division-wise; and

(d) the yard stick for creating a post of Booking Clerk?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). The number of registers to be maintained daily by a Station Master of a full-fledged Station and the number of statements required to be submitted by

him vary from Station to Station depending upon factors such as local conditions of traffic and the duties allotted to the Station Masters. Wherever justified, Station Masters are also provided with the necessary clerical assistance and it is, therefore, possible that, in a large number of cases, the Station Masters do not personally maintain the Registers and prepare the statements, while they may be ultimately responsible for them in their capacity as supervisors.

(c) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library. See No. L.T.846/69.*]

(d) No uniform yardstick for adoption on all Railways has been prescribed for creation of posts of Booking Clerks. Different Railways have got different yardsticks dependent upon the local conditions.

Track Circuited Lines

7177. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total number of stations in Indian Railways, where lines are not track-circuited and total number of stations which are non-interlocked?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH):

(i) The total number of stations in Indian Railways, where lines are not track-circuited—5312 stations.

(ii) Total number of stations which non-interlocked—1323 stations.

Promotion of Assistant Station Masters

7178. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of avenue of promotion of an Assistant Station Masters after appointment ;

(b) whether Station Master and Assistant Station Masters are treated as joint staff in matter of punishments ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why they are not granted avenue of promotion in the Com-

mercial Department for promotion as Commercial Inspector, Goods Supervisors Coaching Supervisor, Rates Inspector, Claims Inspector, Tariff Office Assistant etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The general position is given in para 121, Chapter I Section B of the Indian Railway Establishment Manual (second Edition). A copy of extract of the relevant para is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library. See. No. LT-874/69.*] The avenues given in this para are, however, only illustrative and not exhaustive. The actual avenues may vary from railway to railway depending upon local conditions.

(b) Some Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters have to do certain commercial duties and to this extent if any irregularities are committed in the performance of the commercial duties, they are liable to be taken up with.

(c) The fact that certain Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters have to perform commercial duties is not a considered justification for their being given avenues of promotion on the Commercial side. Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters have their own adequate channels of promotion on the Transportation side.

Civil Defence Training to Railway Staff in Border Areas of Ferozpur Division (Northern Railway)

7179. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only in the Northern Railway, specially in Ferozepur Division consisting of border area, there is not even a single post of Civil Defence Inspector for imparting training in Civil Defence to the Railway staff ;

(b) if so, the reason therefor ;

(c) whether in other Zonal Railways such posts exist ;

(d) if so, the sanctioned strength of Civil Defence staff in each Zonal Railway separately ;

(e) whether there is any proposal to make Northern Railway at par with other Zonal Railways by providing Civil Defence Staff specially in the border areas like Ferozepur Division, which is still facing threat from Pakistan ; and

(f) if so, when the same will be finalised and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). There are no posts of Civil Defence Inspectors sanctioned on the Northern Railway ; but the work of imparting civil defence training to staff on this railway is being done by the Civil Defence Instructors.

(c) Yes, except on Eastern Railway.

(d) Given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT 848/69]

(e) No.

(f) There are at present 13 Instructors (4 full-time and 9 part-time) on the Northern Railway for imparting civil defence training. About 96% of the staff required to be trained on the Railway has already been trained. 98.17% of the staff required to be trained on Ferozepur Division has also been trained.

Trade Delegation from Japan

7180. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**

SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

SHRI R. K. SINHA :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a non-official Japanese Trade Delegation visited India in the month of March, 1969 and discussed with Government matters of mutual interest ; and

(b) whether as a result of the discussions with the trade delegation, the prospects of India's exports to Japan have increased and if so, the particulars of the goods that are likely to have a boost in export ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Under the sponsorship of the Japan Productivity Organisation an eight member non-official Japanese Industrialists Delegation under the leadership of Mr. Toshio Doko, President of Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company Limited visited India during March, 1969 with the object of exchanging ideas on productivity efficiency, and to appreciate India's industrialisation which would provide great scope for fostering the trade and industrial collaboration between the two countries. During the discussions they had here, they were given a list of manufactures and semi-manufactures which could be supplied to Japan for meeting the requirements of their highly sophisticated industries. They also agreed to arrange to send to India a list of items in which the Japanese industry would be interested in obtaining supplies from India. They also expressed their willingness to assist their Indian Counterparts for improving the quality of Indian goods in the matter of exports.

नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर गाड़ियों की बेसरेल

7181. **श्री प० सा० बारूपाल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर निर्धारित समय से कितना पहले गाड़ियां लाई जाती हैं; और

(ख) क्या गाड़ियों के निरीक्षण कर्मचारी प्लेटफार्म पर गाड़ियां लाए जाने के

तुरन्त बाद उनकी देखरेख करते हैं अथवा उनके चलने के केवल पांच मिनट पहले ?

रेलवे-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह)

(क) सामान्यतः 30 मिनट और 45 मिनट के बीच ।

(ख) गाड़ियों को प्लेटफार्म पर लाने के तुरन्त बाद गाड़ी जांच करने वाले कर्मचारी उनकी देख-रेख करते हैं ।

सामान के ठेले (द्रालियां)

7182. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली तथा पुरानी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कुल कितने सामान के ठेले (द्राली) हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने ठेले ठीक हैं तथा कितने खराब; और

(ग) क्या नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर कार्य कर रहे सामान के ठेले 441 कुलियों के लिए पर्याप्त हैं ?

रेलवे-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) लाइसेंस प्राप्त भारिकों के इस्तेमाल के लिए नयी दिल्ली स्टेशन पर 46 सामान द्रालियां हैं ।

(ख) नयी दिल्ली और पुरानी दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर सभी द्रालियां चालू हालत में हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं । अधिक द्रालियों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कायंवाही की गयी है ।

Financial Assistance to Manipur Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Low Income Group

Students

7184. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of financial aid sanctioned for students of Manipur belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and the Low Income Group for the year 1968-69 ;

(b) the total amount of financial aid actually spent for students of the above three categories, category-wise ; and

(c) the range of income of guardians for those students who have been awarded the financial aid under the Low Income Group Scheme in the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) : (a) Rs. 28.87 lakhs.

(b) According to telegraphic information received from the Manipur Administration, the figures are :—

Scheduled Tribes ... Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

Low Income Group Rs. 21.42 "

Similar information in respect of Scheduled Castes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(c) Post matric scholarships to Low Income group students are awarded subject to the following means test uniformly applicable to all States/Union Territories. Technical courses Rs. 2400 per annum Non-technical

courses Rs. 2000 "

Manufacture of Electric Goods

7185. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the percentage of electric goods being manufactured in Private Sector and the percentage thereof being manufactured by foreign companies ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Violation of Companies Act by Birla Group of Industries

7186. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of occasions and the number of cases when the Birla Group of Industries have been found to have violated the Companies Act, evaded the income-tax, customs duties, excise duties undertaken share market manipulations, held foreign exchange without Reserve Bank permits, resorted to jugglery with Bank advances etc. during the last three years ;

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ;

(c) whether any new licence has been granted to any firm of the Birla Group after the assurance given in Parliament to the contrary ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and it will be laid the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Government have not given any assurance that there would be a ban on the grant of industrial licences to the Birla Group of Industries. During the years 1967 onwards, eleven licences have been issued to this group, of which five licences are for the establishment of new industrial undertakings and six for substantial expansion of existing industrial undertakings. The details of the licences issued are published in the weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, the weekly Indian Trade Journal and the Monthly Journal of Industry and Trade. Copies of these Journals are supplied to the Parliament Library.

Irregular Service of Buses of Government Lady Noyce School For Deaf and Dumb

7187. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is irregular service of school buses attached to the Government Lady Noyce School for Deaf and Dumb, New Delhi, which bring children to the School ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the guardians of the children are made to pay even for frequent missed trips ; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the bus service ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No, Sir; but since the buses are old they do break down occasionally.

(b) A nominal graduated charge according to the income of the parents is made irrespective of the distance covered or the trips missed.

(c) A sum of approximately Rs. 14,200 was spent on the repair of the four buses in 1968.

Platform at Shahad Station (Central Railway)

7188. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 1.23 lakhs has been set aside to extend the cover over UP Platform at Shahad Station near Ulhas Nagar on the Central Railway;

(b) when it is proposed to start work on this object ; and

(c) when the work is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The work will be started as early as possible.

(c) This work is expected to be completed before 1970 monsoon.

Extension of Railway Line in Tripura upto Agartala

7190. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made about the remunerativeness and feasibility of the extension of the railway line in Tripura upto Agartala; if so, the estimated cost and annual returns from such extension ;

(b) the actual figures about the cost and annual returns of the present 7 mile length of railway in Tripura ; and

(c) whether in view of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee in its 49th Report "to plan the rail capacity on a realistic basis", Government have reconsidered the question of extending the rail link in Tripura upto Agartala; if so, Government's decision/attitude in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). No surveys were carried out in the past for a rail link between Dharmanagar and Agartala. The Kalkalighat-Dharmanagar line 31 Kms. in length has been constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.3 crores. As the section falling within Tripura is part of the Kalkalighat-Dharmanagar line, it is not possible, to give exact figures of cost, expenditure, return etc. for the portion falling in Tripura. It is proposed to undertake Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Surveys during the current year for examining the technical feasibility and economic viability of a Railway line from Dharmanagar to Agartala. Further consideration to the project will be given after the surveys are completed and the results thereof known.

Extension of Railway Lines in Tripura

7191. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tripura Government have submitted any proposal for extension of railways in Tripura or for development or rail facilities in that state ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Tripura Government have been pressing for further extension of Railway line inside Tripura upto Agartala Saboroom. Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Surveys are proposed to be undertaken during the current year for examining the technical feasibility and economic viability of a Railway line from Dharmanagar to Agartala. Further consideration to the projects will be given after the surveys are completed and the results thereof known.

Revision of Law Relating to Prisons, Prisoners and Prison Administration

7192. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : SHRI D. V. SINGH :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during a Seminar in New Delhi, the Inspectors-General of Prisons and Directors of Social Welfare from several States have expressed the opinion that the law relating to prisons, prisoners and prison administration required a thorough revision ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations made at the Seminar are under examination.

Removal of Controls on the setting up of Industries

7193. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has suggested for the removal of all controls and regulations on the setting up of industries as well as their price and distribution ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRES (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have in their publication 'Guidelines for the Fourth Plan' suggested the removal of price controls, progressive relaxations of the Industrial licensing controls etc.

(b) The industrial licensing controls as also price and distribution controls are under the constant review of Government and where such controls are no longer considered essential, necessary relaxation/removal has been and is being effected.

Inadequate supply of stationery on Northern Railway, Bikaner Division

7194. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the Northern Railway, Bikaner Division the supply of stationery like carbon papers, pencils etc. is quite inadequate and the

staff is purchasing these items from the market whereas the Money Value Books like Parcel Books are not supplied regularly ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that goods invoices and excess fare ticket books are used to book the parcels ;

(c) if so, the reasons for the irregular supply of stationery items and the persons responsible for it ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for adequate supply in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) This is not the accepted practice.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The normal purchase of stationery items is through the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery. The Railways have, however, been delegated with full powers to make direct purchases in emergencies *i. e.* arising out of delays/ failures of supplies from the Stationery Department or sudden unforeseen demands, subject to the condition that such purchases should not exceed three months' requirements at any one time.

Representation from All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association

7195. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

SHRI P. L. BARUPAL :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association has represented the grievances of the Goods Clerks of Sabarmati Goods Shed to the General Manager, Chief Commercial Superintendent and Divisional Superintendent, Baroda, Western Railway ;

(b) if so, the details of the representation received ; and

(c) action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation was regarding difficulties of Goods Clerks of Sabarmati Goods Shed and against alleged breach of Hours of Employment Regulations.

(c) The grievances are being examined by the Railway Administration, as there is a large number of specific points.

अनुसूचित जातियों की शिक्षा तथा आर्थिक उत्पादन

7196. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1965 में श्री एल० इलायपेरमल की अध्यक्षता में अनुसूचित जातियों की शिक्षा तथा आर्थिक उत्पादन की समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिए एक समिति बनाई गई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त समिति ने अन्तरिम तथा अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन दे दिये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनमें क्या-क्या मुख्य सिफारिशें की गई हैं और उस पर की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मुत्याल राव) : (क) तथा (ख). हाँ, श्रीमान्।

(ग) अस्पृश्यता तथा अनुसूचित जातियों के आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक विकास सम्बन्धी समिति की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति लोक सभा के पटल पर 10 अप्रैल,

1969 को रख दी गई थी उस रिपोर्ट की प्रतियाँ संसद भवन के पुस्तकालय को भी दे दी गई हैं।

अन्तिम रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों पर राज्य संरक्षारों तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों के साथ सलाह मशविरा करके विचार किया जा रहा है।

जहाँ तक समिति की अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों का तथा उन पर की गई कार्यवाहियों का सम्बन्ध है सदन में दिए गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3366 दिनांक 5 दिसम्बर, 1968 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

विदेशी सहयोग वाले गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के समवायों द्वारा उत्पादन

7197. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा सम्बन्ध-कार्य मंत्री 10 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3974 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार, गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के समवायों का उत्पादन कितना रहा ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उन के उत्पादन का बड़ा भाग विदेशों को निर्यात किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विदेशी सहयोगकर्ता अपनी पूँजी के अनुपात से अधिक लाभ प्राप्त करते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उनके लाभ के वितरण का व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा सम्बन्ध कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलरहीन ग्ली अहमद) : (क) से (घ). रिजर्व बैंक आफ

इण्डिया ने हाल ही में "तर्वे रिपोर्ट आफ कारेन कोलेबोरेशन इन इण्डियन इण्डस्ट्री" प्रकाशित की है जिस में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ चातु विदेशी सहयोग करारों, जो मार्च, 1964 तक स्वीकृत किए गए थे, का समूच्य मूल्यांकन दिया हुआ है। इस सर्वेक्षण में उन कम्पनियों जिन में विदेशी सहयोग है, के कुल उत्पादन का मूल्य, निर्यात का मूल्य और लाभांश तथा लाभ के रूप में बाहर भेजी गयी राशि से सम्बन्धित जानकारी दी गई है। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की प्रतीयां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

**सिक्योरिटी प्रिट्स आफ इण्डिया
लिमिटेड, कानपुर**

7198 श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या ओशोगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिक्योरिटी प्रिट्स आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड, कानपुर की स्थापना ब्रिटेन की डब्ल्यू० डब्ल्यू० सप्रैट एण्ड कम्पनी के सहयोग से हुई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सहयोग में ब्रिटिश सार्थ के हिस्से अधिक है अथवा क्या उत्पादन कार्य में उत्योतर वृद्धि हो रही है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उत्पादन का और क्या है तथा 1965-66 से 1968-69 तक क्या लाभ हुआ ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं ; तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ओशोगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फरहदीन अली अहमद) (क) से (घ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Liberalisation of Industrial Policy Resolution

7199. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) whether Government have of late been considering the question of liberalising the Industrial Policy Resolution to enlarge its scope for joint ventures by State and Private sectors in fields reserved for State sector under the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, in which specific fields such joint ventures are to be promoted ; and

(c) Government's decision in this regard ?

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

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

**Passenger Guides in Delhi Division
of Northern Railway**

7200. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision was taken sometime back to promote the Passenger Guides directly recruited in the grade of Rs. 150-225 in the Delhi Division of the Northern Railway, who had been blocked at maximum for a number of years to promote them to the grade of Senior Group Inspector and T.T. Es. ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that instead of giving them promotion, *ad hoc* appointments of T. T. Es. who are much junior to these persons in the combined seniority list of Delhi Division was made ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken to open this channel of promotion of the staff referred to in part (a) above ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The question of seniority of Passenger (Social) Guides was taken up by the organised labour. Pending consideration of the matter, the Northern Railway has been asked as an interim measure to hold in abeyance the selections for promotion to higher grades. Earlier, the question had been taken by some staff to the Calcutta High Court and since the matter is sub-judice, no final decision has been taken.

**Passenger Guides in Delhi Division
of Northern Railway**

7201. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Passenger Guides appointed in the scale of Rs. 150-225 in the Delhi Division of the Northern Railway are blocked at maximum of their grade for the last more than 10 years and if so, the number thereof;

(b) whether any decision was taken to fix a channel of their promotion and if so when and the broad details thereof ;

(c) whether this decision has been implemented and if not, the reasons there for ; and

(d) the steps being taken to prevent further hardship being caused to this category of personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH). (a) Yes; 4 Passenger Guides appointed in scale Rs. 150-225 (PS) are still working in the same grade for over 10 years.

(b) A decision was taken in 1955 to allow an avenue of promotion to Passen-

ger Guides in the ticket checking cadre. In 1957 they were also allowed additional channel of promotion to some general posts. A fresh decision was taken in 1962 about seniority to the Passenger Guides.

(c) and (d). This could not so far be implemented fully as the question of seniority was taken up by the organised labour. Pending consideration of the matter, the Northern Railway has been asked as an interim measure to hold in abeyance the selections for promotion to higher grades. Earlier the question had been taken by some staff to the Calcutta High Court and since the matter is sub judice, no final decision has been taken.

**Yardi Working Group Report on
Scheduled Castes**

7202. SHRI HEERJI BHAI : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the working Group, headed by Shri M. R. Yardi has submitted its report to Government ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Working Group regarding Scheduled Castes ; and

(c) the reasons why the Scheduled Tribes had been excluded from the report?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) (a) and
(b). Attention is invited to the answer to
unstarred Question No. 3505 answered on
the 12th August, 1968 in the Lok Sabha.**

(c) The Working Group was appointed in pursuance of representations made by Scheduled Castes. Two other Committees, one headed by Shri Shilo Ao and the other by Shri Hari Singh, were separately constituted to examine the problems of Scheduled Tribes.

Programme of cost control in Steel Plants

1203. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Hindustan Steel Limited has initiated a programme of cost control in all the three public sector steel plants in a bid to bring down sale prices of Indian steel products particularly in the foreign markets ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) how far it is expected to help in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Hindustan Steel Limited have taken a number of steps to control and bring down their cost of production. These include constant review of all areas of expenditure which are within the control of the Company, fixation of norms for the usage of materials and energy and yields at various stages of manufacture, increased use of sinter for better blast furnace productivity, etc. A number of factors have got to be taken into consideration before fixing the sale price of Hindustan Steel Limited Products.

Clerks Grade I and Sub-heads in Northern Railway Traffic Accounts Seniority Unit

7204. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Clerks Grade I and Sub-heads who were sanctioned leave for more than 30 days since 1st April, 1968 to date in Northern Railway Traffic Accounts Seniority Unit (Delhi, Jullunder and Jodhpur) ; and

(b) the number of Clerks Grade II promoted as Clerk Grade I against these vacancies (App. II-A qualified and Un-qualified separately) ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-849/69]

रेलवे मंत्रालय के यातायात प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को परेशान किये जाने के बारे में जांच

7205 श्री अर्जुन सिंह भद्रौरिया : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे अधिकारियों द्वारा अस्पृश्यता के आधार पर भेदभावपूर्ण रवैया अपनाये जाने के कारण रेलवे मंत्रालय के अनुसूचित जातियों के यातायात प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को परेशान किये जाने के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री के स्तर पर कोई जांच की गई है ;

(ख) संसद् सदस्यों को लिखित अपने पत्र में उनके द्वारा दिये गये इस आश्वासन का “मैं जांच करवा रहा हूँ” भाव क्या है और किस प्रकार की जांच करवाई गई है ; और

(ग) जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला है और पीड़ित कर्मचारियों को जांच में सम्मिलित न किये जाने तथा उन्हें साक्ष देने का अवसर न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) सामान्य प्रशासनिक जांच की गयी थी ।

(ग) भूतपूर्व यातायात प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को न तो परेशान किया गया है न उनके साथ भेदभाव का बर्ताव किया गया । भूतपूर्व कर्मचारियों को जांच में सम्मिलित करने का प्रश्न नहीं पैदा हुआ क्योंकि यह

जांच अनुशासन और अपील नियमों के अंतर्गत नहीं की गयी थी, बल्कि यह केवल प्रशासनिक जांच थी।

Traffic Apprentices Posted in Allahabad Division (Northern Railway)

7206. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 22 Traffic Apprentices posted in Allahabad Division of the Northern Railway, 8 Traffic Apprentices have not as yet been absorbed on the posts of the grade Rs. 2503-80 for which they recruited although most of them have put in seven years of service after their three training period ; and

(b) whether they are forced to work in the lower grade of Rs. 205-280 though most of them are getting the grade of Rs. 250-380 since December, 1963 which is resulting in getting the question of their seniority complicated day by day ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Aborigines in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

7207. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of aborigines in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is fast declining ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of Jarawas and Sentinelese living in the western parts of the South and Middle Andamans has also declined considerably ;

(c) if so, the extent to which the number of these tribes has been reduced and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIA LWELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL ROA) : (a) to (d) A statement showing the population of the tribes in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-850/69]

The Jarawas, Sentinelese and Shompen are hostile tribes, and little information is available about them. As regards the Andamanese and Onges, a medical survey disclosed the incidence of vitamin A deficiency, round worm and hook worm infections, pulmonary and skin diseases and a generally high rate of still-births probably due to a predisposition to venereal diseases.

For the Onges, a Primary School and a dispensary have been established. Social workers are being persuaded to take up welfare work on these islands.

Afro-Asian Meeting for Small Scale Industries

7208. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether representatives of 40 Afro-Asian countries met in Cairo from March 24 to 27, 1969 to discuss the development of small scale industries ;

(b) whether a three-man delegation from India also attended the meeting organised by the Afro-Asian Organisation for Economic Co-operation ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Delegates from 34 Afro-Asian countries and 12 world organisations met in Cairo in a conference.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is hoped that there will be greater possibility of future regional inter-

national co-operation for development of small enterprises. One of the decisions of the conference was that cooperation and institutional arrangements were essential for the development of Small Scale Industries in Africa and Asia. The Conference recommended that the Afro-Asian Organisation for Economic Co-operation should give high priority to the establishment of, with the participation of organisations taking part in the conference and other Organisations concerned with technical co-operation, a clearing house of all information relating to the development of small scale industries including information about marketing opportunities, establishment of small industries training schemes and appropriate technological innovations.

Untouchability in Delhi

7209. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that unouchability still persists in Delhi in one form or the other according to the findings of Survey as published in the *Statesman* on the 23rd March, 1969 ;

(b) whether the worst part of it is that both those who practise it and those who are its victims, accept it as a fact of life ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) : (a) to (c). The survey refers only to the subjective attitude of individuals interviewed for the purpose of the survey and does not relate to any specific disability covered by the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. The survey merely shows that there is no social mingling among the Harijans and others. Steps to amend the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955 are being taken.

World Day for Disabled Persons

7210. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW

AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'World Day for Disabled' was observed at a Seminar held Delhi on the 23rd March, 1969 under the auspices of the Indian Society for the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped, Bombay ;

(b) if so, the recommendations made at the Seminar ;

(c) the reaction of Government there-to ?

THE MIMISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) World Day for the Disabled is observed on 3rd Sunday of March every year in most of the world. This year third Sunday was the 16th March, 1969, which was celebrated in most places. However, the Indian Society for the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped with its Headquarters in Bombay celebrated the Day on different days of the week in different parts of the country. In Delhi, it was celebrated on the 23rd March, 1969 but no seminar was held.

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

Railway losses due to Agitation in Telengana (Andhra Pradesh)

7211. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE :
SHRI HEM BARUA :

Will the Minister RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loss incurred by Railways due to agitation in Telengana ;

(b) the extent of destruction caused to Railway property thereby ; and

(c) the steps taken to safeguard Railway property in that riot affected region of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). The total loss incurred is Rs. 2,71,56 approximately which includes loss of Rs. 2,00,917 to revenue due to cancellation of trains and Rs. 70,650/- due to damages caused to engineering, signal and total communication, commercial, mechanical, electrical and station equipment.

(c) All precautionary measures are taken in conjunction with the State Police and Armed Wing Cos. of the Railway Protection Force mobilised to protect Railway trains, installations and property.

Such incidents are also immediately brought to the notice of the State Government/State Police authorities for their timely intervention and restoration of normal train services.

Ministry of Home Affairs are also apprised of the situation from time to time.

Identification of Backward Areas

7212. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 301 on the 19th February, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the reports of the working groups to identify backward areas and to suggest means for increasing the inflow of capital resources into them have since been received ;

(b) if so, their broad outlines ; and

(c) if not, how much time more these working groups are likely to take to submit their reports ?

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

(b) and (c) The reports of the Working Groups are under examination at present.

Dantwala Committee's recommendations on Forward Trading in Commodities

7213. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Government have completed consideration of

the Dantwala Committee's recommendations on forward trading in commodities;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Law Ministry has opined that the general prohibition in forward trading in all commodities except those specified in a schedule to an Act is likely to be struck down as ultra vires of Articles 19(6) of the Constitution.

(c) whether the opinion of the Attorney General has been sought : and

(d) when a Bill on this subject is likely to be introduced in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). The recommendations of the Dantwala Committee are under consideration of Government in consultation with the Law Ministry and Attorney General.

Shortage of Plates and Sheets to Engineering Industry in West Bengal

7214. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the engineering industry in West Bengal is in a crisis due to scarcity of flat products like plates and sheets ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the present scarcity ; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure adequate supply of plates and sheets to the industry ?

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

Payment of Honorarium etc. To Chairman of Committee on Untouchability

7215. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2525 on the 4th March, 1968 regarding the Committee on Untouchability and state :

(a) whether the balance of Rs. 4000 - as Honorarium was paid to the ex-Chairman on before the termination of the work of the Committee on Untouchability ;

(b) if so, when, and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the travelling and the daily allowances of the Chairman and other members of the Committee upto the last day of their functioning have so far been paid to them ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) : (a) and (b). The amount was payable subject to the submission of a complete report ; one part of the report is still with Shri Elayaperumal. Even so, the amount was paid in March.

(c) All pending bills have been cleared.

(b) Does not arise.

Enquiry into the Working of British India Corporation, Kanpur

7216. SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

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

(a) the result of the enquiry conducted by a judge of the Assam High Court into

the affairs of the British India Corporation, Kanpur ; and

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the time likely to be taken in completing the above mentioned enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Enquiry with regard to the affairs of British India Corporation, Kanpur is being conducted by a retired judge of the Patna High Court. The present position of the Enquiry is that witnesses are being examined.

(b) The Enquiry is expected to be concluded within a period of three or four months.

Purchase of Foreign Know-How

7217. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI RAMCHANDRA J. AMIN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether some concerns have purchased the multiple 'know-how' from foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the foreign exchanges spent on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) It is a fact that several Indian entrepreneurs have availed of foreign technical know-how from different foreign parties for the manufacture of the same or similar product.

(b) Such information is not readily available as this is inevitably related to the practicability of obtaining such know-how from a single source as also the time of establishment of different units manufacturing the same or similar product.

**Report of Malaviya Committee
on Small Scale Sector**

7218. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR :

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

(a) whether the Malaviya Committee for coordination and uniform growth of small scale sector has submitted its recommendations ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

Satement

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

(b) A Statement is attached.

Statement

The main recommendations of the 'Malaviya Committee' are as follows :—

1. The organisation of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) needs to be strengthened by the addition of top level experts to give more complete technical support to the extension service of the Small Industries Service Institutes and to scrutinise all applications for industrial licences from the small industries angle.
2. Provision of high-level Technical Consultancy Service on a regional basis should be arranged for by establishing technical panels of part-time consultants for specific industries.
3. Testing facilities should be provided through fully fledged Regional Testing Centres.
4. The State Governments should develop their technical wings in regard to the basic trades and facilities and equipment available with the SSIDO should be made over to State Governments, the

Central Organisation should assume responsibilities for providing technical services of a higher order and in more sophisticated fields.

5. There is an imperative need for close co-ordination between the DGTD and SSIDO in order to promote healthy and co-ordinated development of both the small scale and large scale sectors.
6. The Government should fix clear responsibility on the D. G. T. D. to ensure that wherever sub-contracting and ancillary work is possible, industrial licence to the large scale units should be granted only after excluding the facilities for manufacture of such components, parts and other sub-assemblies as can be competently produced by the small scale units.
7. The status of the post of Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries should be raised for the efficient discharge of his responsibilities. More administrative and financial powers should be vested in the Development Commissioner. The scales of pay of technical officers should be rationalised and revised suitably.
8. Small Scale Industries should not be neglected in the matter of State Plan allocations.
9. The implementation of the policy of canalising Government purchases to small scale industries is not satisfactory. In the matter of Government purchases, large units should not be equated with small units as at present. The grant of price preference to small scale industrial products should be automatic and it should not be necessary for the purchasing departments to go into the question of competence of enlisted units at the time of exercising price preference in their favour. A high level Committee with representatives of the DGTE, DGS and DCSSI, Railways and Defence

Department should be set up to go into the question of substantial reservation of items for exclusive purchase from small scale units.

10 There is need for legislation to put the future development of small industries on a secure basis. A high level Committee may be set up to draft comprehensive legislation to cover all basic aspects of small scale industries development.

Kamani Tubes (P.) Ltd., Bombay

7219. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which the Kamani Tubes (P.) Ltd., Bombay started functioning and the date on which they applied for licences ;

(b) the terms and conditions for running the Company and the nature of articles being manufactured by the above concern ; and

(c) the total production since the above Company started functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). M/s. Kamani Tubes (P.) Ltd., Bombay applied for licence on 4-6-1958 and were granted a licence on 25.4.1960, for the manufacture of non-ferrous rods, tubes and sections. They commenced production of non-ferrous solids in August, 1960 and non-ferrous tubes in January, 1963.

Licences issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 do not specify any terms and conditions for running the Company. However, certain conditions about the date for taking effective steps and establishment of the undertaking as well as items of

manufacture and the licensed capacity are indicated in the licence.

(c) The total production of all types of non-ferrous rods, sections and tubes since the Company started functioning upto the end of 1968 is reportedly 16,247 tonnes.

Loans granted to certain companies by International Agencies

*7220. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loan taken by (1) Mafatlal Group of Companies, (2) Kamani Tubes (P.) Ltd., under the management of Kamani's Group, (3) Lersen and Toubro Group, (4) Birla Brothers upto date from the World Bank, International Development Association, International Monetary Fund and other International financial agencies; and

(b) the present ratio of equity capital and loan capital of each of the above mentioned companies or groups ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) None of the companies or groups, for which information is sought, has taken any loans from the World Bank, International Development Association and other International financial agencies.* The International Monetary Fund does not give loans to private companies.

It may, however, be mentioned that with the approval of the Government of India, the I. F. C. Board has approved on March 25, 1966 a loan of 12.5 million to Birla Gwalior Pvt. Ltd. for the establishment of a Fertilizer Factory at Goa. It is not known whether the agreement for the investment has since been signed between the International Finance Corporation and the company.

* The term "other international financial agencies" would indicate only International Finance Corporation and Asian Development Bank.

(b) A statement is laid in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-851/69]

**Confirmation of Railway Employees
on N. E. Railway**

7221. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact employees numbering about fifty thousand on the North Eastern Railway working for more than five years have not yet been confirmed ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is proposed to confirm them without further delay ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Commission to Railway Vendors

7222. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about two years ago the commission given to railway vendors was 20 per cent.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the commission given to the vendors has been reduced from 20 to 12 per cent ; and

(c) whether it is being considered to restore the 20 per cent rate in commission ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The commission given to vendors varies from railway to railway and from commodity to commodity. On few items at some stations 20 per cent commission was given about two years back.

(b) The Commission given on some

items has been reduced from 20 per cent to 12 per cent in some cases.

(c) No.

**रेलवे प्रवर्तन विभाग में नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों
का चयन**

7223. श्री भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1959 में समस्तीपुर जिले में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के प्रवर्तन विभाग में नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों का चयन किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उस स्थान पर 1964 में भी चयन बोर्ड ने ऐसा चयन किया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि 1967 में नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों के चयन बोर्ड और रोजगार दफतर ने उम्मीदवारों का चयन किया था और सफल उम्मीदवारी की 1968 में चिकित्सा परीक्षा और चरित्र सत्यापन किया गया था ;

(घ) क्या इन चुने हुए उम्मीदवारों की अभी तक नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क से ङ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

दिल्ली शाहवरा में अवैध शाराब की बिक्री

7225. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या विविध तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली शाहवरा में अवैध शाराब खुले आम बेची जा रही है और पुलिस इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० (श्रीमती) फूसरेणु गुह) : (क) महीं, श्रीमान।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Issue of Industrial Licence for Rajasthan during Third Plan

7226. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial licences that were issued for Rajasthan during the Third Five Year Plan period ;

(b) how many industries have been set up under those licences with the details about their production capacity, etc. ;

(c) how many of them are yet to go into the stream and the reasons for the non-setting up of the rest ; and

(d) the number of licences that have been issued subsequent to the plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) Statistics of number of licences issued are not maintained separately for Plan periods. However, during the years 1961 to 1965, 104 licences were issued for Rajasthan.

(b) and (c). Details of all licences issued, including the industries to which the licences relate and the capacity licensed, are regularly published in a number of Journals viz : the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Exports Licences, the Weekly Indian Trade Journal and the Monthly Journal of Industry and Trade. Copies of these Journals are supplied to the Library of the parliament.

There is always some timelag between the issue of a licence and the actual setting up of the industrial undertaking.

Government keeps a watch on the implementation of the licences through a system of six monthly progress returns which the licensees are required to submit until the Industrial undertaking is established. In cases where the licensees fail to implement the licences, even within the extended period which is granted in deserving cases, action is taken for the revocation of such licences. Out of 127 licences issued during 1961 to 1968, 26 licences have been revoked so far. The remaining licences have either been implemented or are in the process of implementation. Precise information about the number of licences implemented is not readily available.

(d) 23 licences have been issued during the years 1966 to 1968.

Representation By Wagon Builders in West Bengal

7227. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wagon builders in West Bengal have made representation to the Union Government to place Railway wagon orders to them as also to procure orders from abroad ; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to meet the request ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) A representation was received from the Wagon Builders in West Bengal regarding orders for wagons to be placed by the Ministry of Railways. No specific representation to procure orders from abroad has been received.

(b) Offers for 4537.5 four-wheelers have been made so far to the wagon builders in West Bengal against 1969-70 wagon Building Programme. It is also proposed to place some orders shortly.

Kamani Tubes, Kamani Engineering Co. and Modi Industries

7228. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of sponsors of the Companies (1) Kamani Tubes Private Ltd., Bombay, (2) Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd., Bombay and (3) Modi Industries, Modi Nagar ;

(b) the dates of registration of the above companies and the names of their present owners ;

(c) the total value of their share capital and how the share holdings are distributed ; and

(d) the initial value of their share capital ?

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

Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd., Indian Rubber and Regenerating Co. and Birla Gwalior.

7229. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the Directors of (1) Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd., (2) Indian Rubber and Regenerating Co. and (3) Birla Gwalior (P.) Ltd., with names of the Twenty top shareholders ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : The names of the Directors of these companies and of the twenty top shareholders of M/s Indian Rubber and Regenerating Co. Ltd., are given in a statement placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-852/69] The names of the twenty top shareholders of the remaining two

companies viz. Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd. and Birla Gwalior (P.) Ltd. are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Liquor Licences in Delhi

7230. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has reduced the liquor licence fee from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 20,000 :

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHUL RENU GHUA) : (a) Yes, Sir ; the licence fee in case of retailed dealers of foreign liquor has been reduced from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 20,000 during the current year.

(b) It has been decided that the licence fee should be reduced and that the assesment fee which is charged on sale should be increased.

(c) The Government has no objection to this policy.

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के मतदाताओं को मतदान न करने देना

7231. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में हुए मध्यावधि चुनाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के मतदाताओं को मतदान नहीं करने दिया गया था :

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्यावधि चुनावों के लिए तैयार की गई मतदाता सूची में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के नाम दर्ज नहीं किये गये थे और इन जातियों के मत दाताओं के जो नाम पुरानी मतदाता सूचियों में थे वे सेहतापालों, सचिवों और अन्य सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों ने नई सूचियों में शामिल नहीं किये ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को उक्त अनियमितताओं की जानकारी है : और

(घ) क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करने पर विचार कर रही है कि ऐसी अनियमितताएं पुनर्न हों ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम) :
(क) से (ग). इस प्रकार की कोई भी शिकायत कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के मतदाताओं को हाल के मध्यावधि निर्वाचनों में मतदान करने से रोका गया था, पश्चिमी बंगाल और पंजाब राज्यों से प्राप्त नहीं हुई। ऐसी कुछ शिकायतें, उत्तर प्रदेश में मेरठ और मुजफ्फरनगर जिलों से तथा बिहार के कुछ जिलों से प्राप्त हुई थीं, परन्तु कोई भी विनिर्दिष्ट मामले प्रकट नहीं किये गए।

निर्वाचिक नामावलियों का सम्पूर्ण पुनरीक्षण मध्यावधि निर्वाचनों के पहले विभिन्न राज्यों में एक-एक घर से पूछताछ करने के बाद किया गया था। वे सभी पात्र व्यक्ति, जिनके नाम नामावलियों में शामिल नहीं थे, रजिस्ट्रीकूट किए गए और उन सभी व्यक्तियों के नाम, जो मर गए थे या निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र छोड़ कर चले गये थे, निकाल दिए गए।

(घ) निर्वाचन आयोग, मतदाताओं के प्रभिन्नास को रोकने के लिए और पुनरीक्षण

की शाश्वत पद्धति द्वारा निर्वाचिक नामावलियों को शुद्ध और श्वसन बनाए रखने के लिए, विभिन्न विधिक तथा प्रशासनिक अध्युपायों पर विचार कर रहा है।

मैसर्स ओरारजी बोरेक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड बम्बई

7232. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या श्रीदोगिक विकास आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में मोरारजी बोरेक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड लिमिटेड ही केवल एक कारखाना है जो सुहागो का उत्पादन करता है ;

(ख) किन-किन व्यक्तियों को इसके उत्पादन के लिए लायसेंस दिये गए थे। और यह किन-किन तिथियों को और आधारों पर दिए गये थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सुहागो की कमी के कारण इसके बाजार में मूल्य बहुत अधिक है और इनमें चोरबाजारी हो रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कीमतों में इस बृद्धि को रोकने के हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाये गये हैं कि भविष्य में उपभोक्ताओं को यह उचित मूल्य पर मिले ?

श्रीदोगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलहाफीन अली अहमद) : (क) संगठित क्षेत्र में केवल में० बारेक्स मोरारजी, बम्बई ही एक मात्र ऐसा कारखाना है जो सुहागो का उत्पादन करता है।

(ख) किसी भी अन्य पार्टी को श्रीदोगिक लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया है।

(ग) तथा (घ). अमेरिका से मायात किए जाने वाले कुछ आवश्यक कच्चे माल के निम्नलिखित कारणों से समय से बद्धई से न पहुँचने के कारण सीहांगे के उत्पादन तथा सम्भरण में प्रस्थायी कमी हो गई थी :—

1. जहाजों का उपलब्ध न होना ;

2. अमेरिका के बन्दरगाह की हड़ताल; तथा

3. सिंगापुर में जहाज से भेजे जाने वाले माल का अप्रत्याशित रूप से में० बोरेक्स मोरारजी को कच्चे माल के मायात के लिए एक लाइसेंस दे दिया गया है जो उनकी एक वर्ष की मावश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए पर्याप्त होगा। आशा है कि कम्पनी प्रपनी भावी मावश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कच्चे माल का मध्यवर्ती भण्डार बना लेगी।

**Organisational set up of Office
of Commissioner for SC/ST**

7234. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Untouchability has made any observations and recommendations in its final Report about the organisational set-up of the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the question of re-organisation of the Commissioner's office was recently discussed and suggestions made at the meeting of the Informal Consultative Committee for the Department of Social Welfare ;

(d) if so, the nature thereof ;

(e) whether the Committee has made any proposals in this regard ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) : (a) to (b). The recommendations of the Committee in this regard will be found in its Report which was laid on the Table of the House on 10th April, 1969.

(c) and (d). The matter was discussed at the meeting of the Informal Consultative Committee held on 30th August, 1968. An extract from the minutes is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-853/69]

(e) and (f). The Commissioner has asked for an increase in the staff for dealing with service matters. This is under consideration.

**Conference of State Ministers
For Social Welfare**

7235. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of the State Ministers for Social Welfare was held in 1968 ;

(b) if so, the date when the Conference was held, and the names of the Ministers who attended it ;

(c) the particulars of the subjects discussed there ;

(d) whether any decision or recommendations/suggestions were made at the Conference ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 9th October, 1968. A list in respect of Ministers who attended the Conference is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-854/69].

(c) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Hosue. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-854/69].

Over Bridge at Deoria Sadar Railway Station (N. E. Rly.)

7238. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to construct an over bridge at Deoria Sadar Railway Station (N.E. Rly.) due to heavy pressure of traffic at the western and Eastern railway crossings at the station ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). Under the extant rules, proposals for construction of road over/under bridges in replacement of busy level crossings are required to be sponsored by the State Government indicating the relevant priority and the year in which they would be able to provide funds towards Road Authority's share of the cost of the work.

No firm proposal to construct a road over/under bridge in replacement of existing level crossing at Deoria Sadar Station has so far been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. As soon as the State Government sponsor the proposal and allocate necessary funds for their portion of the work, the Railway Administration, on its part, would take appropriate action for the construction of the bridge structure.

Non-implementation of pay Scales of Teachers in North-Eastern Railway Schools

7239. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scales of teachers as per schedule of the

Second Central Pay Commission are not properly implemented in the North-Eastern Railway Schools ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No ; pay scales of Teachers have been properly implemented as per schedule.

(b) Does not arise.

Trains Running on Eastern Railway

7240. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of trains running on the Eastern Railway, Division-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : The number of trains running on each Division of the Eastern Railway is given below :—

(i) Average daily number of Passenger carrying trains (including all suburban trains ; 4 weekly express trains and 6 bi-weekly express trains).

Sealdah Division	—	409
Howrah Division	—	356
Asansol Division	—	94
Danapur Division	—	111
Dhanbad Division	—	46

(ii) Average daily no. of goods trains run :—

Sealdah Division	—	84
Howrah Division	—	76
Asansol Division	—	112
Danapur Division	—	110
Dhanbad Division	—	132

Construction of Over/under Bridges in U. P.

7241. SHRI VISHWA NATH

PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of over-bridges and under bridges proposed to be constructed by Government in the State of Uttar Pradesh in 1968-69 ;

(b) the details thereof and the amount of money allotted for this purpose ; and

(c) whether that amount has been spent in full ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Seven.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-855/69]

(c) No.

Nucleus Cipher Operators on Southern Railway

7242. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that every Division on the Southern Railway has a sanctioned strength of two Nucleus Cipher Operators ;

(b) the reasons for not operating the sanctioned posts on the Madras Division ;

(c) whether he is aware that because of not operating such posts on the Madras Division, the Wireless operators of the Madras Division have lost chances of becoming Nucleus Cipher Operators ; and

(d) the action taken by the Administration to protect the prospects of the Wireless Operators in this regard to fill in the future vacancies putting an end to the recruitment of men from other departments *viz.* Signallers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes, except Madras Division.

(b) No post was ever sanctioned for Madras Division for the reason that

the work of this particular Division is centralised in the Headquarters Cipher Office at Madras which has been adequately strengthened for the purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) This also does not arise as the policy of filling the post has not changed.

Railway Wireless operators on Southern and South Central Railways

7243. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether fixation of pay in terms of Railway Board's letter No. E(S)65 CPC/PA-15 dated the 24th February, 1969 has been done in favour of the Ex. M. S. M. Railway Wireless Operators working on the Southern Railway and the South Central Railway ;

(b) how many were benefited and how many were not ;

(c) the extent of benefit that was given and the detailed reasons in cases where there was no benefit ;

(d) whether arrears have been paid from the 1st April, 1968 ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). The work of fixation of pay of the employees in question on these Railways is in progress.

(d) and (e). Arrears will be paid as soon as the fixation of pay is finalised.

Representation by Traffic Apprentices Northern Railway

7244. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of several representations by the

Traffic Apprentices Northern Railway through a number of M. Ps. individually and jointly for the last one year regarding their seniority, promotion, Confirmation and providing them their full quota of 25 per cent annual vacancies in the grade of Rs. 250-380 since 1954, a letter No. 757/E/42 (EIB) dated 19th April, 1968 was issued by the Northern Railway Headquarter's Office Baroda House New Delhi to all the Divisions of the Northern Railway to implement the same upto the 4th May, 1968 but no Division has taken any step in this matter up till now ;

(b) if so, the reasons for which such a vital order was not followed by the authorities concerned ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to implement the provisions of letter No. 757/E/42 (EIB) dated the 19th April, 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Loans for Cottage and Small Industries in Tripura

7245. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of loans and grants given to Tripura Government during each of the years since 1965-66, for the development of Cottage and Small industries ;

(b) how far these loans and grants were utilised by that Government for the different schemes in each year and how far they were left unutilised and/or surrendered to Central Government ;

(c) whether in this connection Government's attention has been drawn to recent report of the Public Accounts Committee of Tripura revealing that while loans had been granted during the period to intending entrepreneurs the

proposed industrial units never came up in most of the cases ;

(d) if so, how much money, according to Government's information had been granted as loan for such purposes, how far these loans have actually been utilised, and now much of it was misused by the intending entrepreneurs or diverted to other use ;

(e) the event of industrial capacity small and cottage, proposed to be set up under the loan schemes which failed to come up ; and

(f) the steps being taken to gear up the administrative machinery dealing with these matters ?

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

Reimbursement of Inter State Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students

7246. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for shortly introducing a scheme for direct reimbursement of inter-State scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students receiving education in States other than their own by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) : (a) and (b). The pilot scheme budgeted for 1969-70 envisages direct disbursement of inter-State post-matric scholarships by a central Government agency. The pilot scheme will be operated in the Union Territory of Chandigarh during 1969-70.

Bimlagarh-Talcher Rail Link in Orissa

7247. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a lumpsum amount has been allotted in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the construction of the missing link of Bimlagarh-Talcher rail link in Orissa ;

(b) if so, how much money has been allotted ; and

(c) if not, whether the Planning Commission has approved the above project and has recommended allocation of a lumpsum money for this project in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a to c). The Fourth Plan proposal for new lines have not yet been finalised. A decision regarding the construction of the Bimlagarh-Talcher rail link can be taken only after the survey for it, which are being taken up during the current year (1969-70), are completed and the results thereof known. No provision has therefore, been made so far for the construction of this link in the 4th Plan. Neither the Planning Commission have, as yet, approved of the project nor they have recommended a lumpsum allocation for it.

Setting up of Industries in Manipur

7249. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the industries which the Government of Manipur propose for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Government of Manipur have suggested the establishment

of the following industries in their territory for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan :

1. Cement factory, capacity 100 ton per day.
2. Pulp-Cement Board, capacity 50 ton per day.
3. Integrated starch-cum-glucose-cum-cornflake unit.
4. Manufacture of watches, precision and scientific instruments.
5. Paper mill, capacity 10 ton per day, and advance action for establishing capacity 100 ton per day.
6. Rosin and Turpentine Unit.
7. Cotton Ginning and extension service, and advance action for spinning mill.

(b) Decisions on these proposals would naturally depend on the availability of resources and fund allocations. A clearer position in this regard would only emerge when the Fourth Plan is finalised shortly.

Cement Plant in Manipur

7250. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up a cement plant in the Union Territory of Manipur has now been shelved ;

(b) whether the Government of Manipur has submitted a substitute proposal for setting up a Cement plant in the private sector ; and

(c) if so, the nature of the proposal and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The question of setting

up a small-scale cement plant in Manipur is at present under the consideration of the Government of Manipur, a firm investment decision for the project can be taken only after further detailed investigations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Suspension of Railway Employees in Asansol

7251. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

SHRI B. K. MODAK :

SHRI MOHAMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some railway employees were suspended in July, 1967 for leading a demonstration before the Divisional Superintendent Eastern Railway, Asansol ;

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

(c) whether disciplinary proceedings against them have been completed ;

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay ;

(e) whether Government are considering to drop the proceedings ; and

(f) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Shri S. K. Sarkar, T. T. E./Asansol ; and

(ii) Shri M. Majumdar, Second firemen, Asansol.

(c) No.

(d) The delay in finalising the disciplinary proceedings in respect of Shri Sarkar, is due to the employee's failure to furnish the name of defence helper,

as required in such cases. In the other case departmental disciplinary action has been kept in abeyance as the police has taken cognisance of the case.

(e) No.

(f) The charges are serious.

Despatch of unbooked Bale of Handloom Cloth to Pandu

7252. SHRI SWAMI BRAHMANANDJI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a forwarding agent of Meerut City station has made a complaint to the Railway Administration that his unbooked bale of handloom cloth was sent to Pandu Railway station on 28th December, 1968 by fictitious railway marks by parcel staff of the station ;

(b) if so, whether the bale has been received back and delivered to the party ;

(c) whether the Railway Administration has investigated this incident departmentally ; and

(d) if so, whether the staff at fault have been transferred from Meerut City station with a view to prevent further harassment to the merchants ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes. Complaints were received from a forwarding agent and the Manager, Azad Handloom Industrial Cooperative Society, Limited, Meerut City that one bale of handloom cloth which the forwarding agent had brought to Meerut City station on 28-12-68 was despatched without the same having been booked. The bale of handloom cloth which was despatched to the owner on 17-4-59.

(c) The incident is under investigation.

(d) Suitable action will be taken on completion of the investigation.

Tenders for supply of Stainless Steel Fasteners

7253. SHRI TENNETI VISWA-NATHAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Electrification called for tenders for the supply of stainless steel fasteners for the use of Rourkela Durg and Kanpur-Tundla sections in 1967 or 1968 ;

(b) whose was the lowest tender ;

(c) whether it was accepted and if not, reasons therefor ;

(d) what was the tender that was accepted ; and what was the excess over the lowest tender ; and

(e) what was the foreign exchange involved ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes, in June and November, 1967.

(b) There were 8 items in each of the tenders. In the tenders received in June 1967, amongst the technically acceptable offers, the quotation of M/s. Nireka Engineering and Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta was the lowest for 7 items and that of M/s. Diecasting Industries Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta was the lowest for one item. In November, 1967 tender, the quotations of M/s. Nireka Engineering & Co. Pvt. Ltd. were the lowest.

(c) Offers of M/s. Nireka Engineering & Co. Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. Diecasting Industries Pvt. Ltd. were accepted on June 1967 tender to the extent of two-third (2.47 lakh numbers) of the tendered quantity (3.72 lakh numbers). The balance one third quantity (1.25 lakh numbers) was held back as this was the first order on indigenous manufacturers and their capacity to produce requisite quality and quantity had not been established.

Fresh tenders were invited for 1.25 lakh numbers and opened on 30th November 1967. Offer of M/s. Nireka

Engineering and Co. Pvt. Ltd. was not accepted as the firm had not progressed with the first order and deliveries quoted by the firm did not match progress of electrification works in the field, thus leading to delay in commissioning of erected assets. In actual fact some of the firm's supplies were found to be of sub-standard manufacture and also about 41,000 numbers are still outstanding against the first order.

(d) For 1.25 lakh numbers in tender of November 1967 the offer of M/s. Nippon Gaishi Kaisha (N. G. K.) Japan, quoted through M/s. Kamani Engineering Co., was accepted in March 1968, and entire supplies were received by July 1968, and were utilised to make good the shortfall in deliveries against the indigenous orders.

The quotation of M/s. N. G. K., Japan for imported items after adding custom duty etc. at 60% the landed price became higher, than the lowest indigenous offer, by 54%. The difference works out to Rs. 1.61 lakhs.

(e) Rs. 2.99 lakhs.

Replacement of Company Law Board

7254. SHRI R. K. SINHA :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

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

(a) whether a Seminar organised by the Indian Law Institute in the last week of March, 1969 has recommended that the Company Law Board be replaced by an independent Board with experts from different fields ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Seminar has

not made any recommendation. A suggestion to this effect was mooted in one of the papers read at the Seminar. The Indian Law Institute has clarified that the Seminar did not make any attempt to arrive at a consensus or to make any positive recommendation.

(b) Does not arise.

Attack on Jharia Railway Station

7255. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a crowd of about 200 persons attacked the Jharia Railway Station near Dhanbad, beat up the staff and caused damage to railway property on the 2nd April, 1969 ;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry was held into the incident ; and

(c) the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes. A mob of about 50 persons (and not 200) assembled near Jharia Cabin on the night of 31.3.69 and entered Station Master's Office, abused the staff on duty as also beat them. No damage was, however, caused to the Railway property.

(b) and (c). the Government Railway Police Dhanbad have registered a case which is under investigation. One person is reported to have been arrested by the Police.

Immoral Activities in Hotels of Delhi

7257. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints about immoral activities being done in the hotels of Delhi ;

(b) if so, how many and of what nature and the action taken by Government about them and with what success ; and

(c) the specific policy for stopping immoral activities in Delhi hotels during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (c). No specific complaint relating to hotels has been received. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956 is in force. Preventive action is taken by Police Patrolling, and keeping a watch on suspicious characters.

Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956

7259. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the industries included in Group 'A' of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 have been opened to the private enterprise ;

(b) if so, the names of these industries and the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that in Group 'B' of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, there has been an increase of the private enterprise ; if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Central Small Industries Organisation Centres

7260. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly installed capacity of the Centres at Ettumanur, Thiruvalla and the PSL. Factory, Agra under the Central Small Industries Organisation ;

(b) the unitwise monthly production of these units for the last one year and the difference in cost of the products as compared to the similar items in the market produced by the private sector ;

(c) the loss each factory has incurred so far annually since their inception ; whether there was any accumulation of raw-materials and the finished products in these units and if so, the quantity and its value ;

(d) whether there was a proposal from the State Trading Corporation to take over any of the above three named units ; if so, the reasons why the proposal was not approved by Government when the C. S. I. O. cannot run them efficiently and profitably on commercial lines ; and

(e) the steps Government propose take to run these units efficiently and economically and whether the C. S. I. O. would indicate the time by when these three production units would be able to operate without losses ?

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

Central Small Industries Organisation Ltd.

7261. **SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the budget provision made for the purpose of travelling allowance to the Central Small Industries Organisation during the last financial year and its allocation Institute-wise ;

(b) the amount spent during the same financial year by the Head-Quarters of the Central Small Industries Organisation and the Institutes of the CSIO on :—

1. Seminars/Exhibitions/Conferences Intensive campaigns separately,

2. Foreign tours of the officers.
3. Surveys.
4. purely technical assistance programmes to the small scale industries.
5. Training and orientation courses ; and

(c) how long the technical officers in the field of the CSIO are supposed to be on tour for purely technical assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Budget provision made and the final allotment under Travelling Allowance in 1968-69, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-859 /69] Break up of expenditure on account of Travelling Allowances under the different categories given in part (b) of the question is not maintained.

(c) No hard and fast rule has been prescribed in this regard.

Catering Units Food Stalls and Vendors on Stations on Northeast Frontier Railway

7262. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Railway stations on the Northeast Frontier Railway ;

(b) the total number of (i) catering units, (ii) food stalls and (iii) vendors ; and

(c) how many of the above are run and controlled departmentally ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) 526.

(b) (i) It is presumed that the reference is to Refreshment Rooms and Restaurants at stations. If so, their number is 52.

(ii) It is presumed that the reference is to stalls where eatables are sold. The number of such stalls is 237.

(iii) There are 1018 Vendors.

(c) 3 Refreshment Rooms, 25 Stalls and 25 Vendors are under departmental control.

Allotment of Shares

7263. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a society could apply for shares in the name of its nominees for allotment ;

(b) if the nominees do not apply themselves whether the allotment would be valid ;

(c) whether any such case in Calcutta has come to the notice of the Government ; and

(d) if so details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Under Section 5 of the Societies Registration Act, 1860, moveable and immoveable properties of a Society registered under the said Act, if not vested in Trustees, shall be deemed to be vested for the time being in the Governing Body of such Society; such a Society cannot hold shares in its name.

(c) and (d). No such case from Calcutta has come to the notice of the Government.

Cottage and Mechanised Match Industries

7264. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number cottage and mechanised match industries in India, with particular reference to Tamil Nadu ;

(b) the total requirements of matches for consumption in India and the percentage mated out by cottage as well as mechanised match industries;

(c) whether it is a fact that the mechanised match industries are permitted to increase the production by 25 per cent and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have received any representation from the Small Scale Match manufacturers' Association, Sivakasi and if so, the details of the representation and the action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. A. AHMED) : (a) At present there are six mechanised factories and a little over a thousand non-mechanised factories in the country. In Tamilnadu One unit of the mechanised sector and most of the non-mechanised factories are located in Sivakasi, Sattur and Kovilpatti districts.

(b) The consumption and production figures are approximately the same, whe total production of safety Matches of all the units in the country as reported by Central Board of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, during the last three financial years in the mechanised and non-mechanised sector of industry is as follows :—

Year	Unit	Mech. Unit.	Non-Mech. Unit	Total
1965-66	Million Boxes of 50 sticks	4219	3317	7536
1966-67		4388	4164	8552
1967-68		4354	3989	8343

The above figures show that the percentage of safety match production in non-mechanised sector was 44.0% during 1965-66, 48.7% in 1966-67 and 47.8% during 1967-68.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government have received various representations from the Small Scale Match Manufacturers' Association, Sivakasi, for restricting the capacity of M/s. WIMCO/AMCO for the manufacture of safety match industry has already been reserved for development in the small scale sector. The Association is being informed accordingly.

खण्डवा और खारगोन और खरगोन तथा दोहदा के बीच रेलवे लाइन

7265. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या सरकार का विचार खण्डवा और खारगोन और आगे खारगोन तथा दोहदा के बीच यदि सहायता कार्य द्वारा इसके लिए धन एकत्र कर लिया जाता है तो रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का है ; और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि जनसंस्था के साथ-साथ वहाँ की आय में भी बढ़ि हुई है और रेलवे की आय में पर्याप्त बढ़ि होगी, क्या सरकार का विचार उस क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो सर्वेक्षण कब कराया जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) से (ग) : वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण फिलहाल खण्डवा और खरगोन और खरगोन और दोहदा के बीच रेल सम्पर्क के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करना संभव नहीं है और इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिए बेहतर समय की प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी।

सर्वेक्षण शुरू करने के प्रश्न पर उपयुक्त समय पर विचार किया जायेगा। फिर भी जब और जैसे ही इस सम्बन्ध में सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकार से निश्चिह्न प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होगा, तो प्रस्ताविक रेल सम्पर्क के लिए धन देने के प्रस्ताव पर उचित ध्यान दिया जायेगा, बशर्ते विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण के बाद यह योजना आर्थिक दृष्टि से सकाम पायी जाय।

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Candidates in General Elections

7266. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribe candidates who contested in general elections, for general seats in the country in 1962 and 1967, State-wise; and

(b) the number and names of the candidates elected and defeated separately ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

Provision of Uniforms to Railway Employees

7267. SHRI S. KUNDU : will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on providing uniforms to the railway employees by the Railways during the last three years and likely to be spent in this financial years ;

(b) whether these uniforms are manufactured departmentally or by contractors, cooperatives and Handicraft centres and if so, how many of such cooperatives Handicraft centres etc., are run by the Railways for this purpose ;

(c) whether for manufacturing of uniform cooperatives are treated at par with the contractors ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to give more preference to cooperatives than to the contractors in this trade?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The amount spent by the Railways on providing uniforms to their employees during the last three years is as under:—

1966—67 — Rs. 2.18 Crores

1967—68 — Rs. 2.20 ..

1968—69 — Rs. 2.26 ..

The amount likely to be spent during the year 1969—70 is Rs. 2.26 Crores approximately.

(b) Cutting of uniforms is done departmentally. Stitching work is normally entrusted to Handicraft centres to the extent capacity is available with them and the balance to the contractors.

204. Handicraft centres are run by the Welfare Organisation on the railways for the purpose of stitching uniforms.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes, the proposal is under examination.

Confirmation of Class III and IV Posts in Northern Railway

7268. **SHRI S. KUNDU:** will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class III and IV posts confirmed in 1967 and 1968 on the Northern Railway; and

(b) the number of posts confirmed in the Ticket Checking Section and the final scale awarded?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Filling of Posts through UPSC in Social Welfare Department

7269. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts filled in the Department of Social Welfare through UPSC:

(b) the categories of posts—Secretarial, and non-Secretarial and their number; and

(c) if these posts are filled by other methods, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) 63

(b) Secretarial—216

Non-Secretarial—857

(c) Recruitment to all Class III and Class IV posts, other than the posts of L.D.Cs included in the Central Secretariat Clerical Scheme, are exempt from the provisions of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations. These posts are, therefore, not required to be filled through U.P.S.C. Recruitment to them either through Employment Exchange or by means of departmental promotion/transfer/deputation are made in accordance with the Accrualment Rules approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs. So far as Class I and Class II posts are concerned, recruitment to them by direct recruitment either through U.P.S.C or by departmental promotion/transfer/deputations is made in accordance with the provisions of the recruitment rules framed by the Ministry of Home Affairs or the Department of Social Welfare in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs and U.P.S.C.

Deterioration in quality of Small Cars

7270. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of small car owners have reported defects within a couple of days of delivery by the manufacturers ;

(b) if so, the number of such car owners ;

(c) whether any representation has been made by these owners ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to maintain quality standard of small cars ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Government have been receiving complaints about defects in the three makes of cars, at present, manufactured in the country. The number of such complaints received during the last one year were about 1300.

(d) The complaints of the car owners are taken up with the manufacturers who are instructed to rectify the defects to the satisfaction of the customers.

Government had set up a committee of experts to make a thorough investigation into the causes of deterioration in the quality of cars and to suggest remedial measures. The recommendations of the committee have been brought to the notice of the manufacturers and statutory directions have been issued in respect of the more important of these recommendations to ensure compliance. The matter has also been discussed individually with the representatives of the three car manufacturers and they have assured Government that they would implement the various recommendations of the committee.

In the meantime, in pursuance of one of the recommendations of the committee, a team of experts had been deputed to visit the plants of the three car manufacturers with a view to assisting

and advising the latter in strengthening their internal inspection organisation. The Team was also to suggest to Government the kind of external inspection organisation that should be set up to supplement the internal arrangements and how it can be made to function effectively. The report of the Team has been received recently and is being examined.

Gazetted cadre for Purchase Organisation on Indian Railways

7271. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question NO. 440 on the 5th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have now considered the report of the sub-committee appointed by the Railway Board for Purchase Organisation ;

(b) if so, when the same is likely to be implemented ; and

(c) the decision taken with regard to recommendation for the Non-Gazetted staff.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of this Committee have not been accepted. The question, however, is being examined afresh in the Board's Office.

Despatch of Parcel containing Tractor Parts from Patna

7272. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that six heavy parcels said to contain tractor parts valued at Rs. 1,58,925/- were booked from Patna Junction by Shri A. K. Parsad on the 8th January, 1969 for Delhi and he was to have taken delivery thereof himself ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on receipt of the said parcels at Delhi

Shri A. K. Prasad applied in writing for getting the same re-booked for Patna Junction ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that three cases, out of the said six being broken, were kept in the strong room and later were noticed to have contained bricks wrapped in newspapers and it was found that the remaining three cases which were quite intact also contained bricks ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the newspapers in which the bricks were wrapped were mostly "Arya Varta" (Hindi) of dates upto 1st January, 1969 (published from Patna) and the bricks in question also had the trade marks of Patna ; and

(e) if so, whether this incident is due to the mischief played by someone at Patna and whether the Railway employees of Delhi are being harassed on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes. According to Trade Invoice produced by the consignor, the value of the tractor parts is Rs. 1,57,580/-.

(b) Yes. But when asked to hand over the endorsed application to Shed-Incharge, kept the application with him.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes. The bricks were found to bear manufacturers' marks like 'Ajit' 'Onkar' etc. (In Hindi).

(e) The case is still under investigation with Government Railway Police, Delhi, and no Railway employees have been harassed.

Rail Link between Waghai and Manmad

7273. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to link Waghai on the Western

Railway and Manmad on the Central Railway with the railway line ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to carry out survey of the work ; and

(c) when the work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No.

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

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने को सप्लाई किए जाने वाले माल के भूल्यों के बारे में समझौता

7274. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने को हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा सप्लाई किये जाने वाले उपकरणों के मूल्य के बारे में कोई समझौता हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य बंधी (श्री हर्षवर्ण पंत) : (क) से (ग). भारी इंजीनियरी निगम द्वारा बोकारो को सप्लाई किए जाने वाले उपकरणों के मूल्य के बारे में शीघ्र ही समझौता हो जाने की आशा है। सभी विचारास्पद प्रश्नों पर समझौता हो गया है। इब केवल आपचारिक विवरणों के बारे में फैसले को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

Setting up of Small Industrial Corporation for Agricultural Farm Implements

7276. SHRI MANGALATHU-MADAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL

TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have in view the setting up of a Small Industrial Corporation for Agriculture farm implements; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Level Crossings

7277. SHRI MANGALATHUMA-DAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments have been reminded about strictly following the directions of Railway Board in the matter of speedy construction of level crossings wherever it is Pending; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). The liabilities of the railways and the State Governments/Road authorities in regards to provision of new level crossings after opening of a railway line have been defined in the Indian Railways Act. 1890. The question of giving any directive to the State Government in the matter and their reaction to the same, does not arise.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के गोदामों
का एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर
ले जाया जाना

7278. श्री प० ला० बालपाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के गोदामों से बड़ी

मात्रा में माल भारतीय खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ, पानीपत को भेजा जा रहा है और इस प्रकार खादी भवन के एक अथवा दो गोदाम खाली हो रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और पानीपत को कितने मूल्य का माल भेजा जा रहा है और उनका ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रकार खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली में काम किया जा रहा है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इससे खादी भवन के कर्मचारियों को किसी प्रकार हानि पहुंचने की सम्भावना है अथवा क्या इसके फलस्वरूप उनकी छत्ती कर दी जायगी ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कर्मचारियों को कोई आश्वासन देगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीफलरहीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ङ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के कर्मचारियों को त्यौहार पेशगी

7279. श्री अ० दीपा : क्या औद्योगिक-विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के नियम अनुसार खादी ग्रामोद्योग, भवन नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों को त्यौहार पेशगी दी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस नियम के अन्तर्गत यह पेशगी दी जाती है और मूल वेतन के किस “स्लैब” तक कर्मचारी को इस लाभ के प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि प्रबन्धवर, 1968 में खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली के एक प्रधिकारी को यह पेशगी दी गई थी यद्यपि नियमों के अनुसार वह इसका प्रधिकारी नहीं था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार अनुचित लाभ उठाने वाले प्रधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्री द्वौषिंगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलसद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) खादी तथा शामोद्योग आयोग ने अपने परिवर्त संस्था ई० एफ० टी०/जी० ई० एन०/एल०/24, दिनांक 25-10-58 में भवन के तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के उन सभी कर्मचारियों को जिनका मूल वेतन 300 रुपये प्रतिमास से अधिक नहीं है, त्योहार पेशगी देने की मंजूरी दी है । पेशगी की राशि 75 रु० या एक मास के मूल वेतन, इसमें से जो भी कम हो तक सीमित है ।

(ग) भवन के मुख्य लेखाकार को उनकी आर्थिक कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए किसी सक्षम प्राधिकारी की अनुमति विना 21-10-68 को 75 रु० की एक विशेष अस्थायी पेशगी दी गई थी ।

(घ) इस राशि की वसूली की जा रही है और इसके लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध नियमानुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

Track Recording Car on Central Railway

7280. SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the track Recording car on the Central Railway is out of order since 1967 ;

(b) whether small track recording machine, which does not detect major faults, is being used instead ;

(c) whether the non-use of track recording car is endangering lives of millions of passengers each day specially on local trains ;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to re-commission the above car and by what time ; and

(e) whether it is a fact that an unqualified man is incharge of the above car machine and qualified and selected persons are not posted ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) The track recording car is not being recommissioned, as it is in scrap condition.

(e) No. Only qualified and trained men have been posted as Incharge of track recording car and machine.

Upgrading of Class III posts

7281. SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Class III posts are also being upgraded as has been done in gazetted posts ;

(b) if so, by what time and details of upgradation department-wise ; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). The question of affording some relief to staff who may have reached the maximum of their pay scales is under detailed investigation and it will take some more time to finalise the issue.

Packing conditions for Kota Stones

7282. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why packing conditions for Kota Stones have not been laid down ;

(b) the amount paid annually during the last 3 years as compensation for the above stone ; and

(c) the reasons why in the absence of packing conditions, these are not booked on owners risk only ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Kota Stones are chargeable as for Stone, N.O.C. for which packing condition P/36, which reads as under, has been prescribed :—

"No packing required when in wagonloads, but when tendered in small lots must be in bundles securely tied or securely packed in gunny or in bags."

As stones can normally be transported safely in wagonloads without any packing, no packing condition has been prescribed for the transport of this commodity in wagon-loads.

(b) Statistics of claims paid on Kota stones are not maintained separately.

(c) The main consideration for the provision of owners' risk rate for a particular commodity is not the presence or absence of packing condition but the risk involved in its transit. Such rates have been provided only for a few commodities. As stated in reply to part (a) of the question, stones in wagon-loads can be transported safely even without any packing. Provision of owners risk rate for this commodity is not, therefore, considered necessary.

Upgrading of Posts in Indian Railways

7283. SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of

RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4331 on the 25th March, 1969 regarding upgradsng of posts on Indian Railways and state :

(a) the posts actually upgraded, department-wise ;

(b) whether any of these posts were abolished on account of economy drive during 1967 or near about ;

(c) whether the posts which were abolished were recreated on different names and extra special allowances were given ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) A statement showing the posts upgraded department-wise is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-857/69]

(b) No.

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

Running Room facilities to T.T.Es. of Moradabad Division on N. Rly.

7284. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Travelling Ticket Examiners attached to Moradabad Division of Northern Railway have been denied Running Room facilities by the Station Superintendent at Lucknow Railway Station ;

(b) whether they sent a representation to this effect to the Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railway, Moradabad Division stationed at Bareilly, and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). Running room facilities provided

on the Railways are primarily intended for running staff *viz.*, guards, drivers, firemen etc. Provision of running room facilities to Travelling Ticket Examiners depends on the availability of spare accommodation therein after meeting the requirements of running staff.

Certain categories of non-running staff like T.T.Es. are, however, being given Rest room facility and on a representation dated 7.4.69 from T.T.Es. of Moradabad Division to the Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad, a room with 8 beds has been set apart for their rest in the Inspectors Rest Room at Lucknow.

Wagon supply for North Bengal

7285. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have felt the need of supplying more wagons to North Bengal ;

(b) if so, how many wagons per month ; and

(c) the number actually supplied per month during the last three months ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes. Against the Govt. of West Bengal's programming 2390 wagons during Jan. '69, 3460 wagons in Feb. '69, and 3710 wagons in March, '69 for movement to North Bengal, the Railway could accept programme only for the movement of 1980 wagons in Jan. '69, 2150 wagons in Feb. '69 and 2250 wagons in March, '69. The requirement of the West Bengal Government could not be accepted in full due to limited ferry capacity at Farakka, as the available capacity had to be rationed among all consumers. From April, '69, the requirements are, however, being met in full, as the capacity for crossing has been increased.

Sub-standard Parts in Manufacture of Motor Cycles

7286. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA

ULAKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the sale, distribution and prices of motor-cars, scooters and motor cycles manufactured/ assembled in India are being controlled by Government ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that complaints have been received by Government about the sub-standard parts being used in the manufacture of these vehicles and delivery of scooters and Motor-cycles to the customers ;

(c) if so, the number of such complaints received during the year 1968-69 separately against each type of vehicle and action taken thereon ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to check such practice ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The sale and distribution of cars and scooters is statutorily controlled under the provisions of the Motor Cars (D&S) Control Order, 1959 and the Scooters (D&S) Control Order, 1960 respectively. Government are also, at present, exercising an informal control on the prices of these vehicles. There is, however, at present no control either on distribution or on prices of Motor cycles.

(b) Government have been receiving complaints about defects in the vehicles manufactured in the country. These generally relate to the failure of parts or mal-functioning of the assemblies during the Warranty period. Some complaints of a general nature about delay in the delivery of scooters are also occasionally received.

(c) The number of complaints about defects in vehicles received during the year 1968-69 in respect of various types of vehicles is given below :—

CARS	Nos.
Ambassador	751
Fiat	437
Standard	140
MOTOR CYCLE AND SCOOTERS :	
Lambretta Scooter	20
Vespa Scooter	7
Enfield Motor-Cycle	5
Rajdoot Motor-Cycle	6

Such complaints are generally taken up with the manufacturers and they are instructed to rectify the defects to the satisfaction of the customers.

(d) Government had set up a committee of exports to make a thorough investigation into the causes of deterioration in the quality of motor cars and to suggest remedial measures. The recommendations of the committee have been brought to the notice of the car manufacturers and statutory directions have been issued to them in respect of the more important of these recommendations to ensure compliance. The recommendations of the committee have also been brought to the notice of the Scooter and Motor cycle manufacturers for necessary action and compliance. The matter has also been discussed individually with the representatives of the three car manufacturers and they have assured Government that they would implement the various recommendations of the committee.

In the meantime, in pursuance of one of the recommendations of the committee, a Team of experts had been deputed to visit the plants of the three car manufacturers, with a view to assisting and advising the latter in strengthening their internal inspection organisation. The Team was also to suggest to Government the kind of external inspection organisation that should be set up to supplement the internal arrangements and how it can be made to function effectively. The report of the team has been received recently and is being examined.

बांदा जंक्शन के सामने गंदा नाला

7287. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे के बांदा जंक्शन के सामने गंदा नाला जो रेलवे सीमा के अन्दर आता है खुला पड़ा है और पथरों से नहीं ढाका गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह नाला कदाचित ही साफ नहीं किया जाता है जिसके कारण 'इससे बदबू आती रहती है और जिससे पास में रेलवे क्वार्टरों में रहने वाले कर्मचारियों के स्वास्थ्य पर दुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ;

(ग) इस नाले को ढाकने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस स्टेशन के पास तांगों के ग्राडेके पास कोई सावंजनिक पेशावर नहीं बनाया गया है और अनेक यात्री खुले में पेशाव करते हैं जिससे बदबू और अधिक बढ़ गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार स्टेशन के तांगा स्टेशन के निकट पेशावर की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) कथित नाला रेलवे स्टेशन की इमारत से दो सौ फुट दूर रेलवे भूमि की हड़ से गुजरता है और इसका फर्श पक्का बना हुआ है। इस नाले में एक फुट व्यास के आधे गोल पाइप पड़े हैं और पार्श्व में ईंटों की चिनाई है। इस नाले को ऊपर से बन्द करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

(ख) इस नाले की नियमित रूप से सफाई की जाती है।

(ग) पक्के तल वाले नाले को ऊपर से बन्द करने की जरूरत नहीं समझी जाती।

(घ) प्रतीक्षा करने वाले यात्रियों के लिए तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय के पास पेशाबघर और शौचालय का एक ब्लाक बना हुआ है।

(ङ) तांगा स्टेण्ड के पास अतिरिक्त पेशाब घर बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि ऐसी संभावना है कि उसका उपयोग केवल बाहरी लोग करेंगे।

बांदा जंक्शन (मध्य रेलवे) पर रेत भरने के लिये प्लाट

7288. श्री जागेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे-मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे के बांदा जंक्शन पर रेत भरने के लिये बहुत कम प्लाट हैं यद्यपि इस स्टेशन पर रेत का बहुत व्यापार होता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त प्लाट एक परिवार के विभिन्न सदस्यों के नाम पर लाइसेंस जारी करके एक ही घर को दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) उक्त स्टेशन में इस समय कितने प्लाट हैं और भविष्य में अतिरिक्त कितने प्लाट बनाने का प्रस्ताव है?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) बांदा जंक्शन पर 14 प्लाट उपलब्ध हैं। प्लाटों की मांग इससे अधिक है। प्लाटों के लिए 29 प्रावेदन-पत्र ऐसे हैं जिन पर प्लाट नहीं दिया जा सका है।

(ख) केवल दो प्लाटों को छोड़ कर जिन में कि एक प्लाट मां को और दूसरा उसके लड़के को दिया गया है, प्लाटों के सम्बन्ध में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं है जिसमें एक ही घर के विभिन्न सदस्यों को प्लाट दिये गये हों।

(ग) इस स्टेशन पर 14 प्लाट उपलब्ध

हैं और 14 अतिरिक्त प्लाटों की व्यवस्था करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

बांदा जंक्शन क्षेत्र में दुर्घटनाएं

7289. श्री जागेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे-मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बांदा जंक्शन क्षेत्र (मध्य रेलवे) में 1 जनवरी, 1969 से अब तक रेलगाड़ियों से कुचले जाने से कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई है और ये दुर्घटनाएं किन तारीखों को हुईं;

(ख) क्या यह स्टेशन इस समय नगर में मध्य में है क्योंकि उत्तर की ओर इसका विस्तार हुआ है और ऐसी दुर्घटनाएं इस कारण होती हैं क्योंकि लोगों को डाकघर, बस अड्डों, प्रतिरक्षा कालेज और रेलवे क्वार्टरों में जाने के लिए रेलवे पटरी को पार करना पड़ता है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्टेशन के निकट एक उपरिपुल बनाने की योजना शुरू की गई थी परन्तु इसको आधे में ही छोड़ दिया गया है; और

(घ) भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए और लोगों के दैनिक जीवन में सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभगसिंह) :

(क) किसी की नहीं।

(ख) स्टेशन शहर में बीचों-बीच स्थित है, लेकिन रेल-पथ को पार करने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती क्योंकि बांदा स्टेशन यार्ड के दोनों सिरों पर समपार मौजूद है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) और (ख) में दिये गये उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

Vacant Posts of Reservation and Enquiry Clerks

**7290. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts in the grade of Reservation and Enquiry clerks viz., Rs. 150—280 have been lying vacant in various establishments of Railways in Delhi and New Delhi since 1967-68, if so, the number thereof ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of Goods Clerks and Ticket Collectors in the scale of Rs. 110—180 have been posted to work in the said vacant posts in the higher grades; if so, the number of such posts ;

(c) whether they are being paid officiating pay in the higher grade, if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the reasons why the posts mentioned in part (a) above are not being filled in particular when all the posts are supposed to be filled in by promotion from the lower grade and suitable persons in the grade are locally available; and

(e) by what time all the posts mentioned in part (a) above are likely to be filled in by regular incumbents ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) :** (a) to (c) : Large number of posts are not lying vacant as such. However, 8 of them are manned locally by booking clerks (not Goods Clerks or Ticket Collectors) in the scale of Rs. 110—200 and the concerned staff are not paid any officiating pay.

(d) and (e). A panel of selected staff is not available. Action has been initiated to hold a selection. When empanelled staff become available, they will be posted to fill the posts in question.

**Taking over of Westing House
Saxby Farmer (P) Ltd.**

7291. SHRI S. KUNDU :

**SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal has written to the company directors of Westing House Saxby Farmer (P) Ltd., London not to close their engineering firm in Calcutta ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the firm is scheduled to be closed down in April, 1969; and

(c) whether the West Bengal Government has requested the Central Government for the postponement of the closure of the firm and subsequent taking over by Government ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) :** (a) and (b). According to information conveyed by the Govt of West Bengal, the British owners of the firm Ms. Westing house Saxby Farmer (P) Ltd., Calcutta, had decided to close the firm with effect from 31st March, 1969 but on the intervention of the Government of West Bengal, had agreed to extend the dead line to 15th April, 1969. It is not known whether the Dy. Chief Minister of West Bengal has written to the company directors not to close the firm.

(c) The West Bengal Government have not requested the Central Government for the postponement of the closure of the firm but have requested that the Central Government should take over M/s. Westinghouse Saxby Farmer Private Limited, Calcutta.

Death of Furnace Operator of Izzatnagar

**7292. SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI MATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR
CHOUDHURY :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one furnace operator of Izatnagar (North Eastern Railway) died due to burns when fire broke out in an Iron Smithy shop on the 20th March, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the details of the occurrence; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the members of the family of the deceased ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). On 17th March, 1969, an accident occurred in Izatnagar Workshops when the Overhead Furnace Oil Tank above the Spring Furnace in the Smithy Shop caught fire resulting in the death of a Furnace-man. A Committee has been set up by the North-Eastern Railway to enquire into this accident. The cause of the accident and other relevant details will be known after the Enquiry Committee has submitted its report.

(c) Rs. 500 as ex gratia payment to the widow of the deceased has been arranged in addition to the payment of Rs. 60 for funeral expenses.

**Strike by Railway Employees on
19.9.1968.**

7293. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the (Railway) employees of Northern Railway who took part in the strike on the 19th September, 1968 were asked afterwards to apply for leave for that day on any ground ;

(b) whether the leave so applied for was in certain cases (i) sanctioned, (ii) rejected and (iii) sanctioned in the first instance but subsequently rejected ;

(c) whether in cases referred to in (ii) and (iii) above, break in service was caused ;

(d) whether the service of certain temporary employees was terminated

referred to in part (b) (iii) above was terminated but they have not been reinstated so far ; and

(e) whether Government propose to review the cases falling under part (b) (ii) and (iii) above to end the discrimination in treatment and to bring them at par with the employees under (b) (i) and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Despatch of Cement Consignments
in wagons**

7294. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cement consignments are despatched in wagons supplied by Railway marked as 'Water Tight' at Railway Risk and under clear and qualified Railway Receipts as per booking specifications ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that when the claims are preferred for the losses where the goods are received in water damage condition, on the basis of Assessment Certificate issued by the Railways the same are repudiated on the ground that the damages occurred from rain water entering through the door crevices ; and



(c) if so, whether such wagons which allow the water to creep inside can be reasonably marked as "Water Tight" Wagons and such being the case, why the Railways shrink in making payment for the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Covered wagons supplied for loading cement during rainy weather are tested for water-tightness and booked at railway risk. Whether the railway receipt issued is clear or qualified depends upon a number of factors like condition of the consignment at the time of booking, if loading

has been supervised by railway staff or not, if the prescribed packing condition has been fulfilled or not and so an.

(b) Claims are not repudiated on the plea that water entered through door crevices. Each individual claim is dealt with on merits and in the light of railways liability as laid down in the Indian Railway Act.

(c) Wagons which allow water to creep inside are not considered water tight.

In view of the answer to part (b) above, the question of Railways shirking responsibility for payment for the losses does not arise.

Stainless Steel Sheets

7295. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of stainless steel sheets for the manufacture of utensils placed at the disposal of the Directors of Industries in each State by Central Government during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). No quantity of stainless steel sheets for the manufacture of utensils was allotted during the year 1968-69. The quantities allotted to various States in the year 1967-68 are indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-858/69].

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED COURT ORDERS RE. ARREST OF DEFENCE SECURITY CORPS SEPOYS OF COSSIPORE FACTORY

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I beg to call the attention of the

Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Reported Court Orders regarding the arrest of Defence Security Corps Sepoys who were responsible for firing in Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, Calcutta, on the 8th April, 1969 and Government's reaction thereon."

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Mr. Speaker Sir, the Magistrate, Sealdah Police Court, had forwarded a warrant of arrest to the Commander, Calcutta Sub-Area to arrest and produce before the Magistrate by 23rd April, 1969 the three Defence Security Corps personnel concerned in the firing at the Cossipore Gun & Shell Factory on the 8th April, 1969, for offences alleged to have been committed under Sections 302/307I Indian Penal Code. The warrant has been received by the Sub-Area Commander.

The local Army authorities have moved the Calcutta High Court against the order of the Magistrate and also for a stay order. The Calcutta High Court is likely to consider the petition today.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, before I put my question I may inform the hon. Minister that this sad incident, the most tragic incident, which took place in Cossipore has resulted not only in the death of some workers but another worker, Shri Vishwanath Banerjee, who was a concealed spectator of the whole thing has become mad, he has been admitted to the hospital and no compensation has yet been paid. From the statement it appears that warrants were served on the Sub-Area Commander, Calcutta for the arrest of these sepoys. It is also said that the local army authorities have moved the Calcutta High Court against the order of the Magistrate and also for a Stay Order. I want to know whether it is open to the army officers to defy the orders of the court, whether right or wrong, and

not to hand over these sepoys to the civil authorities for proper action. The hon. Minister when he was answering this question in this House quoted the Army Act. Section 9 of the Act reads like this :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (i) of section 3, the Central Government may, by notification, declare that any person or class of persons subject to this Act shall, with reference to any area in which they may be serving or with reference to any provision of this Act or of any other law for the time being in force, be deemed to be on active service within the meaning of his Act."

The hon. Minister's argument was that in 1962, after the Chinese aggression, a notification was issued. The Notification reads :

"In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 of the Army Act, 1950 (46 of 1950), the Central Government hereby declares that all person subject to that Act, who are not on active service under clause (i) of section 3 thereof, shall, wherever they may be serving, be deemed to be on active service within the meaning of that Act for the purposes of the said Act and of any other law for the time being in force."

After that, when the emergency was withdrawn, I want to make it clear that the service conditions applicable to the regular armed forces are not applicable to the Defence Security Corps. I can say that because I have knowledge about it. The hon. Minister may contradict if it is not like that.

In 1967, when the emergency was withdrawn, there were certain relaxations made and the army Act was made applicable only to those personnel who were in the strategic, sensitive areas, and it was also made applicable to people like cooks, barbers, etc., who were serving in the units. But Cossipore was not in the

sensitive area. It has been clearly conceded by law that in the case of rape or murder, even an army officer can be arrested and tried by the civil court. I would like to know why the magistrate's orders were not complied with and why these people were not handed over to the civil authority for proper action.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would not like to go into the legal aspect although I had made the position clear. There is an added reason because the matter is now the subject-matter of adjudication by the High Court.

As to why the order has not been complied with, it is in a sense compliance with the order that we go to the High Court and seek that the order should be vacated. There cannot be a better compliance. Compliance does not mean that whatever any court does, I have no right of appeal against the order. It is really in compliance with that order that I go to the High Court to get that order changed. So, this is the best compliance with the order. Compliance with the order does not mean that the right of appeal or the right to go to a higher tribunal is barred. That is not the understanding of law, as I understand it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I seek your guidance, Sir ? Supposing there is a warrant against me. There is a charge of murder under section 302, and a charge of attempt to murder under section 307. If these charges are tried and there is a warrant pending against me, and if I do not surrender, I am declared an absconder by the court. My property is attached and even my family will be in trouble. In this particular case, the obedience of the orders or the compliance with the order meant that they should have surrendered and then action taken.

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय
मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है...

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Madhu Limaye must sit down now. There is no point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The order is that these men should have been surrendered to the legal authority. Whether the judgement is right or wrong, I am not going into that question of judgment of the court.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sure this point will be raised before the High Court.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am putting the question before that stage is reached there. Now, it is in the High Court. I am not going to question the High Court. I am only saying about the lower court. In his wisdom, the magistrate issued warrants against these persons who are supposed to be under the jurisdiction of that court. Whether it is right or wrong, it is for the High Court to judge. But the point is why they have not been surrendered to the civil authority. Does it mean that in future, an army man, an army personnel, can commit a murder or any such offence and he can never surrender himself before the court?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : In the scheme of the Army Act, without going into the details or the niceties of the legal matters, I can say that it is provided that when the court makes a move to the commander to surrender any person, then he has got the authority under the Army Act to refuse to comply with that order on the ground that there will be a court-martial which will be the appropriate authority to try it and action taken on that basis. But in this case, a further precaution is being taken to get that order itself vacated by moving the High Court. I do not see what else can be done in this case.

श्री भग्नु सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल इतना ही पूछता चाहता हूँ कि इस में अधिकारिय का सवाल है—मान लीजिये लोगों को गैर कानूनी ढंग से गिरफ्तार किया जाता है, जैसे हम को गिरफ्तार किया जाता है क्या हमने भागने की कोशिश की है या हमने कहा है कि हम हवालात में नहीं जायेंगे? हमने वहां जा कर हैवियस-कारपस की पैटीशन दी है इसी तरह

क्या इन लोगों के लिए नहीं किया जा सकता था। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इसमें अपना निरांय दीजिये, नहीं तो इस तरह से अदालतों की कोई इजजत नहीं रहेगी।

MR. SPEAKER : Is that the point of order? It is for the courts to decide. It is not for the Speaker. I do not know how the Speaker can come in here.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 9 अप्रैल को गत फैक्ट्री में जब गोली-काण्ड हुआ, तो मृतकों के साथ और मजदूरों के साथ जनसाधारण की सहानुभूति थी। और वह अब भी है। लेकिन उसको जो रंग रूप दिया है उससे यह प्रश्न और ही रूप धारण कर गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस गोलीकाण्ड के लिये एक जांच आयोग नियुक्त किया है और वहां की प्रदेशीय सरकार ने यह मामला अदालत के सुनुदं कर दिया है और वह इस प्रकार से किया है जैसे कि यह कोई प्राइवेट फ़ाग़ड़ा हो। इसमें प्रश्न यह है... (अबबान) ...यदि कोई निजी फ़ाग़ड़ा हो तो किसी को कत्ल करने के जुर्म में गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाय तब तो दूसरी बात है लेकिन दफ्तर में काम करते हुए, किसी ने कोई कार्य गलत किया या ठीक किया, उस पर फ़ाग़ड़ा हुआ उसको एक आड़नरी क्रिमिनल की तरह से ले जाया जाये, एक तरफ आपका जांच आयोग बैठे और दूसरी तरफ वहां अदालती कार्रवाई की जाए और हयकड़ी लगाकर उनको ले जाया जाये तो इसमें मूल रूप से अधिकार क्षेत्र की बात है—वहां पर आपकी फैक्ट्री है उसमें जो कमंचारी काम करते हैं, उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र का आप किस हद तक बन्दोबस्त करते हैं? और आपने जो जांच आयोग नियुक्त किया है क्या उसमें आपने यह बात साफ कर ली है कि जांच करने का अधिकार आप को ही है, प्रदेशीय सरकार को नहीं है? और अगर आपका ही अधिकार है तो उसमें

प्रदेशीय सरकार आपको पूरा सहयोग दे, उसमें कोई रुकावट न ढाले, उसकी क्या व्यवस्था है और आपके प्रायोग का काम पूरा हो सके उसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, this is a matter which is somewhat outside the scope of the present Calling Attention Notice, but as this is a matter which is before the country and which has aroused certain feelings of emotion I would like to clarify the position.

The Central Government is fully competent to appoint a Judge under the Commission of Inquiry Act. It is true that it has concurrent jurisdiction and if the State Government had appointed or constituted a Commission of Inquiry then it would not have been necessary for the Central Government to appoint a Commission of Inquiry. But you might recall that when I answered the Calling Attention Notice, soon after this unfortunate incident, on the floor of this House, this matter was raised in a form in which it was urged that the Centre should constitute a Commission of Inquiry. I responded to that and the Commission of Inquiry was constituted. I hope that the State Government would cooperate with this inquiry because the State Government is equally interested in coming to a finding about the exact details of the incident, how it happened, who are involved in it, who was at fault, what is the quantum of fault of those people and so on. All these are complicated questions of law and fact and it is hoped that the State Government also would cooperate in this. As a matter of fact, when the Chief Minister of West Bengal and the Deputy Chief Minister were here they did discuss this matter with me. They told me that they will go back and consider all these aspects, after which the West Bengal Government will take a decision. If this matter is being discussed in this form I would not like to add anything further by taking a stiff attitude one way or the other.

श्री हरदयाल बेबगुण : दोनों कार्यवाहियां साथ साथ चलेंगी या इनमें से एक ही

चलेंगी? अगर आपका अधिकार नहीं है तो वह करें और अगर उनका अधिकार नहीं है तो आप कीजिए—इसका फैसला कीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : They are negotiating now. I do not think you an embarrass them now when they are talking about the matter.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो मामला है इसमें मैं मंत्री जी से इस बात में सहमत हूँ कि यह स्ट्रिक्टली लीगल है। आया स्टेट गवर्नरेंट को अधिकार है, यह चीज़ कानून से ही तथा होनी चाहिए। इसमें सबसे बड़ी बात यह आयेगी कि आया जिन लोगों ने गोली चलाने का हुक्म दिया था वह मिलिट्री की एकिट्ट्र सर्विस में हैं या नहीं...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They are not.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : और भी काम्प्ली-केटेड मामले हैं। लेकिन प्रदालत ही इस बात पर फैसला करेगी कि कौन सी चीज़ जायज़ है और कौन सी नहीं है। आपके द्वारा मुझे यह कहना है कि इसमें प्रेस्टीज़ की बात नहीं आनी चाहिए। स्टेट गवर्नरेंट और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नरेंट के रिलेशंस इस कारण से खराब नहीं होने चाहिए। यह कानूनी चीज़ है, अगर आप के पक्ष में है तो आप उसकी इक्वायरी करें और अगर स्टेट गवर्नरेंट के पक्ष में हैं तो आप उसके साथ पूरी तरह से कोपापोरेट करें। यही एटीट्रूयड दोनों तरफ से होना चाहिए—स्टेट गवर्नरेंट की तरफ से भी और सेन्ट्रल की तरफ से। यह ठीक है कि स्टेट गवर्नरेंट जसको पोलिटिकल कलर देना चाहती है। लास तौर से रवीन्द्र सरोवर में जो कांड हुआ उसको छिपाने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नरेंट इसको और ज्यादा मैग्नीफाई कर रही है। यह बहुत बड़ी चीज़ है इसलिए आप उनके चुंगल में न करें बल्कि जो भी कानूनी ठीक बात हो वही करें। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : A commission has been appointed for inquiring into that incident.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him come to the question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir am I not relevant ?

चूंकि स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट उसको हाईलाइट करना चाहती है इसलिये मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि स्ट्रीकली लीगल सेन्स को देखकर ही आपको कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए । ... (अवधान) ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : (Dian nond Harbour) Sir, irresponsible utterances should not be allowed in this House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, you should control them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What he is saying is highly irresponsible.

SHRI KAWAR LAL GUPTA : I say it with a full sense of responsibility. इन्होंने सैकड़ों महिलाओं की इज्जत लूट ली है । इनको शर्म आनी चाहिए । औरतों की इज्जत लूटने के बाद अब उस पर परदा डालना चाहते हैं । ... (अवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : I would request all of you, including Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, to resume your seats. If anything is said which is not palatable to Shri Basu, he should not object to it...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, I am sorry I have to hear such things from you... (interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Hiren Mukerjee.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampur) : I stood up earlier. I am on my legs.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Shri Hiren Mukerjee.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : sir, I was expecting you to intervene. When patently irrelevant accusations were made against a State Government, highlighting a certain deplorable incident which, by the way, is completely contrary to facts, I was expecting you to intervene and now you are suggesting, I am very sorry to have to say, that the provocation came from our side.

MR. SPEAKER : Not provocation.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will you please regulate the debate and prevent members like Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta from making this sort of statements and wild allegations ?

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय (उज्ज्वन) : जो आपने किया है, उसको कहने से हमें आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं । ... (अवधान) ...

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट के बारे में मेरी जो राय है वह मुझे कहने का अधिकार है । ... (अवधान) ... ये लोग सेन्टर को रोजाना कोसते हैं और दूसरी स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स को कोसते हैं । इनकी स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स के बारे में हमारी क्या राय है, वह कहने का हमें हक होना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : I would request both sides to remain calm.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : This cannot go on. I do not intervene unless it is so very important... (interruptions)

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय : हमें भी उतना अधिकार है जितना कि इनको है ।

SHRI H. N. MUKEERJEE : Who the hell are you to question me ? I also represent a party.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I am also a member of this House and a member of a political party...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : Do not talk about such incidents so light-heartedly. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I would request Shri Jyotirmoy Basu to resume his seat. Shri Gupta has asked the question. Let the reply come.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What question are you talking about? Which judicial inquiry? Sir, he is using the House for maligning a State Government and you are allowing it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am definitely allowing the question. It is my right to allow that question. You cannot control Me... *(Interruptions)* Please sit down. You want to control me also? No, that would not be allowed here in this House. Every hon. Member has equal right in this House; it is not his prerogative alone to interrupt and ask questions...please sit down... *(Interruptions)* I have heard Hiren Babu. *(Interruptions)* Please sit down now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You encourage these things...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : After All if some body makes some allegation, some dignified objection, by some leader of the party doing it, I can understand...*(Interruptions)* No please. I am warning you again. You must sit down. I am on my legs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I don't care less for you...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : On a point of order, Sir. Is any hon. Member of the House permitted to tell the Chair that he does not care less for the Speaker? I want a ruling on that. *(Interruptions)*

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप जो लेटी-ट्यूड दे रहे हैं उस का नाजायज्ज फायदा उठा रहे हैं। आप कोई सख्ती से कदम उठाइये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : There is a judicial inquiry being held. you are allowing these things on the floor of the House. He has on right to do so. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : This gentleman called me a C.I.A. agent when I raised the issue of instituting an inquiry into the Rabindra Sarovar affairs...*(Interruptions)* Will he call Mr. Jyoti Basu a C.I.A. agent because he has now agreed to judicial inquiry ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly sit down now? May I request all of you to sit down?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : At any mention of the Rabindra Sarovar affairs, why do these people flare up? It is a shame for all. It is not a political matter. Why should these people flare up at the mention of it? It is a national shame; it is a shame for Bengal; it is a shame for all... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. May I request all of you to sit down?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You are a party to this...*(Interruptions)*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose.—

MR. SPEAKER : I request all of you to sit down?

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Has the so-called leader got anything to say? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Let the prime Minister speak... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He says that the Speaker is a party to this. It is a serious allegation. He must withdraw it. You name him, Sir...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Hem Barua wanted to say something. Will you kindly sit down? How can I hear if 10 or 15 people shout like this? I have called shri Hem Barua.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Maugaldai) : We have noticed this noise and we find Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu has been insulting the Chair like anything.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame !

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I, therefore, submit that all the remarks that have been made against the Chair should be expunged from the proceedings of the House ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no. (Interruptions)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अभी माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने यह कहा कि बेयर इस में पार्टी है जो कुछ हो रहा है। यह बात सीरियस ऐलीगेसन है। जो कुछ भी हो बेयर की रूलिंग हमारे लिये मान्य होनी चाहिये और हमें उसका आदार करना चाहिये। इनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये।

श्री स० बो० बनर्जी : मेरा पॉइंट आफ्र आंडर यह है कि रवीन्द्र सरोवर के बारे में जो क्वेश्चन रेज किया था उसके बारे में कोई एतराज नहीं है कि वहां जो कुछ हुआ उससे शर्म से तिर झुक जाता है। एक इनक्रायरी एपॉइंट की गयी है वह अच्छा ही है।

सवाल सिर्फ इतना था, मैंने इंटरर्प्ट किया था माननीय कंवर लाल गुप्त को उन्होंने कहा कि कासीपुर इंसीडेंड...

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you going to that ? That is a different point Let me finish this.

This has become a bad habit. I do not know how to deal with it. (Interruption) I do not want any suggestions I am on my legs.

श्री शिवचन्द्र सा (मधुबनी) : आप कुछ लोगों को छूट दे देते हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. It is a question of individual. I do not blame

any party for this. I am sure... (Interruptions) I do not know what he is talking. Every time he gets up and says something. He does not want to hear what I am saying. I want to eliminate the party from some elements who are irresponsible and go on talking irresponsible things in the House. I want to eliminate the parties. Parties will not encourage this, I know. Mr. Basu, in particular, I have been noting, has been repeatedly doing this against the Chair also. I regret about it. I will only reprimand him. I do not want that the party must take note of this. I only reprimand him. This is regrettable, unfortunate, and this should not be repeated in future; otherwise, a serious notice will be taken by the whole House. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Please give me a chance to speak. You have made an one-sided statement. you must give me a chance to speak. (Interruptions)

श्री इसहाक सम्मली (प्रमरोहा) : इन लोगों के बारे में चार्ज लगाया गया है उस को वह ऐक्सप्लेन करेंगे।

श्री स० बो० बनर्जी : माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु को मौका दें बोलने के लिये हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। मैं ने जो इंटरर्प्ट किया था यह इसलिये नहीं कि उन को डिरेल करने कहूं। हालांकि उन्होंने क्वेश्चन किया हमको डिरेल के लिए उस मूल प्रश्न से जो कि सदन के सामने था। लेकिन अभी सरदार स्वरूप सिंह जवाब दे रहे थे, उनके स्टेटमेंट को अगर पढ़ें तो उन्होंने कहा था कि चूंकि यह मामला हाई कोर्ट में चला गया है लिहाजा उस के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूं। पार्लियामेंट के रूल्स आफ्र प्रोसीजर को देखें, और मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय कंवर लाल गुप्त मुझ से ज्यादा पढ़े लिखे हैं, स्याने भी हैं, चालाक भी हैं। (व्यवधान) पार्लियामेंट में आने की उम्र को बढ़ाइये।

मैं कह रहा था कि रवीन्द्र सरोवर का मामला एक जांच कमीशन के पास है, हाई कोर्ट के जज के पास है और माननीय कंवर लाल जी की पार्टी ने अभी हाल में दिल्ली

माननीय ज्योति बसु के खिलाफ डेमान्स्ट्रेशन भी किया । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश की स्त्रियों की इज्जत उन्हीं के हाथ में नहीं है । जब गोंडा में... (व्यवधान)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : On a point of order.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : What is this ? There is no leadership here. The Leader is not making any efforts to assert the dignity of the House. I make a submission, I make a point of order. Let the Leader of the House get up and say something. (Interruptions)

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : श्री बनर्जी को रोका जाय ।

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सब कुछ रोक कर सवाल पूछने दीजिए श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त को ।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं... (व्यवधान)

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : यह नहीं हो सकता कि इस प्रकार की बात यहां की जाय । यह बड़ा गलत है । वह इस तरह से सारी बात पर पर्दा डालना चाहते हैं, यह नहीं होगा ।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : गोंडा में 18 साल के लड़के से अपनी 80 साल की माँ से व्यभिचार करने को कहा गया । (व्यवधान) मैं आप की रूलिंग चाहता हूं (व्यवधान) ।

MR. SPEAKER : There is bound to be a little excitement now and then. After all we should not cross the limits. There was some reason for excitement. Now at least let us restore calm in this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I am still on my legs. My only fear is whatever you want

to say tomorrow, you can say, not to-day. I know Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu for two years. I have studied him. Tomorrow whatever you want to say think about it calmly. You will kindly put the question without insinuating.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मेरे तीन स्पेसिफिक सवाल हैं जो मैं मंत्री महोदय से करना चाहता हूं । पहला सवाल यह है कि इस तरह से जो डिफेन्स प्रोजेक्ट्स बंगाल और दूसरे राज्यों में हैं, उनकी ठीक व्यवस्था हो और राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र में इस प्रकार के मतभेद न आयें, इस के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ? क्या वह कानून में परिवर्तन करने वाले हैं जिस से केन्द्र को और अधिक पावर मिले ? दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जो केंद्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी राज्यों में काम करते हैं उनमें जो हिमार-लाइजेशन आ गया है वह न आये और वहां पर वह लोग ठीक से काम कर सकें, इस को सेफार्ड करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ? तीसरा सवाल यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने बेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार के साथ जो बात की वह क्या थी और क्या वह इस सदन को ऐश्योर करेंगे कि जो लीगल कार्रवाई होगी ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu is instigating everybody from here. It is not decorum on the part of any member to do like that. Unless you control such a member, even a dignified man will become undignified.

MR. SPEAKER : There is bound to be difference of opinion in a parliamentary democracy. I know Mr. Samar Guha. If you call some one as CIA agent, naturally he will get angry. They even fall out with the Speaker at times. Let us calm down a little. After all you have to tolerate each other. There can be no complete agreement. What else can the Chair do ? I would appeal to you. There are bound to be differences. Even then you will have to tolerate each other.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मेरा आखिरी सवाल यह है कि सेंटर और स्टेट्स के रिलेशन्स ठीक हों, इसके लिए क्या सरकार यह एश्योरेंश देगी कि जो भी कानूनी कार्रवाई ठीक समझी जायेगी, वह की जायेगी, कोई प्रेस्टिज का मामला बीच में नहीं रखा जायेगा?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am glad that the hon. Member has raised this question of the functioning of Control projects in various States. It is true that there are several projects in the industrial sector, in the defence sector and several financial institutions which function in various States. And, the whole of our constitution, the whole of our federal structure, is based essentially on this, that both the Centre and the State Governments are to discharge their responsibilities in a conscientious manner, according to the constitution and it is on that basis that we should expect the State Governments to ensure that they discharge their responsibilities and they also recognize the scope and the area of jurisdiction of the Central Government. There cannot be any cut and dry solution. Some new problems have been thrown up. Some new strains have developed and I don't think that it should be beyond the genius of our country's statesmen and publicmen to find a satisfactory equilibrium which might be answer for the various strains. I am not pessimistic. I think it is possible, even within the present Constitution, within the present framework of law and exercise of authority and jurisdiction to find a satisfactory answer to meet the type of situation which has been mentioned by the hon. Member.

On the second point, he has again raised a very important question as to whether the functioning of executive authority in any particular State or in any particular area is likely to result in the Central Sector employees getting demoralised. It will be extremely bad if that situation develops and the State Governments, even in the exercise of whatever type of executive functioning, have to function in a legal and constitutional manner.

I do not see any difficulty if their functioning is within law and within

constitution as to why anybody should feel demoralised. It is true that if the functioning is in a high-handed or extra-legal or extra-constitutional manner, then another situation can develop. We are proceeding on the basis that the functioning will be within the law and within the Constitution.

That is what we have been assured by the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal.

Now, on the third question as to whether we will continue to pursue in the courts and according to the constitution and law the various remedies that are open to us, obviously, we are all wedded to do that. We are committed to do that. All of us have taken the oath for that and we will continue to pursue the solution of these problems according to law and according to Constitution; but we would continue our endeavour to get the fullest cooperation of the State Governments also.

SHRI MATIILA PAL CHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : I would like to know one or two things about this regrettable affair in Cossipore...

श्री मुकुमचन्द्र कछवाय : उन के मत-लब की बात करो तो अच्छा है।

SHRI MATIILA PAL CHOUDHURI : Sir, there was one thing that their Lordships, in the Calcutta High Court, observed. They were Mr. Justice Amarend Roy and Mr. Justice S. N. Bagchi and others of the Calcutta High Court. Their Lordships wanted to know from the state Government counsel whether there was any necessity for the police to handcuff Mr. Chakravarti as was alleged by him in his petition. Handcuffing is a serious thing. This incident happened inside the Cossipore factory, the jurisdiction of which is entirely with the Centre. What did the Central Government do? (Interruptions). I want to know what steps the Centre proposes to take to see that the employees belonging to the Centre are not subjected to such indignities as to be handcuffed when nothing has yet been proved against them... (Interruptions).

Is there any dialogue between the State and the Centre in regard to Central jurisdiction over the various factories. There is not only one, but there are many factories. Otherwise, people will be demoralised, if they can just be treated like this by the State Government and handcuffed? They have a right to be court-martialled; otherwise the law must take its own course.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I agree with the hon. lady member that law should take its course. She asked me what do we propose to do? In this particular case, the action that we took has enabled now the lady member to quote a sentence from the observation of the High Court Judge. We took up these cases in courts of law. Four persons were arrested. One of them was released by the Magistrate. We had to go to the Sessions Court and two were released on bail. For the fourth officer, we had to go to the High Court. He has also been released on bail. I have seen the press report. I have not seen the certified copy of the judgment. But I have seen the press report of the observations which are said to have been made by the hon. Judge of the Calcutta High Court. This is really a pursuit of legal remedies that are open to the Government—Central Government and State Government—and we will be perfectly satisfied if the State Government also pursues legal remedies. Even about interpretation of law, there can be a difference of opinion. But that is capable of being sorted out by the High Court, by the Supreme Court, and by the functioning of the Courts which interpret the legal aspect.

About hand-cuffing, if the press report is correct, the Judges of the High Court have already given their opinion and it is for the West Bengal Government to be the wiser as a result of those observations.

—
12.42 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS FOR INORGANIC CHEMICAL

INDUSTRIES AND HEAVY ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : On behalf of Shri F. A. Ahmed, I beg to lay a copy each of the Annual Reports of the following Developments Councils for the year 1967-68, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

- (1) Development Council for Inorganic Chemical Industries.
- (2) Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-841/69]

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagpur) : May I say something on item No. 3?

MR. SPEAKER : Unless there is something objectionable, there is no discussion usually on Papers laid on the Table.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : If you allow me, I would like to say something. Yesterday, Shri George Fernandes made an observation that the reports of the various Ministries, delegations and Development Councils are being unduly delayed and the Government of India is very careless in its ways. I would like to bring it again to your notice that 1967-68 expired at the end of March 1968. I know that these Developments Councils have absolutely no status because their recommendations are always ignored. Now after thirteen months, their reports are placed here. May I know from the hon. Minister why he took thirteen months to lay these reports on the Table of the House when most of other Ministries have already filed their reports for 1968-69?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : I shall try to find out the reasons and inform the hon. Member.

12.44 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE : ACCIDENT TO
I.A.C. FOKKER FRIENDSHIP
NEAR KHULNA (EAST
PAKISTAN)**

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN
SINGH) :** It is with deep regret that I have to inform this Honourable House that...

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : On a point of Order. We tabled Calling Attention Notices on this particular thing and we were told by your Secretariat that they are under consideration. Now the Minister comes and makes a statement on his own.

MR. SPEAKER : Call attention notices were given yesterday and they came before me today. But is he to wait on serious matters like this for those call attention motions to come up, tomorrow. Here a 'Plane has crashed and some people have died. Should he not come before the House immediately to give the information? Is this not an urgent matter needing immediate attention? Not only Parliament, but the whole country is waiting to know what has happened.

SHRI HEM BARUA : This is an urgent matter of course.

DR. KARAN SINGH : It is with deep regret that I have to inform this Honourable House that Indian Airlines Fokker Friendship aircraft (No. VT-DOJ) operating flight No. IC-260 from Agartala to Calcutta has met with an accident. The plane left Agartala at 7.16 p. m. Indian Standard Time on Monday 21st April, and was expected to land at Dum Dum at 8.17 p. m. Late last night Indian Airlines office at Dum Dum was informed by Pakistan International Airlines that a plane had crashed at Dumuria near Khulna in East Pakistan territory, about 70 miles from Calcutta, at 8.25 p. m., and that

there was no evidence of any survivors. Another message received this morning from Civil Aviation authorities at Dacca has confirmed this.

According to our information the area in an eighty mile radius around Calcutta developed extremely bad weather yesterday evening, and it is likely that the plane was caught in weather turbulence commonly known as a norwester. At about the same time a Pakistan International Airlines Boing 707 bound from Karachi to Dacca was forced to divert to Calcutta on account of bad weather.

On board the ill-fated Indian Airlines plane were 40 passengers and four crew consisting of two pilots Capt. R. Ghosh and First Officer M. M. Singh, one air hostess Miss Pushpa, and one steward Shri Digman. As soon as the passenger list is confirmed the next of kin will be informed. We have received a list, but it has not been confirmed. Therefore, we would wait. An Indian Airlines plane is leaving Calcutta for Jessore shortly, after obtaining necessary visa clearance, with officials of the Corporation and the Directorate General of Civil Aviation.

SHRI HEM BARUA : We are extremely grieved to hear of these deaths of the accident. We convey our feelings of sorrow on behalf of this House to the members of the bereaved families.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, the Minister will please convey the feelings of House to the members of the bereaved families.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Yes, Sir.

12.48 hrs.

*** DEMAND FOR GRANTS
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—(Contd.)**

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now resume discussion of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. We took 3½ hours yesterday and about 4½ hours

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

remain. I think the Minister will need half an hour or 40 minutes.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Yes, about that.

MR. SPEAKER : He will be called upon to reply near about 5.30. We will have to dispose of these Demands today and then begin the other Demands next on the order paper, not more than that. Shri Kunte was on his legs yesterday. He may now continue his speech.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप आज्ञा दें तो मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सदस्यों के हितों की रक्षा का भार आप पर और आपके कार्यालय पर है। मेरी अपनी सूचना यह है और मैं आपके कार्यालय से जानना चाहूँगा और वह सारे सदन को इससे अवगत करावे कि हमारे इस सदन की सदस्या श्रीमती सुनीला नैयर की हालत कैसी है? सुन रहे हैं कि उनकी हालत बहुत खराब हो गई है। तो आपका कार्यालय यह जानकारी लाए और सदन को इसके विषय में बताएं?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not proper. This was raised yesterday. Today I have a letter from Shri Hem Barua, but he was good enough not to raise it now. When it was raised yesterday, I had said that the hon. Minister might inform the hon. Members about it. I am also equally anxious about the hon. members who is on fast. But sometime ago when two hon. members were on fast and Shri Banerjee and some other hon. members wanted to raise it here, I said that it was a matter of deep regret that an hon. Member should undertake a fast, but that if every time an hon. Member were to fast the matter was to be taken up in the House, it would not be proper.

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI : Her condition is very serious.

MR. SPEAKER : Will it be possible to raise a discussion on that ignoring

what is in the order paper? Therefore, I said this yesterday. Shri Patel wrote to me. He was very anxious and worried. All of us are. It is not as though I am not worried about an hon. Member of this House, a senior member, who was associated with Mahatmaji. But for Shastriji to get up and raise it in this manner after I called Shri Kunte to resume his speech is not proper. I am sure he would not do it again.

Shri Kunte.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : Yesterday when the debate was adjourned I was referring to the development of our armed forces in the border areas. I want to make the point that it is not enough merely to deploy the armed forces in the border area. They stay away from their families for a long time. It is necessary that we create an atmosphere in the border area whereby those people living in the border areas feel that they are properly integrated with the whole nation. There are two ways to do this. One way is that when the army people go there, they mix freely with the local people and fraternise with them. An hon. Member from Kashmir mentioned that our armed forces behaved very nicely with the local people and gave them all facilities and help. There is another way; to ask the retired men of the armed forces go and settle there and also ask other persons to go and settle there and create a sort of a cultural affinity between those people and ourselves. I am afraid that the mere deployment of armed forces in the frontier is not going to help us. There is this tendency in modern times not only in our country but in other countries as well. In Canada inspite of French and English being the two languages in their legislature, very recently there was a flare up by the French against English. In Britain also, demand for local autonomy is growing in Scotland and Wales. In Telangana and Vidarbha we see this tendency. Why does it happen? Because with the use of modern means of communication, it is easier for a person far away from his native locality to keep in touch with the local movements, get local literature and all

[Shri Dattatraya Kunte]

that. He does not try to assimilate himself in the area where he is staying. Looking to these conditions, it is necessary to settle some people in the border area so that they mix up with them and the people living in those areas feel that they are part of the nation; properly integrated. Border incidents with China took place many times. There is a place near Bara Hoti having something to do with the word Chin and there was a feeling that if the word Chin was there it must have belonged to China. This is because we have not properly integrated ; we have no proper idea of what is happening. For instance, people's idea of persons living in NEFA and Nagaland is that they must all be junglis not educated and all that. When we actually find that they were all properly educated and all that, a different feeling is created. This is necessary because we have a big border. In our customs and traditions, we are so exclusive. Even in this city, we shall have a Marathi element or a Bengali element. We have the habit of being exclusive. It is necessary that conditions should be created in the frontier whereby the local people are properly integrated. If that is not done, mere deployment of defence forces is not going to be a great help; if at all it is going to aggravated the situation.

I should like to refer to another matter. This department is greedy about acquiring land but when it comes to releasing lands because they are not properly used or not used at all, they take years and decades. From the records they can find out when they acquired the land and taken possession of it ; after decades till now they have not decided to use that land, nor have they decided to release the land. This is really a hardship to the people to whom those lands belong. I cannot understand this. There are lands in the city of Bombay and other places which have been taken possession of by the defence authorities. Not only this. What is happening in this Ministry is this. I have to narrate my own personnel experience which is not very helpful. As early as August, 1967, I wrote a letter to the Minister of Defence. It took

him a few months to acknowledge that letter, and it is almost a year since that acknowledgement and I have not received any reply from the Ministry at all. In my letter, I have stated the facts very clearly, that within a stone's throw from Bombay, where this department has established a naval armaments depot, they have acquired hundreds of acres of land for the use of the Navy. The land is not yet being used. Part of it is being doled out to the people to cultivate the land as tenants, and the rest has been levelled down as a foot-ball ground. This is the kind of use that the naval depot has put the land to. At the same time, the Air Force asked for acquiring more land; notices were issued. It was suggested that if the land which has been acquired by the Navy was made available to the Air Force, the local people will not be inconvenienced in anyway. What has been happening today ? The whole of the sea-cost of this place is acquired by this department, and the people have been displaced.

There is another thing about the naval depot itself. I do not know why this naval armament depot was located at that place. We already have in the Bombay harbour, the oil terminal. But next to that, there is the atomic energy reactor at if safety and defence are being looked into at the same time ! On the top of it, on the one side, there is the Santa Cruz aerodrome. There is the oil terminal in the harbour and then there is the atomic reactor. Then in this peninsula the naval armament depot is established. And what security was looked into when this naval armament depot was established there ? We will be told that it was nearer the Bombay city where the navy is there, and we will be also told that because the armaments and other things could not be landed, they are doing this ; they have constructed this jetty at a cost of Rs. 1.75 crores. When the project was approved by this House or by the department, the idea was that frigates and other big ships which will need a draft of 20 feet or more will be very easily able to touch the wharf. What is the position now ? If a little care was taken to look into this matter, they would

have found that because of the silting which is taking place there, this jetty could not come there. But after the expenditure of Rs. 1.75 crores, what does one find? The draft is below six to eight feet, and they are now hoping to do a certain amount of drilling. I do not know how they are going to dredge it. If you look at the low tide, the rocks are visible below, and to excavate the rocks in the sea-bed is a very difficult proposition. Therefor, while locating this armament depot at this particular place, this was not taken into consideration.

Yesterday, reference was made to security risk because of which the Government and the department refused to give information on the land acquired for this naval depot. Next to that, the only partition wall being the barbed wire, there are foreigners staying there. Who are those foreigners? They are contractors doing some work in the Bombay dock. do not know why they have been allowed to camp there.

MR. SPEAKER : I hop he will conclude within two or three minutes.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I have hardly taken five to seven minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday also you have spoken.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Yesterday, I began to speak at the fag-end. After all, I am making a very relevant point. If you want to adjourn the House at 1 O'clock, I am prepared to continue at 2 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER : You can take two or three minutes now.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I will not be able to finish it within that time.

MR. SPEAKER : You have to finish, Mr. Kunte.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Sir, in the whole of the budget session,

this is the first lime that I am speaking. I am only requesting you—

MR. SPEAKER : Go ahead. Do not waste time.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I was referring to the foreigners there. They are contractors in the Bombay dock. Was it necessary to ask them to have a camp there?

13 hrs.

It might be that they are quarrying stones from a quarry nearby. Was that the only quarry available for the contractors working in the Bombay Dock who are foreigners and there is no other quarry nearby from where they could have got the stones? Taking that this was the only quarry where the best stone was available, is it necessary that their camp should be there. We will be told that there is a security risk and therefore people will not be able to go and visit the camp. But these people are living there, they have their cameras, loudspeakers and everything. One does not know whether they have a transmitter or anything like that on the location of the armament depot which is supposed to be a sort of secret thing. It has the security risk across the Bombay Harbour when foreigners are staying there. I know they are going to stay there for three to four years, as long as the Bombay Dock is completed.

What precaution is the department taking when it is trying to exclude the public of this country from getting vital and relevant information? Why should they allow them the used of this quarry which is on the land acquired for the naval armament itself? This is one question which I would like the Minister to answer. If he does not answer it will only mean that they want to shut out the public of this country from vital information while they have utter disregard whether foreigners use the land acquired for the naval armament depot.

I would like to know whether while allocating this depot here all the facts

[Shri Datta traya Kunte]

were taken into consideration. I am referring to the oil terminal, the atomic reactor, the Santacruz Airport, which is an international airport, and this Naval Armament Depot. Was the port properly examined as to whether the jetty which is built there could at all give a draft of 20 feet and more to allow ships to come safely all along the line? It is not necessary that one must go to Khadakvasala station to find out what sort of silting is taking place. It is evident, patent to the ordinary eye. If these things are not taken into account it will only mean that all the expenditure incurred on this jetty is infructuous expenditure, it is all a waste. Now to correct it a few more crores will have to be spent to dredge the solid rock which is there. Sir, these are some of the matters which I wanted to place before the House.

13.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at six minutes past Fourteen of
the Clock.*

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD in
the Chair.]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS MINISTRY OF DEFENCE —(contd.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Dhillon.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I support the Demands of the Ministry of Defence, one thing is very satisfactory this time is what we have been pressing all these years, about the re-employment of the Emergency Commissioned Officers. I must congratulate the Minister that he has been able to solve this problem to a large extent.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : Not all of them have been absorbed.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : I have got the figures. Out of 4900 and odd,

he has been able to accommodate on the permanent list about 1852, and about 1752 have already been absorbed in various cadres, I. P. S., I. A. S., etc. and some of them in public undertakings also. It is only about 896 persons who are still on the pending list. The other day, he was good enough to assure that they too will be accommodated very soon and, I do hope, that with the assurance given by him, this problem which has been engaging our attention all this time will be solved.

There are other problems which purely do not relate to the fighting side or weaponry or combatant side and one of them is about the presence of ex-servicemen in the civil life of the country. I think, so far, if I may remark, nothing substantial has been done for the ex-servicemen, about 5 million of them, and every day we see various organisations in the name of ex-servicemen meeting, putting forward their demands and writing to Members of Parliament also. I am told that there is an official organisation to look after their interests, the Ex-servicemen, Soldiers and Sailors Board. But I have come to know recently that there is a more representative body, the Ex-Servicemen Soldiers Association which held its meeting only a couple of days back. But if their demands are put forward to the authorities, they are always shown the demands as made through the official organisation like the Sailors and Soldiers Board. Mainly their demands are reemployment, aid to their families, aid to their children's education and revision of pensions. About revision of pensions, we all know that, at various times, they were revised. But still there is a lot of dissatisfaction because of the rising cost of living every day. And those pensions were fixed long before and the revisions have not been to the satisfaction of ex-servicemen. I would suggest to the Minister that this should be tackled once and for all by appointing some Pensions Commission or some equivalent body which could go into the question or revision of pensions from the beginning upto this day, what they have got, what are their demands, what are the circumstances under which they are asking for more,

and all that. I have met very senior officers of the Army and they do feel that the demand is very much justified in spite of the increase allowed off and on.

As for the other difficulties, I would suggest that a committee of senior officers of all the three wings should be appointed—a sort of permanent arrangement should be there—to whom all the problems of ex-servicemen with administration, what sort of treatment they are receiving at the hands of civil officers, what sort of difficulties they are facing in resettlement and re-employment and so on could be referred.

I would also make another suggestion. So far as employment is concerned, it may be very difficult to employ all ex-servicemen, but some sort of a training may be given—some period before they are going to be released may be reserved for training—in transport services or in radio mechanism or repairs or in manufacture of agricultural implements, repair shops, etc., or even in more advanced and progressive farming, so that when they come out they may be equipped with some sort of a background which will enable them to adjust themselves to the civil life. I hope, the hon. Minister will shed any prejudice against non-official ex-servicemen organisations, will meet them, and will try to understand their viewpoint, because most of the ex-servicemen are organized in non-official organisations. It is no use telling them that they will consider only the demands that come from their regular, officially-recognised boards which, to my great disappointment, are not functioning satisfactorily; sometimes the Minister himself has admitted that the Soldiers and Sailors Boards at the district level or at the divisional level are not functioning satisfactorily because the officer or the retired officer at the head is not a very senior officer. He is at the most an honorary Lieutenant or Subedar Major and he suffers from some sort of inferiority complex when he sits in the meeting with IAS and IFS officers. In order to have a sense of equality and superiority, the Chairman of the Soldiers Board should be of a higher status. Even in

the case of the official organization, the rule should be that he should be a senior officer so as to create confidence and also demand respect from his colleagues in the civil services. He should at least be a Major or Lt. Colonel. Those times are gone. They are not available. I enquired about the emoluments that could satisfy them. They are not demanding much. There will not be much difference in the scale demanded by the Subedar Major or the Lt. Col. There is very little difference but it will create confidence and respect for them.

I want to say a few words about the NCC. The House is aware that when the NCC was started, it was started mainly on considerations of broad national interest though it was a part of the educational programme. I had the experience of 1965. My place is just on the border and as Minister in Punjab I had to tour all the border areas as I was put in charge of border districts for co-ordination between the civil and the military authorities and I found that excellent work was being done by the NCC cadets. I do not know what is the position about ACC. These young lads, the NCC people did commendable work at the time of aerial invasion, at the time of black-out in the cities and also services in the areas overrun by the enemy, and also at the time of resettlement. But when I heard that the Vice-Chancellors' meeting at Ahmedabad had unanimously decided to give up the compulsory aspect in training, deciding that they should relax it, I was not happy. I happened to enquire from some of the Vice-Chancellors as to what are the reasons behind it. They said that there were no reasons behind except that they were afraid of the students. Now I fail to understand if they have declared it as a voluntary service. Had it been a national service corps and also national sports organisation, they must take either of the three. What difference does it make to the students? They will have to take either of these three. But the advantage that was present in the military training that these young boys get and the merits of it which they displayed at the time of the Indo-Pakistan conflict, that will not be available if they are sent

[Shri G. S. Dhillon]

either to the National Service Corps or to these sports organisations for which there may be a separate arrangement. I would suggest to the Minister that he may keep it as a matter of voluntary training and declare it as a policy but not in the case of border areas where we always demand some services from these young men, some sort of services as they rendered in 1965. I would like him to reconsider it in consultation with the experts on education. So far as NCC is concerned, that must be compulsory at least in the border districts. On this issue I think the students will not at all be found recalcitrant. I met a number of them. They say that they would welcome it as a compulsory training in the border areas. But at the same time if it is going to be kept as an optional subject in the matter of voluntary training, one thing must be seen that whatever be the number of students in the NCC, that training must be essentially a defence-oriented one. It should not be a stereo-typed training just a little bit of weapon training, drill and handling of 303, map reading and all that. It must be defence oriented so that in case there is invasion they must be equipped with the latest training and trends for defence and offence. It is to be taken as a broad national policy and not mere academic policy. I am of the view that if any decision had ever to have been taken, it should have been taken at the level of this House and not at the suggestions of a few principals or vice-chancellors because when we introduced these Services we were guided not by academic interest but by national interest. Even now I would request the Minister to bring this matter up before this august House so that there could be some definite policy on it and it can be judged whether it is purely academic or it is a national policy.

I personally would like to bring some matters to the notice of the hon. Minister. Last time he promised that he would expedite compensation to be paid to the farmers whose lands were taken over by the Defence drains. Perhaps some of the Members of the House

may not have known that I live in border areas. We have a number of defensive canals like Ichogil canal on our side also. They were all built at the cost of the farmers. It is also now more than 2 years. They have not been paid any compensation for the land taken over nor any bridges built. These villages are divided into two. Half the land is on the other side. Half the land is on this side. People do not have access to the piece of land on the other side. I hope the Minister would be good enough to assure that necessary things will be done at the earliest in this regard.

The great inconvenience caused in this regard is not only caused to the farmers, but it may also lead to the loss of food production also because of non-access to the areas on the other side of the defence drains and canals. I hope he will take immediate action to see that these compensations are expedited.

In Khem-Kharan area, at the time of the invasion they paid certain aid and compensation to the shopkeepers and farmers. 2 or 3 years have passed. The Government is now pressing them very hard for repayment. It is only Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 or at the most Rs. 1,000 in some cases. Repayment should be remitted, or, if the Government is not prepared to do it, it should be deferred for at least 10 or 15 years till they can fully stand on their own legs.

SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH (Mathura) : I have very few words to say. Most of what has to be said has been said by the Public Accounts Committee and by others who spoke on the Ministry's demands and by my predecessor. It has been said that this year's expenditure will be enhanced by over Rs. 50 crores over the last year's. We are told that this increase is mainly due to raising of the pay and allowances of the armed forces. However I am not satisfied with this explanation as the rumblings and grumblings of the junior officers and men of the other ranks have in no way lessened; morale is not only deteriorating, but is badly affected; and this leads very definitely to a danger to the country's security. I am talking about housing, schooling, etc., and

immediate postings in respect of families so that no undue hardship is caused in these areas. These are the things that the Minister must consider if he wishes to keep the morale of the Army Officers and men upto the point.

I have seen a grandiose plan drawn up by the Defence Ministry for long years to come. This is completely vitiated and its proposals are completely vitiated by the Audit Report and the Public Accounts Committee's reports on the Ministry. These reports state without equivocation, without hesitation whatsoever, that bad planning, faulty execution, erroneous manufacture and inefficiency have led to a huge loss. I would beg the Defence Minister to carry out a complete house cleaning in his Ministry and all its Departments so that instead of asking for more money he could proudly come to this House and say that he has cut the defence estimates without endangering the sovereignty or the safety of India. It unfortunately happens to be the habit that whenever indents are presented for defence requirements, they are almost always sanctioned and the implementation is left to corrupt and inefficient officers and only the nation suffers. I can only hope that the Defence Minister will take drastic measures so that this kind of failure is not repeated. Now, I have some specific suggestions to make to the Defence Minister.

Sir, I am one who has advocated for a long time that senior appointments in the Services should be announced well in advance, so that the new incumbent can understand the policy and the day-to-day working of his new post before he takes over. Also this will give less opportunity of politics and factionism raising their dreaded heads and causing disruption in our Armed Forces. I am also against what has now almost become a precedent that retiring Heads of Services will be given high diplomatic posts. This, in my opinion, makes the officer subservient to the Government and because of his future prospects he will not disagree with his masters, and as a consequence matters of strategy are often left to gentlemen quite incompetent to make them. We, the nation, have had bitter

experience of this and it is certainly time that we learned our lesson.

I would like now to come to our defence production. Until now we have put all our faith in the USSR who by giving arms aid to Pakistan, have not only violated the Tashkent pact, but have made us very nervous about what their reaction would be, should there be a new confrontation either with China or with Pakistan. We, Sir, have at the moment a large army supplied mostly by the ordnance factories run by the Government of India. This is adequate in peace-time, when for training purposes a limited amount of stores and ammunition etc. are required. However, as you know, in war time the wastage is colossal and the ordnance factories could not possibly begin to meet the demand. I, therefore, suggest to the Defence Minister that the major industries in the private sector be asked to have a plan to switch to defence requirements, if and when required. I quote an incident that happened not very long ago at the Avadi tank factory where the links for the tank treads were found faulty and it was only on a friendly basis that these links were produced by a factory in the private sector. This sort of thing is going on all the time and unless the private sector is given a definite role and firm orders so as to justify their expenditure on research and retooling, you will find in times of emergency a complete break-down of essential supply.

The other thing that I want to point out is that the Indian Army has the highest ratio of Teeth to Tail of any army in the world. It is something like 24, whereas the UK, Germany, France, etc. keep a ratio of about 14. You can imagine the saving in money and manpower if we did the same thing.

There is no doubt that there are a great many jobs which have to be done by non-combatants, etc. which increase this ratio. But I feel certain that the Hon. Minister will look into this factor and reduce this Teeth to Tail ratio considerably, without decreasing the efficiency of the defence forces.

[Shri Girraj Saran Singh]

The Air Force has now reached its peak of 45 squadrons. How many of these are equipped with obsolete planes is anybody's guess. I know that the transport squadrons must be equipped and that the bomber squadrons are vastly outdated. There is talk of giving our fighter units new aircraft. How long this will take only God and Sardar Swaran Singh know.

I have heard disturbing rumours about our producing a fighter aircraft called the Jaguar under Anglo-French collaboration. I have from past experience become a little sceptical about this form of advancing our own aircraft industry. We had the sad tale of Prof. Tonk and even the sadder tale of the Avro 748 where India was used as a guinea pig for prototypes manufacture and the so-called collaborators themselves did not manufacture these planes. A little serious thinking is needed before we take any firm decision on these matters.

I know everyone realises the dangers confronting this country. I have said many times before that it will be the task of the armed forces to hold and stem the tide while only the people of India can defend the nation. Hence I feel that though a certain augmentation of the Navy is vital, the undue priority given to it at the moment is like putting the cart before the horse. We have no aggressive motives and we are incapable of having a Navy in the near future, guarding our immense sea borders; therefore, to go in for submarines etc. is, I think, a little far-fetched. Should there be the near impossibility of a sea-borne invasion of any part of our coast, it is not the Navy but the Air Force ferrying troops to the site that is going to hold our coastline. Therefore, I would suggest a slow-down on naval build-up and an increase in the transport squadrons of the Air Force.

I have seen the Defence Minister's report and his future aspirations. But what perturbs me is that he has no plans to meet an emergency before the enemy is good enough to allow for some of his plans to fructify during the next five years.

Before I conclude, I come to my annual theme, for the liberalisation pay,

housing and other facilities of the Junior officers and the other ranks and the lessening of their tenure of posts in hardship areas.

I have one suggestion which could be followed up: when a battalion or a brigade or division moves from an advance area, it should leave all its heavy armament and transport *in situ* so that the new brigade which takes over could move only with side arms and could take up its positions immediately. This would save an enormous amount of money in transport and wear and tear of material.

With these few remarks, I earnestly hope the Defence Minister will take into consideration and pay heed to the few points I have made.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri): I would like to express my appreciation to the Defence Minister of the report circulated to MPs. We are indeed thankful because it has given us more information than on previous occasions.

However, I would like to say that it has some basic and essential omissions and discrepancies. As long as these omissions and discrepancies are there, the credibility of the report remains much in doubt.

In the matter of omissions, I would like to mention the question of equipment.

As far as equipment is concerned, three important points have been left out: import content, foreign exchange involved and from what countries we are getting the equipment under what terms and conditions of payment for this equipment. There are of course some exceptions where these details have been given, namely, Praga tools and Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. These are not defence items but they have found a home in the Defence Ministry; the Defence Ministry gives a home to many things from mosquito nets to other things. Vital information which Parliament should have has not been given in respect of other things.

One wonders why it is so. Is it a question of our non-alignment? Is it not an accepted practice in modern democratic countries? May I ask the Minister to refer to a book which has been circulated to most Members of Parliament recently and that book is the official book, 'Britain 1969' and on pages 117-118 it is given clearly with what countries Great Britain is collaborating for defence equipment. When I was in London some months ago I was invited to visit some airforce stations and I met some Government Ministers and I met the Director of the Institute of Strategic Studies. I am ashamed to say that I did not know what they knew. I was ill equipped to tell them what they could tell me. Who are we hiding this from? The people of this country are not concerned; they are concerned about the basic requirements of their own lives; they do not stand in the way of your getting equipment from any country, X or Y or Z. Is it your foreign friends and enemies that you are crying to delude? Obviously you have not succeeded. Is it Parliament that you wish to delude? We are in the initial period of our democracy and no Government is eternal. The conventions we lay today are going to be the forerunners of the future and therefore in a free-democratic society where checks and counter-checks must act to safeguard the security of the country, it would be better if basic information is shared with the House.

We know our man-power strength. There is plenty of man-power strength in our country; there is no shortage. Is it fully utilised? Are our service personnel properly equipped? We should be told about these things because we have suffered in the past by trusting too much too readily. As Members of Parliament we owe a duty to those young men of the Armed Forces to see that they have the sort of equipment they require under combat circumstances. There is not much time and I shall give only one example of which I have some little background knowledge. The Ministry's report mentions that the Air Force has 45 squadrons and it gives the list of squadrons. We knew that the MIGs and gnats are used; there are the fighter squadrons, communica-

cation squadrons, trainers, helicopters, miscellaneous, etc; everyone knows about these things. Everything tallies. But again from foreign information we hear that there is an aircraft SU.22 Soviet fighter bomber and the remark against it is: "delivered but not yet in operational service." Then there is mention of Hunters from UK. This comes from the Institute of Strategic Studies available in Parliament Library. I have not got any secret source of information. What is really shattering is that 45 squadrons are going to be equipped with only 500 combat aircraft. I ask you: does it make sense to say so? We know that by any reasonable and rational standards, a thousand aircraft would be required to cover wastage, repairs, etc. Even children play as hamley's with squadrons; now-a-days they know what aircraft are used and what the squadrons are. But the Parliament in India is not given this information. We are told 45 squadrons are equipped with 500 aircraft...*(Interruptions.)* You have seen how thinly attended the House has been. If Parliamentary control becomes ineffective as it was in the past, you will have to pay a heavy price. We shall have failed in the most sacred duty to our people and to our country, because, defence is not a matter which concerns this party or that party. When there is an enemy on our frontiers, he is not going to find out whether a boy is your son or my son, and therefore in the interest of national security Parliament must insist that basic information is shared with it and that we do not wait too long till it is overdue and mistakes are committed. I request the Minister to tell us whether the squadrons are properly equipped, whether there are adequate missile and radar installations particularly in our eastern sector where we face the Chinese threat most imminently. In the last Indo-Pak war we know that gnats had to fly low so that they could escape Pakistan radar system. We know that we had no night fighters. That was four years ago and today surely the country has a right to know whether those deficiencies had been fully remedied.

The fighter pilots' active life is of a short span-five years or at the most ten years. By the time he is 26 he has finished being a fighter pilot. He may go

[**Shri Girraj Saran Singh**]

on till 30 if he is lucky. Has the Ministry made any assessment from the log books of officers that the squadron leaders and below have put in enough flying hours ? Or are we having all these young-men waiting in frustration because they just do not have the planes to fly ? We have got fast aircraft and fast modern Migs which have a short flying span. Without radar cover what use are they ? I was happy to hear yesterday from the Minister of State, Mr. L. N. Mishra, that we propose to have missiles. I only hope that vested interests do not dispose of his proposals.

I want to refer to the totality of the defence expenditure.

The Defence Ministry's budget estimates come to Rs. 1,110 crores. The demands are Rs. 1,143 crores, plus the supplementary demands of Rs. 58 crores. In all, it comes to Rs. 1,243.54 crores. On the other hand, we have ancillaries like the para-military forces. The border Security Force alone accounts for Rs. 35 crores. There are other things like the border roads which are charged to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport; they are managed by a Major-General and governed by the Ministry of Defence. In all, I would say that the total defence expenditure today, all together, is Rs. 1,300 crores. And it is not possible to assess the entire complex, because like in any industrial complex, they have been tucked away all over the place. Parliament will give sanction for Rs. 1,300 crores this year. The Finance Ministry's allocation for the Plan is only Rs. 1,737 crores. For defence, it is Rs. 1,300 crores. Out of that Rs. 250 crores are deficit financing. The time has come to see whether any economies can be made in defence.

In defence production, the amount which we have put is about Rs. 500 crores. There is a report on some Important Information on Projects, which say that the MIG division alone has an investment of Rs. 100 crores, so that the total investment would be Rs. 500 crores. It is time that we went into this and saw whether, first of all economy cannot be effected. And secondly, whether the defence

production units cannot be so used as to strengthen the economy of the country. I think it is possible.

When the Defence Ministry came to give evidence before the public Accounts Committee, it was said that after all,...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude; you have had 17 minutes.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Just five minutes more. We are voting crores of rupees and you say talk for five minutes !

MR. CHAIRMAN : The list is given to me by the Whips. We have 17 more names here.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khunti) : Let her have my time.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : The Defence Ministry has said while giving evidence before the PAC that about 40 per cent represents the cost by way of pay and allowances. I take them at their word, and the Defence Ministry's demands put it down to Rs. 456 crores or something, as pay and allowances of the armed forces officers. If you count transportation, etc. in all, it comes to Rs. 500 crores. The immediate thing that I can see, where economy can be effected, and economy could be effected, is to the extent of Rs. 75 crores, with my limited knowledge. If somebody takes the trouble of going into it more deeply, I am sure he will be able to make a more thorough analysis.

Now, has anyone made an assessment of the utilisation of staff-cars ? I know that there were much stricter regulations in the old days than there are now.

Secondly, there is the system of orderlies. There are about 8,25,000 men and I estimate that there are about 35,000 to 40,000 officers. We are told that only on active service they are given orderlies. Let us take the official explanation that only on active service—people, in operational stations—are given orderlies. That

means that one-third at least are in operational stations: 11,500 or 12,000 officers, plus JCOs, who are given orderlies. In all it is 15,000 people. Some of the top officers get three to four orderlies. So, you will be having 30,000 men working as orderlies or one and a half divisions.

- What would be the cost ? The cost, I believe, would be not less than Rs. 15 crores on orderlies. I do not think that the cost per orderly comes to less than Rs. 1,000 a year. Not that I do not want them to have orderlies, but there must be some control over it. Such a poor country as India is, can it afford it ? I see that the Defence Minister tells us that the defence expenditure is 3.46 per cent of the Gross National product, which is an illusory thing. When the average income of a man in India is less than Rs. 1 a day, and out of that he has to give 3.5 per cent, we have to consider the background of these conditions. Can you justify this kind of thing ? Surely, there must be some review of this.

Then I come to the question of employment of civilians in the armed forces. I know there is stiff resistance to it from the service personnel. But I do not see why the store keepers, clerks and so on should not be civilians. After all, it costs twice as much to maintain service personnel. Why don't we do this ?

I think the estimated savings under these three heads, namely, staff cars, orderlies and replacement by civilians of the service personnel in some posts will bring about a saving of not less than Rs. 75 crores.

Then, the perquisites of the senior officers have increased so much that there is growing discontent among the other ranks. The benefits of the lower rung officers and the jawans have not been increased with the result that the disparity has grown. There is also a disparity between the three services. Army has the highest perquisites. Navy would probably come next. I know in Daula Kuan there is a Major and a Squadron Leader living side by side. While the Major is getting so many perquisites,

the Squadron Leader is getting nothing. Do you not think that this disparity will create discontent ?

Before concluding, I want to make a reference to defence production. The Minister of state made a statement yesterday that the output for 1968-69 was Rs. 107 crores. When your invested capital is Rs. 500 crores, even to have a break even you would require a production of Rs. 500 crores. Now that is not possible. So, this figure of Rs. 108 crores is not something that we can be proud of. When plenty of markets are coming up in the South East Asian region, why can not we increase our production ?

Then, every defence production unit is now managed by a defence service officer, who is deputed from the services. He is a loss to the service and not again to that unit; He has neither managerial nor design, nor production experience. If you want to make room for somebody, surely you can accommodate him somewhere else.

Finally, is there any system of operational research, any system for a review of the structure of the armed forces, a proper review of inventory control, logistic control, dependence on civil sources during war ? Has any system been established for that even after two conflicts ?

In conclusion, I would say that if these economies could be effected, you could have a saving of ten per cent in the overall expenditure, which would mean Rs. 130 crores per year. Over a plan period it would come to round about Rs. 700 crores. In these Rs. 500 crores defence production units you have got today a source of economic strength for our country. They can give an opportunity to the young men who are trained scientists, engineers and technicians to render some national service to the country. One thing alone is needed. Defence production would have to be divorced from Defence Ministry. I am sorry to have to say that, but it will have to be divorced from the Defence Ministry. It has grown too large now and the economic strain on the country is too heavy.

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

Lastly, with regard to the Indian National Army personnel, an assurance was given on the floor of the House about their pension. This has not been fulfilled. The Minister should take care of that. Here I would like to add my voice to that of the members who have spoken before me with regard to ex-servicemen, to whom we owe very much more than what we are giving them today.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : There is on quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is quorum in the House.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : I challenge it. There is no quorum in the House. The count must take place.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is quorum in the House. Please resume your seat. Shri George Fernandes.

भी जारी करनेंडोज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : सभापति महोदय, सुरक्षा के मामले में कितनी लापरवाही होती है वह इसी से मालूम होता है कि कल और आज इस सदन में 1200 करोड़ रुपये प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय के वास्ते अर्थात् संरक्षण के वास्ते मंजूर कराने की इस बहस में कितनी ही बार कोरम की घंटी बजानी पड़ी है। अभी इस समय भी मेरे मित्र श्री जयपाल सिंह ने जो हाउस में कोरम न रहने की बात उठाई वह बहुत ही दुहस्त बात थी। असलियत यह है कि आज दोपहर से इस सदन में जितने माननीय सदस्य बोले उनकी बातों को सुनने की बात नहीं बल्कि मैं कहूँगा कि संरक्षण के बारे में विचार करने के इस मामले में इस सदन में 50 लोगों की भी हाजिरी नहीं रही। इस से बड़ी शर्म की चीज इस सदन के लिए और कोई दूसरी नहीं हो सकती थी। एक तरफ यह लापरवाही दूसरी तरफ देश के संरक्षण के बारे में जो अज्ञान हमें दिखाई देता है उसका भी यहाँ जिक्र करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

अभी थोड़े दिन पहले मध्यावधि चुनाव हुए थे। उन चुनावों के समय पता नहीं

लोग क्या हमेशा बोलते रहते हैं? संरक्षण मन्त्री भी यहाँ अपने संरक्षण की तैयारी के बारे में बोलते रहते हैं लेकिन अब की बार उपप्रधान मन्त्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई संरक्षण के बारे में बोलने लगे। किसी एक चुनाव प्रचार सभा में वह यहाँ तक बोले कि चीन और पाकिस्तान यह जो हमारे दो बड़े शत्रु हैं इन दोनों का एक साथ मुकाबला करके दोनों को हराने की हमारे में शक्ति है। आखिर किस आधार पर यह बातें कहने में आती हैं? वह कौन सा ज्ञान है जिसके कि आधार पर इस तरह की बातें आती हैं मैं नहीं जानता?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय ने जो रिपोर्ट देश की है अभी अभी श्रीमती शारदा मुकर्जी ने उसके बारे में कहा कि कोई भी आंकड़े विशेष कर हमारी पलटन की ताकत के बारे में, संख्या के बारे में उस में हमें देखने को नहीं मिलते हैं। श्रीमती शारदा मुकर्जी ने ठीक ही कहा कि भले ही इस देश की संसद को इस देश के प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री महोदय ने पलटन के बारे में आंकड़े और जानकारी देने से इंकार कर दिया हो लेकिन लंदन के इंस्टीच्यूट आफ स्ट्रॉटिजिक स्टडीज से पूछो या इस मुल्क के जो पड़ोसी शत्रु हैं उन से पूछिये या जो अन्य देश हैं विशेष कर वह देश जिनसे कि हम लड़ाई की सामग्री खरीदते हैं, जैसे रूस, इंग्लिस्तान ग्रथवा अमरीका हैं, यह सभी लोग हमारी पलटन के बारे में पूरी जानकारी रखते हैं। इस के विपरीत इस प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट का यदि मैं जिक्र करूँ तो उस रपट के आधे हिस्से में पलटन के लोगों की क्या तनाव्वाह है, क्या भत्ता है और उन्हें हम और क्या क्या पैसा देते हैं इसी का हिसाब आप ने इस में दिया है। मेरा कहना है कि अब अगर कोई भी अकल-मंद आदमी हो तो वह थोड़ी मेहनत करने के बाद आप को यह आप की तनख्याह आदि से हिसाब लगा कर जरूर बतला

सकेगा कि दर असल आप की पलटन की क्या शक्ति है।

15 hrs.

जहाँ तक मैं जानता हूँ आज हुनिया के देशों में हिन्दुस्तान की पलटन की शक्ति चौथे नम्बर की कही जाती है। अमरीका, रूस और चीन के बाद हिन्दुस्तान चौथे नम्बर का मुल्क कहा जाता है। 9 लाख जवान और अफसर इस मुल्क की पलटन, वायुसेना और नौवी में इस समय शामिल हैं। इस 9 लाख की ताकत के ऊपर दोनों शान्तियों का एक साथ मुकाबला करने की जो बात कही जाती है यह आखिर किस आधार पर कही जाती है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है?

एक तरफ तो इस रपट के अन्दर मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है और इस सदन के अन्दर कई बार हुई चर्चाओं के दौरान बतलाया है कि सन् 1965 में जिस समय पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के फलस्वरूप हमारी और उसकी लड़ाई हुई थी तो उस लड़ाई के बाद पाकिस्तान अपनी शक्ति को दुगना कर के बैठ गया है। अमरीका या पश्चिमी योरोप के राष्ट्रों से जो उन्हें युद्ध सामग्री सहायता के रूप में मिलती रही है उस आधार पर पाकिस्तान अपनी शक्ति को जैसा कहा दुगनी बना कर बैठा हुआ है। दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि जो बाहर के देश पिछले कई बारों में हिन्दुस्तान को युद्ध सामग्री और दूसरे मामलों में सहायता व सहयोग दिया करते थे, जैसे कि रूस, तो आज उस रूस का भी समर्थन पाकिस्तान के साथ है। चीन समर्थक रहा ही है। चीन ने रूस तथा पश्चिमी योरोप के और देशों की मदद से अपनी पलटनी शक्ति को 1965 के बाद दुगनी की है। चीन और पाकिस्तान दोनों को एक साथ ले कर लड़ने का विधान हमारा उप-प्रधान मंत्री, संरक्षण मंत्री या कोई और जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति कैसे कर सकता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

दूसरी तरफ मैं इस का सबूत भी दूँगा कि आप की स्थिति क्या है। अभी अभी एक किताब निकली है जो श्री खेरा की लिखी हुई है जो आप के पुराने डिफेन्स सेकेट्री और कैबिनेट सेकेट्री रह चुके हैं। मैं खेरा साहब को संरक्षण के मामले में कोई बहुत ज्यादा अकल रखने वाला आदमी नहीं मानता क्योंकि सन् 1962 में जब हम पीछे हटे थे तब वह अपने कैबिनेट सेकेट्री, प्रिसिपल डिफेन्स सेकेट्री और न जाने क्या क्या थे मुझे नहीं मालूम, लेकिन किसी ऐसी जगह पर जरूर थे। नौकरी से हट जाने के बाद जब लोगों में अकल आती है, तक मैं उसकी कद्र नहीं करता, फिर भी उनकी जो किताब है उस के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि उन की किताब के लिखे जाने में सरकार की ओर से मदद मिली है और 1962 में, तथा उसके पहले और बाद के संरक्षण के मामले को वह कुछ जानते हैं। मैं उनकी बात को संरक्षण मंत्री और सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। अभी-अभी उन्होंने जो किताब छपवाई है उस में वह कहते हैं कि अगर कहीं पाकिस्तान हम से लड़ाई करने आये तब हम जिस तरीके से सन् 1965 में उस का मुकाबला कर पाये बैसे ही हम को अगली बार मुकाबला करने का मोका मिलेगा ऐसा वह उम्मीद और हिम्मत से नहीं कह सकते हैं। इस समय यह आप के एक अफसर की राय है।

दूसरी तरफ हम भले ही अपनी पलटन के बारे में अपने लोगों को जानकारी नहीं देते, लेकिन चीन अपनी पलटनी ताकत को लिपाता नहीं है। चीन का यह कहना है कि उस की जो भूमि सेना है वह 27 लाख है, उस की जो नौ सेना है वह ढेढ़ लाख की है और जो वायुसेना है वह एक लाख के लगभग है। उस की पैरा-मिलिट्री फोर्सेंज 3 लाख की है। वह खुद ही कहता है कि जो उस

[श्री जार्ज फर्नैंडीज़]
 की पीपल्स मिलीशिया है, क्योंकि चीन ने अपने हर एक नौजवान को चाहे वह लड़का हो या लड़की, बन्दूक चलाने का शिक्षण दिया है,-- उस में बन्दूक चलाने की जानकारी रखने वाले 20 करोड़ लोग हैं। हो सकता है उस ने कुछ ज्यादा संख्या बतला दी हो, आप उस का आधा कर दीजिए, या और भी काट दीजिए, लेकिन जिस देश में करोड़ों की संख्या में बन्दूक चलाने वाले नौजवान रहेंगे, जब उस देश से मुकाबला करने की बात आती है तब जरा जिम्मेदारी से इस सदन में और बाहर बात करनी चाहिए। यह वही चीन है जिसने पिछले तीन चार वर्षों में सिर्फ अपनी पल्टनी शक्ति को ही नहीं बढ़ाया है, बल्कि अणुबम तैयार किये हैं, इंटरकॉन्टिनेट वैलिस्टिक मिजाइल्स तैयार किये हैं, और हमारे देश के ऊपर टेस्ट करने का काम किया है, हमारे इण्डियन औशन और वे आफ बंगल में इस किस्म के वैलिस्टिक मिजाइल्स की टेस्टिंग का काम किया है। जब हम उसे विरोध-पत्र तक नहीं भेज सके हैं तब हम चीन का मुकाबला कैसे कर सकते हैं?

फिर सिर्फ पल्टनी शक्ति की ही बात नहीं है, सिर्फ अणुबम की या आइ. सी. बी. एम. की शक्ति की बात नहीं, बल्कि दोनों देश जो हमारे विरुद्ध संकल्प कर चुके हैं—पाकिस्तान मजहब के आधार पर इस देश के खिलाफ अपने देश को भड़का कर रखता है, और चीन जो महत्वाकांक्षा में दुनिया का सब से बड़ा देश बन गया, उस महत्वाकांक्षा को ले कर अपने देश के लोगों को भड़का कर एक किस्म का दिमागी परिवर्तन करने में उसने कामयाबी पाई है, यह दोनों देश हमारे मुल्क के मुकाबले में खड़े हैं। मैं श्री खेरा का एक जुमला पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं, इस लिए नहीं कि मैं उन के विचारों की कोई बड़ी भारी कद्र करता हूं, बल्कि इस लिए कि सदन इन चीजों से अवगत हो और

हमारे वक्तव्य देने वाले लोग इस से कुछ जानकारी हासिल करें।

वह अपनी किताब में कहते हैं कि :

"It will be difficult, and probably impossible, for India to overtake China's military build-up. The Indian industrial and productive effort has been increasing; but the rate of increase, starting from a base line somewhat ahead of China, has been far slower than the Chinese; and is only a small fraction of what would be required to enable a full military engagement with China."

"Furthermore, the gap is increasing, for, Communist China is racing ahead in an allout effort to catch up with the United States of America and with the Soviet Union. Her sights are set differently and higher than those of the Indian Government."

इस सरकार की नीति के बारे में सरकार की नीति बनाने वाले और उस में मदद करने वाले एक अभसर की राय है।

जहां तक चीन के मुकाबले का मामला है, मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि चीन के बारे में सोचते वक्त जरा उन के यहां की संकल्प और शक्ति की बात ही नहीं, उन के यहां के नेनूत्व के दिमाग को भी हम लोग समझ सकें। माओ के विचारों के बारे में, माओज याट्स का हम लोग मजाक करते हैं, मगर यह सिर्फ मजाक कर के उड़ा देने वाली बात नहीं है। उन के विचारों पर उन का देश चलता है। वह सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं कहते हैं कि :

Power flows from the barrel of a gun.

उनका विचार यहां तक ही सीमित नहीं रहता है, बल्कि वह ताकत का इस्तेमाल कैसे करें जरा इसके बारे में आप माओ के

विचार सुनें। माझे साहब का कहना है कि :

"Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive one; it is man and not material that is decisive. The contest of forces is not only a contest of military and economic power, but also one of the power and morale of man. Military and economic power must be controlled by man."

यह माझे साहब के विचार हैं जिन को ले कर उन्होंने अपने देश की पलटनी शक्ति को, देश की आर्थिक शक्ति को, देश की लड़ाई की शक्ति को बढ़ाने का काम किया है। यही वह विचार हैं जिन्होंने 1965 में चीन की पलटन के अन्दर अफसरों और जवानों के बीच में जो भी अन्तर ये उनको मिटाया। 1965 के मई महीने से चीन में अफसर हो या जवान, सब एक साथ हैं, एक अनुशासन से चलते हैं, एक किस्म का खाना खाते हैं और एक साथ सोचते हैं, हमारे देश से सुकाबले के बारे में और चीन के बारे में सोचते हैं।

भभी-कभी जब रूस और चीन का भाड़ा होता है या जब अमरीका चीन को अम्भाने का काम करता है तब हम लोगों की तबियत खुश होती है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि इस गलतफ़हमी में हमारा देश न रहे क्योंकि कोई नहीं जानता कि चीन कहां अमरीका से लड़ने का काम करेगा और कहां रूस के साथ लड़ने का काम करेगा। वह लोग बड़े अबलमन्द हैं। एक प्रोर अमरीकी पलटन के मुकाबले में वियतनाम प्रासिरी सैनिक लाने की बात करता है और अमरीका के खिलाफ लगातार रोज प्रचार करता है और दूसरी ओर वार्सा में पिछ्ले बीस वर्षों से अमरीका की सरकार के साथ बात चीत चलाने की बात करता है।

इसी तरह से आप अमरीकी लोगों के दिमाग की बात भी सोचिये। जब श्री निकसन राष्ट्रपति बन गये तो उन्होंने सब से पहले यह बात चलाई कि हम चीन के साथ बात-

चीत करना चाहते हैं, चीन के साथ बिगड़े हुए रिक्तों को हम सुधारना चाहते हैं। क्योंकि ताकत का आदमी ताकत को पहचानता है। चीन जो हिन्दुस्तान से भी पिछड़ा हुआ था बाइस साल पहले, आज तीसरे नम्बर का देश बन गया है और पहले नम्बर का देश बनने के लिए बहुत तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है। अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति भी इस बात को जानते हैं और रूस के नेता लोग भी इस बात को जानते हैं। चीन की यह शक्ति है और उस के मुकाबले में हमारी क्या तैयारी है? हमारी पलटनी तैयारी क्या है, हमारे जवानों और अफसरों के मन की ताकत कहां तक है और सब से बड़ी बात मोटे तीर पर यह कि हम लोगों का जो राष्ट्रीय संकल्प वाला मामला है वह कहां तक है?

असल में देखा जाय तो जितना दिमागी कंप्यूजन हम लोगों के बीच में है अपने देश के संरक्षण के मामले में, शायद उतना दुनिया के किसी भी देश के नेताओं में नहीं होगा। एक तरफ प्रधान मंत्री कहती है कि हम चीन के साथ बातचीत करना चाहते हैं। किस बात को ले कर बातचीत करना चाहती है? कितनी जमीन छोड़ने के लिए बातचीत करना चाहती है, कौन से चीन के साथ बात चीत करना चाहती है? एक तरफ प्रधान मंत्री का यह बयान और दूसरी तरफ हमारे वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री जब उन से प्रश्न पूछा जाता है कि हमारे समुद्र के अन्दर जो हमारी नौ सेना की ताकत कम पड़ती है उसको दूर करने के लिए क्या वह कोई कदम उठायेगे तब कहते हैं कि हम यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं कि इण्डियन ओशन बोलने से इण्डियन ओशन हमारा हो जाता है। यह उन का विधान हो गया। हमारी नौ सेना के बारे में इस किस्म के बिगड़े दिमाग का प्रदर्शन हो जाता है।

[श्री जाज़ फर्नैन्डीज़]

हमारे संरक्षण मंत्री ने रिपोर्ट में एक अजीब सी बात कही है, जिस का मैं चाहूँगा कि खुले तौर पर खुलासा हो। वह कह रहे हैं कि अभी हम एक-पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाने जा रहे हैं अपनी पलटन के लिए। असल में यह पंचवर्षीय योजना की बात आप ने 1966 से 1971 तक के लिए कही थी। 6 हजार करोड़ रुपये की आप की पंचवर्षीय योजना थी। लेकिन इस रपट के अन्दर ऐसा लिखा है, यह जरा देखिए आप :

“Therefore, when the rephasing of the Fourth Five Year Plan over the period 1969-74 is being undertaken, a new Defence Plan to cover this period is also being formulated.”

कौन सी यह पंचवर्षीय योजना है? इज़ बीइंग फारमुलेटेड -- कहां है वह योजना? कितने करोड़ रुपये की योजना है? क्या करना चाहते हैं उस योजना में? 6 हजार करोड़ रुपये का जिक्र किया। उस का मतलब यह हो गया कि हर साल आप 12 सौ करोड़ से 15 सौ करोड़ रुपया संरक्षण के कार्य में लगाना चाहते हैं। कौन से काम में खर्च करें? जो बजट आप यहां पेश करते हैं, जो पैसे की मांग यहां करते हैं, यही आप की योजना है या उस के बाहर जा कर कोई योजना बनाने जा रहे हैं? अगर नहीं, तो फिर काहे के लिए जब्दों को ले कर इस किस्म का मजाक करने और देश को गुमराह करने की बातें चलती हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। अब सरकार की जो यह रपट हम लोगों के सामने है, कल मैंने श्री एल० एन० मिश्र की बात सुनी, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के सदस्य भी बोले सभी लोगों की मांग है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर की तरफ देखो और प्राइवेट सेक्टर की मदद करने का काम करो। प्राइवेट सेक्टर को अब भी मदद हो रही है, आप देखिए इस रपट में, आर्डिनेन्स कारखाने के अन्दर :

The value of issues in the past 6 years has been as follows: (Page 22)...

आप देखेंगे कि आर्डिनेन्स कारखाने से जो माल तैयार होता है उस की रकम घटती जा रही है। पल्टन बढ़ती जा रही है, सैनिकों की संख्या बढ़ रही है लेकिन आर्डिनेन्स फैक्ट्री के अन्दर जो माल बनता है उस की कीमत घट रही है। उसका कारण एक ही है कि न बताते हुए, न बोलते हुए, न पूछते हुए, आज निजी क्षेत्रों को कांट्रैक्ट देने का काम चल रहा है। मंत्री महोदय कितना भी इनकार करें, लेकिन इस बात का खुलासा उन को करना होगा कि आर्डिनेन्स फैक्ट्री के अन्दर प्रोडक्शन क्यों घट गया? कृप्या मैंनन की बदनामी करने पर तो आज लोग जहर निकले हैं, आप उन से मतभेद जो रखते हैं जरूर रखिए लेकिन आर्डिनेन्स कारखाने के जरिए हिन्दुस्तान के डिफेन्स प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने का जो काम उन्होंने किया है कभी उस की तारीफ करना भी सीखिए क्योंकि उन्होंने यह काम तो जरूर किया था जिस से निजी क्षेत्रों की ओर से उन का सिर लेने की मांग हो गयी थी। और आज रपट देखिए, हमारे आर्डिनेन्स कारखाने का प्रोडक्शन घट रहा है।

दूसरी बात—एक और रपट सरकार ने रखी है। यह है आर्डिट रिपोर्ट—डिफेन्सेज और दूसरी है एप्रोप्रिएशन एकाउण्ट्स-डिफेन्सेज। एप्रोप्रिएशन एकाउण्ट के पहले ही पन्ने को देखिए, भ्रष्टाचार में कितना पैसा जाता है, इस का पता चलेगा। एक एक पैराप्राक भरा पड़ा है कई-कई बातें बस में हैं :

In an advance base ordnance depot, petrol, oil and lubricants were indented from the Supply Depot very much in excess of actual requirements.

और हो गई चोरी वहां पर डेढ़ लाख की।

In a Military hospital the figures in Daily ward requisitions for patient's rations were tampered with by Ration accounting branch of the hospital and patients' rations were charged off from the books in excess of the quantity intended by wards.

एक एक इस किस्म का वाक्य आप को इस में पढ़ने को मिलेगा जिस से मालूम होगा कि किस ढंग से संरक्षण खाते के अन्दर पैसे की बरबादी और चोरी होती है। दूसरी तरफ आडिट रिपोर्ट को देखिये। कितने कितने मामलों के अन्दर पैसे की चोरी हो रही है। एक साबुन वाला मामला है जिस में 7 लाख रुपये की चोरी की बात है जिस में श्री एल. एन. मिश्र का नाम भी लोग ले रहे हैं, श्री एल. एन. मिश्र यहाँ बैठे हैं, मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ, लोग गलत ढंग से आप का नाम इस में ले रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ इस के बारे में आप कुछ निश्चित कदम उठाएँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, 7 लाख रुपये के साबुन के नाम से पत्थर को डिफेन्स में सप्लाई करने का काम हो गया बाद में चोरी पकड़ने में आ गई। ढेढ़ साल हो गया लेकिन अभी तक उस कम्पनी के खिलाफ मुकदमा नहीं चल रहा है। लोग मन्त्री महोदय श्री एल. एन. मिश्र का नाम लेते हुए शहर के अन्दर धूम रहे हैं।

शारदा जी ने अभी यहाँ पर कैसे पैसे की बचत कर सकते हैं, यह बतलाया। खेरा साहब की जो किताब हैं उस में वह कहते हैं कि सौ करोड़ रुपया सिर्फ़ प्रोडक्शन के डिपार्टमेंट में और सप्लाइज ऐण्ड प्राविजन में अगर आप अपनी एकोनामी को चलाएँ, तो कम कर सकते हैं। मैं तो यह भी कहूँगा कि अगर भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने का काम करें और उस पर काबू पायें तो और 200 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च और बचा सकते हैं। 300 करोड़ रुपये कम में डिफेन्स खाते को चलाने का काम हो सकता है। लेकिन मैं यह नहीं

चाहूँगा कि पैसा ले कर आप और मामलों में लगायें। डिफेन्स फोर्सेज में जो तनस्वाह की बात है, मधु लिमये जी ने एक पत्र परसों उस के बारे में मंत्री जी को लिखा है, मंत्री जी उस के ऊपर सोचें। सिर्फ़ ऊपर के अफसरों के बारे में ही न सोचें। आज जो जवान 24 घंटे काम करते हैं, जब वह पल्टन में भर्ती होते हैं तो अपनी मौत पर हस्ताक्षर कर के आते हैं, उन की तनस्वाह एक मामूली चपरासी की तनस्वाह से भी कम हो, एक जूनियर कमीशन्ड आफिसर और नान-कमीशन्ड आफिसर की तनस्वाह उसकी बराबरी के सिविलियन ड्यूटी बाले से शाधी कम हो, उन को मँहगाई भत्ता 80 प्रतिशत मिलता हो, 24 घण्टे उन से काम लिया जाय, उन को कोई यूनियन बनाने का अधिकार नहीं, कोई अपने हक्कों के लिए लड़ने का अधिकार नहीं, कोई उन के लिए अपना मां बाप नहीं, इसलिए वह जो करते चले जाय, यह ठीक नहीं है, इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि पैसे की एक तरफ़ बचत कर के जवानों की तरस्वाह, उन की पेशन और अन्य चीजें बढ़ाने के ऊपर भी कुछ ढंग से सोचें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, चन्द दिनों पहले देश भर में एक वहस चली कि हिन्दुस्तान की पल्टन का सेनापति कौन रहेगा जब कुमार यंगलम साहब का समय पूरा हो गया। हमारे मित्र नाथ पै जी ने परसों एक बयान में कहा है कि किसी विदेशी देश के नेता ने हम लोगों की सेना का अधिकारी कौन रहे इस के ऊपर अपना एलान किया है, वह तो नाथ पै जी उसका खुलासा करेंगे। मगर मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। सभापति, जी, मूझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि आप उस दल के सदस्य हैं लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी के श्री लोबो प्रभु नाम के एक सदस्य हैं, उनका एक अखबार चलता है जिसको पति-पत्नि दोनों मिलकर चलाते हैं। उस अखबार में श्री लोबो प्रभु ने क्या लिखा है,

[**श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडोज़]**

यह जरा सुनिये :

How serious the internal threat can be from those who take democracy to the streets cannot be estimated, particularly because the threat is contained by the army's capacity to meet it by being in reserve for the Central and even the State Police. That the Army is available is an insurance not only in physical, but in the psychological terms that the Police are not indispensable, and therefore are not worth seducing. This, in fact, is the Army's greatest justification and if we had no disputes with Pakistan and China, it would have been necessary to invent them to keep the Army available against internal disturbances.

यानी ऐसे सदस्य हैं जो यह सोचते हैं कि पलटन का इस्तेमाल सिर्फ इस देश के मजदूर आन्दोलन के खिलाफ, इस देश के जन आन्दोलन के खिलाफ इस देश के गरीब लोगों के खिलाफ किया जाय। यह सिर्फ लोबो प्रभू की राय नहीं है, उन के अखबार की राय नहीं है, मैं आपको इस बात से आगाह कर देना चाहता हूं और आप के सामने एक बात रखना चाहता हूं जो आस्ट्रेलिया की लेबर पार्टी की शैडो कैबिनेट के एक सदस्य ने अभी कुछ महीने पहले मुझे बताई थी। पिछले साल 1967 में अप्रैल महीने में, पालमार्टे-मेलोरा, स्पेन में एक जगह है वहां पर इंटर पालियामेंट्री पूनियन की एक कान्फरेंस हुई थी, उसमें कौप्रेस पार्टी के दो प्रतिनिधि गए थे जिस में एक तो श्री बीरेन राय थे जो राज्य सभा के सदस्य हैं। उनसे आस्ट्रेलिया की लेबर पार्टी के नेता की बातचीत चली, उन्होंने पूछा कि आपके देश में कौप्रेस पार्टी की पिटाई हो गई आम चुनाव में, अब क्या होगा तो वह क्या कहते हैं यह जरा सुनिये बीरेन राय का उत्तर रहा कि चिन्ता भत कीजिए, हम लोग जानते हैं कोई बाम पंथी या कोई भी कौप्रेस विरोधी शक्ति हो, उस को कैसे खत्म किया जाय। पलटन का सम-

र्थन हमारे साथ है। वह बोले कि आज जो हिन्दुस्तान की सेना के सब से बड़े अफसर हैं, उनके ऊपर हमारा विश्वास नहीं है क्योंकि इन अफसर के परिवार के लोग 'कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी' के हैं। लेकिन जो नये कर्मांडर-इन-चीफ आए गे मरिएंगे शाह, यह आदमी हमारे विश्वास का है जब भीका आयेगा जब जरूरत पड़ेगी तो यह हमारा साथ देंगे और पलटन का स्तेमाल कैसे करना है प्रजातंत्र को हिन्दुस्तान से कैसे बिटाना है, यह उन्हें कालूम है। यह बीरेन राय के मुंह से निकली हुई बातें हैं जिस का सबूत मैं यहाँ या जहाँ चाहें वहाँ देने को तैयार हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस चीज के बारे में मंत्री महोदय कुछ सोचें...

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Is the Hon. Member mentioning this for the first time?

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडोज़ : मैं ने इस सदन के अन्दर इस को एक साल के पहले कहा था लेकिन आप लोगों ने उस को दबाने का प्रयास किया। इसलिए आज जानबूझकर मैं इस को फिर कह रहा हूं।

SHPI SWARAN SIKGH : Was this not mentioned before?

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडोज़ : इस सदन का रेकॉर्ड आप देखिए, अगर नहीं मिले तो जो चाहे सजा दीजिए।

मैं इसलिए इस मामले को फिर रख रहा हूं, क्योंकि मैं यह चाहता हूं कि देश की बदलती हुई परिस्थिति में पलटन का क्या स्थान हो, पलटन का क्या काम हो, इसके बारे में लोगों का दिमाग साफ रहे। काशीपुर में यह मामला शुरू हुआ है, काशीपुर के बारे में आज सुबह यहाँ पर क्या हुआ, यह हम लोग जानते हैं। पलटन और जनता के बीच में कभी तकरार न आये, इसकी स्वरदारी आपकी और हम सब लोगों की है। जो प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करने वाले लोग हैं, हम सभी लोगों की यह जिम्मेदारी है।

15.20 Hrs.

of India in China, 11th September 1967 :

[श्री उपाध्यक्ष पीठासीन हुए]

इस बात का हम लोगों को स्थाल रखना चाहिये कि पलटन का न राजनीति में बुलाने का काम हो और न राजनीति के बारे में उन से कोई इस किस्म का ताल्लुकात रखना चाहिये ।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—चीन और पाकिस्तान के बारे में मैंने यहाँ पर जिक्र किया, चीन और रूस की सीमा के बारे में जो घटनायें घट रही हैं, उनका भी जिक्र किया । चन्द दिन पहले जब यह मामला इस सदन में आया या—तब ये दोनों देश अपनी जमीन के साथ कैसे प्यार करते हैं, इस के उदाहरण मैंने दिये थे । अभी परसों रूस में जो नया क्रमलिन स्लोगन बनाया गया है—मैं दिल्ली के एक अखबार से काट कर लाया हूँ—यह ता० 19 के अखबार में निकला है—इस को पढ़कर मुनाना चाहता हूँ—

Another not included in the previous list issued last October for the November 7 revolution anniversary read :

“Glory to the valiant Soviet border guards bravely defending the holy frontiers of our native land.”

यह रूस अपनी धरती के लिये कहता है—अपनी धरती से उनको कितना प्यार है, वे इस को होली-फांटीयसं कहते हैं । इसी तरह से चीन के सम्बन्ध जो ब्हाइट पेपर आपने पिछले साल हम लोगों को दिया था, नये का हम अभी इन्तजार कर रहे हैं, चीन और आपके बीच में जो पत्र-व्यवहार होता है, वह साल में एक बार आप हम लोगों को दिया करते हैं—उस नोट में चीन ने आपको लिखा था—

Note given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs speaking to the Embassy

यह आखरी नोट है जो आपकी तरफ से मुझे मिला है ।

“The Chinese Government hereby serves a serious warning to the reactionary Indian Government : do not misjudge the situation and repeat your mistakes of 1262. For the defence of the sacred territory of their motherland, the brave Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army will certainly deal crushing blows at any enemy that dares to invade us.”

उनकी धरती उनके लिए “सैकेड टैरिटरी आफ देशर मदरलैंड” एक तरफ होली-फांटीयर है और दूसरी तरफ सैकेड टैरिटरी है—लेकिन आप अपनी धरती के लिए क्या कहते हैं—एक प्रधान मंत्री कच्छ के लिये कहते हैं वहाँ दलदल है । हिमालय के लिये आपके सबसे बड़े नेता—प्रधान मंत्री—कहते हैं—Not a blade of grass grows there, not a man lives there. कच्चातीवृ के बारे में आपकी वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री कहती है कि वहाँ तो पानी भी नहीं मिलता—यह आपका धर्ती प्रेम है । जहाँ तक संरक्षण की बात है, इस 1200 करोड़ रुपये को मजूर कराने की बात है—किसी भी राष्ट्र के सामने राष्ट्र-अभिमान होना चाहिए, अपनी सीमाओं के बारे में, अपनी धरती के बारे में अभिमान होना चाहिए, अपनी धरती के साथ इस तरह का प्यार होना चाहिये, जैसा रूस और चीन को अपनी धरती के साथ है । मैं एक और उदाहरण आपको देना चाहता हूँ—400 वर्ष पहले अमरीका नाम को कोई राष्ट्र नहीं था । वहाँ पर हम कई मजहब, कई जातियाँ और कई भाषाओं की बात करते हैं, लेकिन उस देश में 400 वर्ष पहले लोग इंग्लिस्तान से, पूर्वी यूरोप, पश्चिमी यूरोप से गये और वहाँ बस गये, आज उस भूमि

[श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़]

से उनको प्यार है। आज इस देश में जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप जनता के अन्दर एक नये संकल्प का निर्माण करें, एक नई जागृति पैदा करें और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के सामने कहें जो हमारी खोई हुई धरती है, उसको हम अवश्य वापस लेंगे, इसके लिये चाहे हमें चीन से भी लड़ना पड़े तो हम लड़कर उसको वापस लेंगे। आप चाहे पांच साल की योजना बनाइये या 10 साल की योजना बनाइये, देश की जनता के सामने जाइये, इस जागृति को पैदा कीजिये और इसके लिये चाहे हमें कुछ भी करना पड़े, हमें पूरी तैयारी करनी चाहिये। तिब्बत के सम्बन्ध में एक स्पष्ट नीति बनायें, अगर रूस का समर्थन जरूरी हो तो उसको भी हम द्वासिल करें, अगर अरणु-बम बनाने का जरूरत है तो हम अरणु-बम बनाने का काम भी शुरू करें, सीमा पर रहने वाले लोगों के साथ नये रिश्ते जमायें—इस तरह का संकल्प और दिशा आज राष्ट्र के सामने रखने की ज़रूरत है, फिर संकल्प और दिशा को लेकर देश की संरक्षण की नीति को एक नया मोड़ देकर सारे देश को हमारे जवानों के साथ खड़ा कर के और माओ का जो वाक्य है—मैं यह नहीं कहता कि माओ की नीति को मानिये, लेकिन अगर वह कोई अकलमन्दी की बात कहता है तो उसको आप उठाइये—उस को लेकर देश के संरक्षण के काम को कुछ नई दिशा देने का काम करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे पांच मिनट अधिक समय दिया है, इसके लिए आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रक्षा मंत्रालय की मांग किसी दूसरे देश की हमारी स्वाधीनता पर बुरी नजर है या कुहिट्टि है, बल्कि रक्षा मंत्रालय की मांग काइसलिए समर्थन करता हूँ कि आज का मैं इसलिए समर्थन नहीं करता हूँ कि हमारे देश की आजादी खतरे में पड़ गई है। विशेषकर 1962 में चीन ने हमारे साथ

जो विश्वासघात किया, हमारी सीमाओं पर जो विश्वासघातपूरण आक्रमण किया, उसके बाद हमारी सरकार ने यह समझा कि हमारी आजादी की सुरक्षा के लिये हमारी सैन्य शक्ति में—बायु शक्ति, जल शक्ति और धर शक्ति में—बढ़ोत्तरी करनी चाहिये। हमारे दोस्त जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़ साहब ने अभी जो ओजपूरण भावण दिया, इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि बहुत सारी बातें उन्होंने आलोचना की दृष्टि से कहीं, लेकिन जिस तरह से उन्होंने हमारे सामने चीन का चित्र उपस्थित किया, एक तरह से उन्होंने इस देश में आतंक पैदा करने का प्रयत्न किया है। यह गलत बात है कि चीन के पास 20 करोड़ सैन्य शिक्षा प्राप्त लोग हैं, हमें भी खबर है, हमारे पास भी कुछ इस तरह की सूचनायें आती हैं, मगर मेरे दोस्त ने चीन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ इस तरह से कहने की कोशिश की है जिससे हमारे अन्दर कुछ भय की भावना पैदा हो...

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़ : चीन के साथ लड़ाई की तैयारी करो—हम तो इस बात का समर्थन करते हैं।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : आपने लड़ाई की बात नहीं कही, आपने यह कहा कि चीन में सैन्य शिक्षा प्राप्त 20 करोड़ लोग हैं जबकि हमारे यहाँ 10 लाख लोग भी नहीं हैं। इसका स्पष्ट यह अर्थ निकलता है कि हम लोग तैयार नहीं हैं या हम लोगों में इतनी शक्ति नहीं है कि हम चीन का मुकाबला कर सकें।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, एक बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश की सेना का साहस, वीरता और शौर्य आज से नहीं है, आपने देखा है—अंग्रेजी राज्य के समय में जब हम दास्ता की देही में आबद्ध थे, हमारी पौजों ने अफगानिस्तान के समय जब उसकी आँखें चुशूल पर लगी थीं, हमारे बहादुर सैनिकों ने आगे बढ़कर 18 हजार फुट की ऊँचाई पर जिस बहादुरी के साथ चीनी फौजों का मुकाबला किया—

वह ग्राज इतिहास के अन्दर स्पष्ट है। मैं इस मांग का समर्थन करते हुए दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ जो सैनिक प्रोडक्शन हुआ है, जो टैक का निर्माण हुआ है और अक्टूबर, 1968 में नीलगिरि नामक युद्धपोत मजांव में बनाकर आपने जल को समर्पित किया है वह हमारी सैनिक शक्ति के उदाहरण हैं। मैं आपके द्वारा यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सैन्य शक्ति की बढ़ोत्तरी होनी चाहिए क्योंकि हमारी जो सीमायें हैं वहां पर हमेशा चीन का और विदेशियों के आक्रमण का खतरा रहता है। हमारी सीमायें तीन हजार मील लम्बी हैं। जो हमारी पर्वतीय सीमा है, उसके लिए मैं रक्षा मन्त्री से निवेदन करूँगा कि शिक्षा प्राप्त पर्वतारोही सेना को वहां पर रखा जाये जिससे कि यदि हमारे ऊपर चीन का आक्रमण हो तो उसको रोका जा सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चीन के आक्रमण के पहले हमारे रक्षा मंत्रालय का जो बजट या वह 400 करोड़ का या लेकिन चीन के आक्रमण के पश्चात् इस देश में जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई उसके कारण आज वह बजट 1102 करोड़ का हो गया है। इसको बढ़ाने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि हमारे देश की अखंडता और आजादी जब खतरे में पड़ी तब हमने फैसला किया कि हम अपनी सैन्य शक्ति—जल, थल और वायु शक्ति में बढ़ोत्तरी करेंगे। उसी के फलतबरूप आज 1100 करोड़ रुपये का बजट हुआ है। यह ठीक है कि चीन 5000 करोड़ रुपया अपनी रक्षा पर खर्च कर रहा है, उतना हम नहीं कर सके हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा जो 1100 करोड़ का बजट है वह कम है। इस देश की आजादी के लिये हर देशवासी को अक्तिगत कुर्बानी करनी होगी क्योंकि सर्वोपरि चीज़ इस देश की प्रभुत्वस्था और अखंडता को बरकरार रखना है।

एक चीज़ मुझे यह कहनी है कि रक्षा

उत्पादन विभाग का कार्य कम प्रशंसनीय नहीं है सात सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं में जहां पहले 61 करोड़ का उत्पादन था वह अब बढ़कर 111 करोड़ का हो गया है। इसमें प्राफिट भी बढ़ा है। पहले 61 लाख का डिविडेन्ड प्राप्त हुआ था लेकिन अब 93 लाख का डिविडेन्ड प्राप्त हुआ है।

मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमको जो अपनी सैन्य शक्ति बढ़ानी पड़ रही है उसका कारण यह है कि पाकिस्तान और चीन दोनों तरफ से हम पर आक्रमण करने को तत्पर हैं। मैं आपका ध्यान नागालैंड की ओर भी ले जाना चाहूँगा। सन 60 से लेकर आज तक पाकिस्तान और चीन नागालैंड में जिजो लोगों को सैनिक शिक्षा दे रहे हैं और शस्त्रास्त्र भी सप्लाई कर रहे हैं जिससे कि इस देश की सीमा सदा ही डिस्टर्ब रहे और खतरे से खाली न रहे। इसके साथ ही मैं आपका ध्यान हिन्द महासागर, समुद्र के कछार की ओर भी ले जाना चाहता हूँ। वह भी हमारी सीमा है। आपको मालूम होगा कि ग्रेट ब्रिटेन ने यह फैसला किया है कि वह साउथ ईस्ट एशिया से अपने अड्डे विद्वा कर लेगा। इसके साथ ही अखबारों में यह भी खबर निकली है कि ग्रागर ग्रेट ब्रिटेन विद्वा कर लेता है तो चीन उस क्षेत्र को अपनी शक्ति से जल सेना से, पनडुडियों से भरना चाहता है, यद्यपि चीन इन्डोनेशिया में बुरी तरह से केल हो चुका है, लाओस में बुरी तरह से केल हो चुका है और साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के देशों में उसका प्रभाव खत्म होना चला जा रहा है क्योंकि उसकी प्रवृत्ति दूसरे देशों पर अपना आधिपत्य जमाने की है और इसी नीति के कारण ही वहां पर चीन बुरी तरह से परास्त होता जा रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हमारा परम मित्र रहा है। यू० एन० ओ० में कश्मीर के मामले में उसने हमेशा बेटों पावर का इस्ते-

[श्री सीताराम केसरी]

माल किया लेकिन आज रूस पाकिस्तान को फौजी सहायता दे रहा है। रूस के डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर, मिंट्रे चको ने पाकिस्तान में अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि हम पाकिस्तान को इसलिए मदद करते हैं ताकि पाकिस्तान अपने दुश्मन से मुकाबला कर सके। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे तो हमारे मित्र हैं, क्या वे पाकिस्तान के दुश्मन को नहीं समझते हैं। पाकिस्तान आज हिन्दुस्तान को दुश्मन समझता है। उन्होंने पाकिस्तान को शस्त्रास्त्र देने में वही तर्क दिए हैं जोकि एक दिन अमरीका ने, हमारे विरोध के बाबजूद —पाकिस्तान को शस्त्रास्त्र देते हुए तर्क दिए थे, उन्होंने यह कहा था कि पाकिस्तान तुम्हारे खिलाफ शस्त्रास्त्र इस्तेमाल नहीं करेगा। लेकिन सन 65 की लड़ाई में क्या हुआ? पाकिस्तान ने उन्हीं अमरीकी शस्त्रास्त्रों को हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किया। शस्त्रास्त्रों के पकड़े जाने पर इस बात की पुष्टि हो गई थी कि वे अमरीका के थे।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी साढ़े 8 लाख की जो सेना है—चीन और पाकिस्तान दोनों देशों से मुकाबला करने की दृष्टि से उसको बढ़ाया जाय। पर्वतारोहण की ट्रेनिंग पाये हुये सैनिकों की भी संख्या बढ़ाई जाये। बजट को पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि ऐसे चार हजार सैनिकों को तैयार किया गया है जबकि मैं समझता हूँ कम से कम दो लाख ऐसे सैनिक होने चाहिए जोकि हमारी पर्वतीय सीमा की रक्षा कर सकें। साथ-साथ में यह भी कहना चाहना हूँ कि ऐसी खबर मिली है कि तिब्बत में चीन ने अपनी ढेढ़ लाल सेना का जमाव कर रखा है। मैं आपसे आग्रह करूँगा कि हमारे लिए जो वहाँ से स्तरा है उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जाये ताकि उस स्तरे का हमपर कोई असर न पड़ सके।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता

हूँ कि ताशकन्द वार्ता में आप भी थे, आप उस समय फारेन मिनिस्टर थे। आप पाकिस्तान से एक बार पुनः संघी वार्ता करने का प्रयास करें। सरकार को चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान से संघी वार्ता करें। एशिया और उन देशों में डिफेन्स लाइन बनाये जिन देशों को हमेशा चीन के आक्रमण का खतरा रहता है, अमरीका के आक्रमण का खतरा रहता है या किसी भी बड़े राष्ट्र की कुदृष्टि लगी रहती है। ऐसे छाटे-छोटे राज्यों की एक रक्षा पंक्ति बने जिससे कि चीनी कुदृष्टि का हम मुकाबला कर सकें और हमारी आजादी, अखंडता और स्वाधीनता सुरक्षित रहे। इन शब्दों के साथ मेरे अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, never during the twelve years that I have been in this House have I seen such disturbing lack of interest bordering on apathy and indifference as we are witnessing in discussing the Demands of the Defence Ministry. I see two reasons for this mood of the House. One is perhaps the typically Indian habit of going from one extreme to another extreme—either we are panicky or we develop apathy. Where defence is concerned we do not know how to develop a very cool assessment of the grave problems that we have to face and consider evolving a viable defence policy. Because Pakistan is involved in internal turmoil and China is engaged in a major encounter a confrontation with the Soviet Union, I think there is a feeling in this country that since both the potential aggressors are engaged this way, we do not have to bother much about our own defence. I think this is a dangerous self-complacency which is unfortunate being reflected even in the House. Arya Chanakya has given four kinds of dangers to a country, four possible combinations and I find all the four possible combinations are available here—external with internal complicity, external with external complicity, internal with external danger and internal danger with internal complicity. All these four possible sources of danger to India's security are present. Somehow we tend to be complacent in spite of the maximum danger that seems to be developing.

Another disturbing feature of this year is the glaringly different and diametrically opposite assessments and estimates of the international situation given by the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of External Affairs. In this context, not that there is anything novel in it, but in his highly readable book *Guilty Men of 1962*. Shri D. R. Maneker, says very cogently something which is of course commonly accepted, what is common knowledge, what is known to us about the co-relationship between defence and foreign policy of a nation. He says :

"Foreign policy without a coordinated defence capacity to back it is impotent. A defence capacity unrelated to foreign policy is pointless."

The author further says after assessing what we have done beginning with 1947 and ending with 1962 :

"A realistic foreign policy has therefore, to be rained even trimmed. to measure with the country's defence resources. Then again often the defence priorities may have to be stretched to meet the needs of the country's foreign policy. The two must always keep in step if a country has to avoid disaster."

We do not see such kind of coordination between the defence policy and the foreign policy of the country. But I think the Defence Ministry is showing a more realistic assessment than the Ministry of External Affairs.

Although I am not very satisfied with the improvement in the Annual Report, I would like to say that there has been some definite progress. Looking at the old reports, to which we were accustomed in the past, there is a positive improvement, though I think we need not be burdened with all these manuals ; they can be separately circulated. An assessment of the requirements of defence can be more cogently made available. Something analogous to the White Paper produced by the United Kingdom and other countries.

In this context, the first two pages are a very candid admission of what is happening to the defence of this country. At page 2 the Defence Minister has summoned enough courage to tell this country a new factor which has arisen during the past war and that is the possibility of supplies of military equipment to Pakistan from the Soviet Union.

"Such supplies in addition to those coming from other countries at concessional prices including China are bound to move Pakistan towards a posture of even increased intransigence and would certainly make normalisation of relations with us more difficult."

In reply to a debate which was raised in this House by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, the Defence Minister also said, "This wretched Agreement and the shift in the Soviet policy". We must make one basic assumption regarding the behaviour of the so called super-powers, whether be it the United States of America or be it the Soviet Union. We have failed so far in seeing the imperatives under which the super-powers will be acting. There is one unwritten agreement, a tacit understanding between the two super-powers which does not seem to have dawned on the policy-makers in this country. But there is a small beginning at least in the Defence Ministry. This tacit understanding between the two super powers is to do everything they can to prevent the emergence of India as a potential rival major super-power. All their efforts, all their diplomacy, all their moves, are bent towards this.

In this context, the strange response of the Government of India is amazing for anybody who looks at the defence of the country. When, in 1954, the first news came of the decision of the United States to supply hardware to Pakistan. I think, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru pointed the triple dangers of the decision and, as befits the representative of a free country, he reacted against this. The President of the United States tried to mollify the fears of the Indian leaders. What did President Eisenhower tell us ? What did we say ? How are we reacting today when a very similar situation has

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been created by the second of the two super-powers ? I would like to read the assurance which was then given by President Eisenhower to the Prime Minister of India. President Eisenhower told Mr. Nehru in his special message on February 24, 1964 as follows :

"I am affirming publicly that if our aid to any country, including Pakistan, is misused and directed against another in aggression, I will undertake immediately, in accordance with my constitutional responsibility and authority, appropriate action both within and without the U. N. to thwart such aggression."

When similar explanation was given by the then Prime Minister of Pakistan, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru summed up the Indian reaction in these words in reply to Mohammad Ali's explanation. I am quoting from Mr. Russel Brine's book :

"The total difference over out look is exemplified when you say that such aid given to Pakistan will add to the security of India."

After giving this aid, we were being assured that arms aid given to Pakistan was likely to enhance the security of India. When this insult was added to the injury, India rightly reacted very sharply. But, in 1967, when such aid was made available—I am going to give you the details of the aid—when we tried to alert this Government, the Rip Van Winkle of this Government, when the first news of the supply of Soviet helicopters came, the then External Affairs Minister seriously tried to ridicule us by saying that these were civilian helicopters. We said, "Yes. Certainly, the helicopters are being sent to Rawalpindi but not for any military use against India. If at all, they will be used against China by Pakistan. That is why they are being supplied. But basically the helicopters were supplied by the Soviet Union to Pakistan for flying children from school to home, from home to school or for distributing milk bottles." This is what we said. The Government did not take it very seriously. Now, in the latest issue of the professional magazine *Flight*

the details are given of the kind of aid Pakistan will be receiving.

May I, at this stage, read to you only one paragraph :

"With the entire Pakistan defence budget pegged to the equivalent of some 514 million dollars....."

and not the figure given by you ; here again, you could have taken more dependable figures to quote in your Annual report.

"...514 million dollars for 1968-69. the Mirage purchase will not easily be repeated, but there is ample evidence that the Soviet Union is willing to take over the aid programme where the U. S. left off."

This is very important. And what an irony ! It had been the policy of Imperial Britain and the U. S. A. to try to maintain a parity between India and Pakistan. Today it is the Soviet Union. We have no less an authority than the Deputy Chief of the defence of Soviet Union telling in Rawalpindi. 'We want to see a strong Navy' ; the Defence Minister of the Soviet Union thundering in Rawalpindi. 'We want you to be strong to defeat your enemy. When Pakistan says that there is only one enemy in the world, i. e., India, here is the Defence Minister of all going and telling, 'in defeating that, we will give you all aid, assistance and guidance'.

These are the further details :

"Pakistan is likely to receive....."

This again is from *Flight*, January 1969 :

"Pakistan is likely to receive 100 MIG-19s and 60-70 MIG-21s, plus 30-40 II-28s, from the Soviet Union in the near future. The USSR will also probably supply spares for the MiG-19s which Pakistan has already received from China."

I am not blaming the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is only following its

enlightened self-interest which is the duty of the Soviet Union. Instead of going on acting sycophantically towards the Soviet Union, if only the leaders of India try to learn some lessons in patriotism from the Soviet leaders, how much different the picture will be! When there was a minor skirmish on the banks of the Ussuri River—I think, this is an ancient Sanskrit word from 'Asur'; I think, it probably had some connection with India in the ancient past of the country... (Interruptions) I am not going to lay any claim. Let us get what is our legitimate. 'Ussuri' is a significant word; you will agree with me that it is from the word 'Asur'... (Interruptions) Indian adivasis but not Chinese adivasis—when a minor skirmish took place, a great poet of the Soviet Union, Mr. Yevgeny Shenkov, gave a stirring call to Soviet patriots—it is called 'Red Snows'. Mr. George rightly pointed out an aspect of it. This is something that we can learn from them. We completely ignore that aspect of it. I am constrained to say this looking at the attitude of this Government. When the Defence Minister said that there had been a shift in the Soviet Union's policy, the next day, clandestinely almost, the External Affairs Ministry gives a pathetic explanation which a daily publishes, in order to white-wash, because an objection was taken by the Soviet Union, "How dare you say that there has been a shift? Of course, we supply arms, we give tanks, we give guns, we give planes and we might give something else to Pakistan, but that is only to increase the defence potential of India that we are arming Pakistan." This country had fallen so low that this Government prevented the Parliament of India from expressing even a regret at this. We were not condemning them. We do want friendship with the Soviet Union. But sycophancy cannot be a substitute for equality which alone can be the basis of friendship with any country. Mutuality of respect, mutuality of interest, mutual trust—that alone can be the basis. But this kind of sycophancy which the Government of India practises is no substitute for that.

You were taken to task, I do not know whether in the Cabinet or publicly. You were brought to ridicule by your

colleague who gave an explanation that what Mr. Swami Singh said when he talked about shift in the Soviet policy was this that there is a shift not *vis-a-vis* India but it is a shift *vis-a-vis* Pakistan. I do not understand this geometry, I do not understand this mathematics. But this was the explanation that your colleague thought fit to give.

I think, the Soviet Union will learn to respect this country much more, if the country can be persuaded to show a degree of self-respect. Let us remember what they said when we were attacked by China. Mr. Khrushchev, a blunt man, said: India is a friend and China is a brother' And what did he do? He asked us to settle the dispute peacefully. I do not blame him for that. Here, we are, I do not know, at what stage. The Soviet Union asked for India's sympathy. Parliament has not been told. I do not know at what stage the Soviet Union asked for our support. We have not been told. If there is a confrontation between them, Indian must see that such disputes are settled peacefully as we were asked at Tashkent to solve international disputes peacefully and under the Directive Principles of this Constitution this Government is obliged. Instead they were going on bended knees offering their support. Give the support but let there be a mutuality of interest. Let us not forget if there is a confrontation between the Soviet Union and China..... I do not wish such confrontation... it will not be good for any country. Let us realise that the Soviet Union needs India's friendship as much as India needs the friendship of the Soviet Union. This aspect of policy this Government never realises and therefore it cannot bring the courage to protest when a step is taken against its legitimate interests.

Having told the disturbing aspect of this foreign policy of this country and its co-relationship, may I now turn your attention to one aspect? That is what is going to be our attitude to this new kind of alignment that is emerging in this part of the world. I think, Sir, these two superpowers will see to it, will strive, will use every strategem and design to see that we remain eternally a

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second-class power. Are we to accept this position? This is the crucial, cardinal problem of India's defence policy. It is in this context we have to define our attitude to the non-proliferation treaty. It is in this context we have to gain ourselves the freedom of getting our choice in deciding what kind of weapons we should have.

We are told about the grand performance of our ordnance factories. There has been a slight improvement but we asked categorically in this House if the recommendations of the Mulgaokar Committee with regard to modernising the ordnance factories have been fully implemented. I want to submit to him that they are not implemented. The ordnance factories remain what they were and it is the super-fine dedication of our young men working there patiently day and night that is yielding good results. It is not the modernisation which remains far from the targeted capacity that we had set as a goal before us. But the disturbing feature, the alarming feature is that proportion of what we produce indigenously to what we are importing is declining and this, I think, is a very disturbing factor. I do not want to go into statistics, but I repeat because yesterday the hon. Minister has already replied that the proportion of what is being indigenously produced in this country is declining to what is being imported and there lies the danger to this country. Those countries which are giving us equipment and arms—I for one am ready to be grateful to them, thank them and not of course as obsequiously as this Government does. I am prepared to thank them and acknowledge it, but these countries are seeing to this that you remain dependent on them for every single spare part, and you are accepting this position. In the event of a major conflagration or major conflict—and here I want to talk about the point which was raised by another colleague of mine—is one of them prepared to take both?

Is it seriously suggested that the present defence capacity of this country and capability is at a level or order where we can meet the double challenge from China

and Pakistan? It may not be of course our choice if they decided to act against us in collusion. I agree with that. Is it serious politics, is it serious strategy? From the military point of view can we take both China and Pakistan simultaneously? I do not think this is a very serious kind of thinking. May I quote? Somebody was trying to quote Mr. Khera. I am glad that civil servants, even after retirement may write books. It is a good beginning. There is a dearth of literature in this country. We must encourage our civilian officers, must encourage our Minister if they can write something. We must encourage our civil servants to write memoirs. It is a healthy thing. I would welcome it. I would not have passed any judgment about the quality of the book that we are getting. But here is a good soldier. Gen. Thimayya in this book writes about an interview which he had given in a seminar and later on in his official position.

"Whereas in the case of Pakistan I have considered the possibility of a total war, I am afraid I cannot do so in regard to China. I cannot even as a soldier envisage India's taking on conflict with China on its own."

16 hrs.

He was not a sycophant towards China. He was giving a realistic assessment. I want this country to be prepared? That is the basic question. Sir, one can talk with very great confidence, with a certain amount of personal knowledge, I can say this MIG 21 is a good thing and we appreciate the Russian gift of the MIG 21 but you know how limited its flight range is, how little it can remain, how utterly useless in the matter of the security of the region in which it is stationed it is. It was all right to meet the challenge in Eastern Europe on flat terrain. But this is not so in the case of India which is trying to defend itself against China.

Here we come to this very vital question of India's defence. We talk somewhat lightheartedly about taking both China and Pakistan simultaneously. China cannot take India by surprise. People may

be surprised to hear such a statement from me. If China is to think of making a confrontation with India we can get at least one month's to six weeks' notice because its logistic support comes not from Tibet but from bases nearly 2,000 miles away from the Indian border and if we have the necessary reconnaissance and intelligence—I am saying 'if we have' because I am going to read out to you something damaging about our intelligence—if we really have the necessary degree of modern intelligence in this country, what is it that will happen? In this connection, MR. Khera said something very important and I do not know whether this particular urgency has been felt by the hon. Defence Minister. Mr. Khera said :

"There appears to have been very little information and what little there was was very scrappy, about the intentions of the Chinese, their objective, their plans, and their preparations". Again he said :

"Intelligence was amazingly poor and decentive as regards the strength of the Chinese build-up their method of waging battle, their system of logistics and communication, about almost every-thing of significance that might have helped the Indian forces. The consequenc was that there had been little or no planning or preparation worth the name against the kind of threat posed by the Chinese forces."

We did not make realistic estimate and there are various reasons for that. The kind of atmosphere that was there at that time was one thing and I want to know whether it has since been rectified. This is the position of Intelligence in India. Between the war with China which we have to wage on the mountains and the possible war with Pakistan which is to be waged on the plains, there is a lot of difference. Therefore, the defence capabilities are totally different which have to be raised by this country. I have no evidence of it, except in the statement where he has said that we are prepared to take it.

We know that Britain is withdrawing. We know that USA is withdrawing. They will be compelled to withdraw. Is the House aware that when USA withdrew from China they left behind according to conservative estimate hardware of the value of 1700 million dollars? When they withdrew from Vietiam they were annually spending more than 30 billion dollars, that is nearly, Rs 17,000 crores—near about the entire third five-year plan—and that is the amount annually left in the shape of hardware left behind in this region. Are these taken into consideration when we talk of the defence requirements I am certainly conscious of the shortage in our defence preparedness. I would like to read out another portion regadng what was happending in our Defence forces.

He said :

"In this situation there was little sharing of the common tasks in the face of the danger to the national security. There could be no meeting of minds, not even the essential minimum flow of information. The internal lines of communication in the highest echelons of the country's Defence apparatus were clogged with mutual dislike and suspicions. There was a grave weakening of the foundations upon which a cogent defence apparatus could be planned, assembled, organised and deployed."

Sir, any display of new initiative was peremptorily and summarily dismissed. Has it changed? Has this atmosphere in the higher echelons of our Defence, and has this sycophancy, gone?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to raise an issue. We took the blame when Parliament was to be blamed, Courageously we faced it. We blamed the political leadership. The time has now come to talk about our Generals also. We give them credit. All credit to our jawans and junior officers. A basic change in the thinking of Indian highest command is called for. I do not think that they bother to know the kind of enemy we have. As I said at an earlier stage, it should be made obligatory on

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their part to read about Mao Tse-tung's thinking of war strategy. I do not think it is being done. It is no use going with a procession in the Connaught Place beating our breasts and declaring our determination to beat any enemy. For more important is to understand the enemy. China will not be fought with hatred. China, first, has to be understood by us before we make a worthwhile effort to contain her in the Himalayas. That is only the beginning. Here, one of the difficulties is the kind of attitude Indian Generals have. We are trying to abolish distinction from the country. We are trying to abolish caste system from our country. The Indian hierarchy in the Defence Forces is extremely caste-ridden not in the sense of Rajput, Jat or Kayastha, but there is a kind of feeling between the lower officers and others. We want to see that this kind of attitude goes. We want to see that a new spirit is introduced among them. One can go on talking about that. We have tried to glorify all. Let us admire where there is good quality. When this kind of thing is happening, it is the duty of a good Commander to put down his view and be ready to resign if it is not accepted. We did not produce Commanders who would have stood up like that. That was one of the reasons why we have blamed politicians for their failure and for the debacle in NEFA in 1962. We have not shown sufficient courage to have Defence Commanders who will share the responsibility. Defence Commanders who will act as sycophants to political leaders are not Commanders who can be trusted with the destiny of a nation and we have too many of them. I hope the Defence Minister will see that a new spirit is introduced into them whereby they will be ready to share all risks and all glories with the jawans.

Lin Piao is the new Head of China. I do not know how many of us have studied that life of this man. I do not like him. But I do admire him. This man has risen from the lowest rank sharing everything common, sharing the same kind of life, sharing the same food and the same rations. It is this that inspires his men when he goes to the field. But

here, this kind of superior-class attitude and leading the forces from behind are things we should get rid of. That kind of officer is not the officer we will be needing. It is this kind of officer who was responsible for the debacle in 1962. It was this mentality which deprived India of the prize of victory which we could have got at Sialkot and Ichogil Canal. It is this same kind of mentality which I went to be rectified.

Now there is another point, which is so much talked about. Modern defence means basically science-oriented or science-based defence. I know that we are having some scientists in the Defence organisation. But they are more a decoration or ornament than an integrated part of our thinking and planning on defence. We made a beginning about fifteen years ago and we get some junior scientists. Those junior scientists may have become senior now. I want to ask the Defence Minister one question. In the first place, the tragedy, I think, is that we have three defence empires, three science empires in this country. What we need is this. The scientist, the technologist and the soldier should act as an integrated team, under a single matrix. It is only when they have this kind of integrated approach, that science and technology will be able to play the kind of role. If we utilise the available talent of the Indian brain, which is called 'software' by McNamara, there is nothing to be afraid of in this world. When they were asked about the tremendous achievement about going to the moon, McNamara said—and I hope that the House will be made familiar with the book by Ben Shriever, *The American Challenge*—that it is not the hardware, it is the software that matters. It is the software of the Soviet brain that is responsible for the success of the sputnik; it is the software of the Russian brain that has raised that country to their present status in space technology. But it is the software of the Indian brain that is being completely neglected.

I want to know whether we do not have three kinds of scientific empires, one Defence, another the CSIR and the third the Atomic Energy Department.

In the latter two, there are first-class talents, but they are not being used for the defence of the country. Also, there is tremendous talent in the universities of the country, but nothing is being done to encourage the young scientists, professors and technologists, be they in any factory, firm or in university campuses, to use their talents and initiative for building up the defence apparatus.

I will give some choice examples about what is happening and who is advising this country in defence science matters. There are 10,000 Indian technologists and scientists helping to build the defence apparatuses of other countries. Why don't they come here? Because they cannot be fitted into the straitjacket of this country.

After the initial mistakes made by him, Stalin—with whom you and I may not agree—brought young men to shoulder positions of responsibility. You know he got rid of a whole generation of military leaders and technicians, but then he began to trust the younger men. Basically, he began to depend upon the younger scientists. It was these young men who helped him to build up. Russia's hydrogen bomb was made by a young man of 32, a brilliant man of 32.

But what is our position here? We have 10,000 scientists, according to an estimate of the Education Ministry, who are working abroad. They cannot come here because they are asked to work, under what conditions? While once returning as a student from abroad. I met two young Indians holding the finest degree and the best academic attainments. They expected to get a job here on Rs. 150 per month and wanted to give of their best to the country. They tried for two years. Then they were offered Rs. 5,000 in a private company. With tears they accepted, because red-tape would not accommodate this kind of brilliant minds.

Is it not a fact that the Scientific Adviser to the Chief of the Army Staff

was a biologist for some time? He was a biologist basically. You know, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that it has never been the practice with me to criticise individuals. I will never take advantage of the fact that the unfortunate men involved cannot reply here, because it hurts me basically to do so. But I want to ask whether the Scientific Adviser to the Western Command is not an agricultural scientist?

Again I want to ask: Is it not a fact that the Scientific Adviser to the Chief of the Air Staff has no background of any kind of aeronautics? Does he have any background?

Further, I want to ask: Is it not a fact that a junior scientist, who was basically a wood chemist, was being groomed to become the Chief Scientist?

Finally, I come to the Scientific Adviser to the Defence Ministry, a good man a very brilliant man. But so far as I know, he is basically a spectroscopist (*Interruptions*). This is a new branch—I take sufficient interest in these matters.

Now I want to know whether the Chief of the R & D Organisation and the chief of the BEL and HAL should be the same person. The R & D is the evaluation branch. Now the man who heads it evaluates what he produces in BEL and HAL. Is this a very healthy practice?

One last point—it is about the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Arm-twisting will go on for some time. Government have taken an attitude on this for which I give them credit. But arm-twisting will go on to make them sign the so-called Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which is basically a division of the world between the two super-powers and the rest between the colonial powers of the atomic age and the rest. Government go on resisting, but let them show a little courage. May I know why the Kalpakkam project is not being hastened? The reason is very simple. Because in that project we are not tied down by treaty obligations to a foreign

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power. If we go ahead with it in Tamil Nadu—the DMK's young men should press for its implementation—then we can go ahead with the scheme which was already available to us for peaceful exploitation of atomic energy which not cost much, according to Dr. Bhabha's estimate—Here I must say that I am yet to be convinced that Dr. Bhabha really died in an accident. We are not yet convinced because there is some historical evidence to show that within three months this country would have reached a certain degree of capability and certain powers came to know of that. There is a lingering doubt, though not conviction in my mind, that death may not have been altogether an accident. It has happened before in international affairs. We know how the plane going to the first Bandung Conference was destroyed by a certain power. Let us not rule out completely that Dr. Bhabha's death was also possibly engineered.

Finally a word about tubs the tubs called the Indian Navy. They are bath tubs. Most of the ships are leaking and I have seen some of them. It is time that those bath tubs were scrapped. Most of them are more than thirty years. Do not go on, for Heaven's sake, striking this posture of Viswamitra again and again; we have nothing to do with the Indian Ocean. It is a duty cast on you by history and geography. India cannot go on talking all the time, pretending that we are a strange kind of virgin and we do not have anything to do with it; history demands, our national interests demand, the force of geography demands that India plays its necessary role. I hope he will be able to give a reply whereby he will at least give an indication of combat readiness—this is not only heroics that we are indulging in and say that a purposeful, meaningful and dependable combat readiness in the light of developments that are taking place is being considered.

Finally, an appeal. Shall I make an appeal about those heroes who fought for you in the INA. Their voices had been raised by so many people and so many times. So many times you gave

assurances. A country which does not know how to honour its soldiers is not the country which is likely to inspire confidence among those who are in uniform today. I therefore say that the assurances should be faithfully implemented and I demand from him an assurance that he will implement faithfully the assurances that were given about the INA.

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH (Tehri Garwal) : In the time available to me, I can only confine myself to the broad aspects of Defence. I should like to take up three points which I think are of vital importance. On those aspects of defence, I am disappointed to note that the hon. Minister of Defence has either chosen not to exert; or chosen to be silent; or not thought them to be important or necessary. The first point is the question of fronts. How many fronts do we have? The report on the Defence Ministry for 1968-69 begins thus :—

"India's defence policy is principally directed towards safeguarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity. Though we have no designs on any territory outside our borders and wish to live in peace and friendship with all, two of our neighbours continue to maintain an attitude of hostility towards us."

I am sure that they refer to Pakistan and China. These are the two recognised fronts that we have got.

Perhaps as matters stand today China, more than Pakistan. What role Pakistan will play will depend mostly on what role China wants her to play. Added to that is the withdrawal of the check on China; it is a matter which has added to our problems.

It is understood that the Nixon Administration has taken a decision on gradual withdrawal of their forces from South Viet-nam. It is also stated that the decision to withdraw the forces is based on the fact that even among Asian nations not subscribing to the communist ideologies there has been—in some

countries—criticism of the United States involvement in Viet-nam war. It is further said at that the Asian Powers have failed to realise as to why America is spending huge amounts both by way of man-power and financial resources in halting the emergence of communism in Viet-nam and in putting an end to the increasing Chinese influence.

Nixon administration is supposed to have further clarified that in that region it is primarily for the benefit of such Asian nations as stand in the danger of being immediately affected by Chinese ove-running Indo-China.

Whatever may have been the reason for the Americans to go into Viat Nam war or now for withdrawal, the fact remains that it did help to halt the increasing influence of China, and it also helped to correct the adverse balance of power that may have cropped up if China was left unchecked. And in this devolopment our political ego outweighed our defence interests, and we openly criticised the American stand in Viet Nam. The Defence Minister, has, therefore been silent and allowed the political emotionalism to sway the Government policy in this arena. This is a serious development, as there is very danger of the Chinese zone of influence extending to South East Asia. The Chinese danger will no more be in the Himalayas ; there is every chance of its extending to our seas. The Pakistan-China axis will not only be connected with the link of ideology, namely, anti-Indian link, but also by land and sea. This is an added danger and I would call this as a third front that we have to safeguard.

That is not all. A fourth front has also taken berth. So many efforts are taking place inside our country which are weakening our defence potential. My reference is to the fact with the changing political conditions at home, it cannot be denied any longer that we are not politically as stable as we were before. I am not criticising in anyway the emergence of non-Congress Governments in the States nor am I referring

to the reduced majority of the Congress in this House. I am only trying to make an assessment. Even if the non-Congress Governments in various States had been stable, and they had followed the policy of India as one, I would not have been disturbed. In the Central level, we are supposed to safeguard the integrity of this country against China, whereas, in some of the States there is a definite emergence of political power backed by the anhorthority of the State which is openly pro-Chinese. The Centre is supposed to be responsible for the defence of India as a whole against external aggression, and to a limited extent against internal subversion. It is a matter of recorded history that internal subversion can do much more harm to the political and territorial integrity of the country than even external threats.

Now, how can we then expect proper co-operation and effective functioning of our defence forces which is a Central subject in such States which are openly pro-Chinese, in the event of an attack from China or even for our defence preparedness against China ?

We also see the emergence of linguistism, tribalism and religious fanaticism and we find them gaining ground. These three 'Isms' may be nationally Indian but factually 'Isms', and therefore, from the defence point of view, we have to prepare ourselves against them also.

On the other hand, regional aspiration on economic grounds and administrative efficiency is completely ignored unless it becomes a tool to be exploited by the politician or it becomes a question of law and order. We know fully well that at some stage or the other, on the question of law and order, the armed forces have to come into the picture, and therefore, this home front is the fourth front that I think the Defence Ministry has to consider.

While considering all these fronts we have to consider the deployment of our armed forces especially keeping in mind the question of Home Front. The deploy-

[Shri Manabendra Shah]

ment of the armed forces has to be considered in this aspect and only when this deployment is considered we will get the correct picture as to what is our fighting strength against our enemies across the border. Then only can we make a proper defence Plan.

Hence I was disappointed in the Report of 1968-69 when the proper assessment of various fronts was not mentioned. It is because of this that I started in the very beginning by blaming the hon. Defence Minister that he had chosen not to exert. I am disappointed that the Minister has not chosen to give in the report the danger of South-East Asia developments. I am disappointed that the Minister has not given due importance to the effect of the situation prevailing in the Home Front. As Defence Minister he was expected to exert that natural aspirations of regions were fulfilled before those aspirations became a law and order problem, thus avoiding involvement of the Armed Forces if not actively at least by standing by to help the civil authorities in need.

Sir, the fiscal and foreign policy of our country has to be guided by our defence requirements and, therefore, I expect the Defence Minister and the Ministry he presides over, to even now take cognisance of the danger of the shift in the American policy in Viet Nam and to remove and solve the danger of the fourth Front—the Home Front.

14.27 hrs

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD in the Chair]

Coming to the second point I that want to dilate upon, is the assessment of our firing power which is an important part of our defence preparedness, I was very happy to learn yesterday from the Government that we are going into the manufacture of some sophisticated arms like missiles. Even then, the advance in strategic fire power amongst the developed countries of the world is so rapid that we cannot keep pace with this developing power within our own means. Whatever be our economic capacity, we cannot reach that stage where we can match in

our defence fire power with the advanced nations of the world.

According to Indian Institute of Strategic Studies, 85 per cent of the defence expenditure of the world is shared by eight countries in between themselves out of 133 countries. Amongst these eight countries China is one of them. The rest of the nations, in which we are also there, have the capacity of spending only 15 per cent of the total expenditure on defence throughout the world. We do realise our limitations in so far as our self-sufficiency in strategic fire power is concerned. We do have our limitations in so far as sophisticated elements of fire power are concerned. The natural corollary has been that we are at the mercy of the foreign powers for modern arms and equipments. We call them 'modern' from our point of view but they are obsolete from their point of view. We have had to accept their terms knowing that they are to our disadvantage. For example, we are not supposed to be able to repair the MIGS when they are grounded or make spare parts indigenously. We have to depend on Russia for that.

There cannot be respect amongst unequals. The respect has to be amongst equals. While we may not vie with USA, USSR and even with China in our defence build up, that should not deter us embarking upon limited adventures like that of manufacture of hydrogen bombs. We must add this to the armoury of our limited defence power if we have to account as anything by way of even defence preparedness in Asia.

If this step is taken then only we will command respect from our foes and friends and then only we will be able to dictate better terms when we negotiate for arms or ammunitions from abroad.

- The third point that I would like the hon. Minister to consider is the set-up in the defence forces. After fully weighing the pros and cons some foreign powers have integrated their services. This is the mood or fashion or trend these days. USA began it, Canada which has no threat from foreign aggression has adopted and UK, whose pattern was the basis of our set up here, is also moving in this

direction. Therefore, I support the proposal that we also integrate our three wings of the defence forces. According to me the advantages are the following. Firstly, there would be avoidance of inter-service rivalry; secondly, it would permit well-planned, effective and quick defence plans and operations; thirdly, it would cut out wastage and duplication.

It is well known to all of us that there exists rivalry amongst the three wings. Each wing of the defence forces tends to be an empire unto themselves. Rivalry in seniority and jealousy amongst officers exist because of their separate identity. The Chinese and Pakistani aggression showed clearly the lacuna that is there in the existing set up. Field commanders and officers were unconditionally praised but at the higher level praise was not so freely forthcoming as at that level rivalry existed, bad coordination, bad planning and disorganisation was felt. Integrated approach is the answer, which can only take place if the services are integrated.

Economy would be achieved by the merger of the inter-lapping services, e. g. Medical Services, Provost Marshall Department, Signals and Engineering services. I fully realise that this change cannot take place overnight and it will, therefore, have to be phased. Keeping this in mind, I have to suggest that for purposes of integration the following steps are indicated. Firstly, the post of the Chief of the Defence Staff should be created. Secondly, similar integration at subordinate echelons of command should be introduced. Thirdly, merger of various services as one unit like the Medical Corps, Legal Department, Signals etc. should be planned and implemented. Fourthly, one common Armed Forces Act should be legislated. Fifthly, common badges of rank and, as far as possible, common nomenclature should be introduced. For purposes of integration such steps would be necessary and their result would be positive and tangible. Defence Services Staff College or National Defence College or the Joint Committee of the three service chiefs as is in vogue, are merely the steps towards the right direction.

I know I have broached today very controversial matters and matters on which many in this House are touchy about. But It is strongly felt that the time has come to speak out, if we have the interest of our country and nation at heart.

श्री मांहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : सभापति महोदय, डिफेन्स बजट के सम्बन्ध में दोन्तीन बातें मुझे डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने रखनी हैं। मुझसे पहले जितनी भी स्पीचें यहां पर हुई हैं, जो वक्तव्य यहां पर रखे गये हैं उन से यही मालूम हुआ कि कोई भी आग बुझाने वाला नहीं है, आग को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की गई है। मगर आज दुनिया की जो हालत है, और हमारे देश की जो हालत है, तीन-तीन प्लान यहां पर हो चुके हैं 1962 में जो डिफेन्स बजट 78 करोड़ रुपये का था, वह आज करीब 1000 हजार करोड़ रुपये का हो गया है— इसका बोझा 1962 से आज तक देश की जनता के ऊपर पड़ा है, हमारी अर्थ नीति पर पड़ा है। तीन-तीन प्लानों के होने के बाद भी आज यह नौबत आ गई है कि हम को भीख मांगनी पड़ी है, कंज लेले कर हमको प्रपनी देश की उन्नति करने की कोशिश करनी पड़ी है, हमको कज़दार बनाया गया है, एक तरफ जनता की गरीबी बढ़ी है, दूसरी तरफ देश पर कर्चा बढ़ा है और जितनी योजनायें हम ने बनाईं, उनमें कामयाबी भी हासिल नहीं हुई है—इन तमाम चीजों को सामने रख कर हमारे भाईयों ने जो भी वक्तव्य यहां पर दिये—हर एक का यही कहना था— हमारे सामने चीन हमारा दुश्मन है, पाकिस्तान दुश्मन है, उससे हम को लड़ना है। किसी ने यह नहीं कहा कि हमारे देश के साथ जो पड़ोसी देश हैं, उन के साथ हम दोस्ती की बातें, भाइचारे की बातें करें— किसी ने एक लफज़ भी इस के बारे में नहीं कहा। हर एक ने यही कहा—चीन से लड़ना होगा, पाकिस्तान से लड़ना होगा, रुपया बढ़ाइये, बजट बढ़ाइये,—इस तरह

[श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल]

से देश की गरीबी को बढ़ाओ और देश को जमना में फें करो—इस के यही मायने निकले हैं।

आज जब कि दुनिया में तबदीली हो रही है—यहां पर भी ये बातें उठनी चाहिये थीं कि चीन के साथ हमारा भगड़ा था, हमें उसके साथ बातें करनी चाहिये आज वहां भी तबदीली हो रही है, उन की नीतियों में भी भी तबदीली हो रही है। हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहबा ने भी इस तबदीली का इन्डिकेशन दिया था—अभी कुछ दिन पहले जब विदेशी अखबारवालों ने इन से सवाल किया तो उन्होंने यह कहा था कि चाइना की फौरन-पालिसी में तबदीली हो रही है—लेकिन हमारे देश के अखबारवालों ने बहुत छोटे अलक्षण ने उस खबर को शाया किया था। इस सदन में भी हम उस की आलोचना कर सकते थे—लेकिन वह भी नहीं हुआ। आज हमारी फौरन-पालिसी के आधार पर हमारा डिफेन्स डिपार्टमेंट चलता है, इस लिये जहां तक हमारी फौरन-पालिसी का ताल्लुक है—कम से कम इस चीज का जिक्र करना चाहिये था कि हमारे बगल के जो देश हैं, उन से हम बातचीत करना चाहते हैं, बातचीत से मामलों को तय करना चाहते हैं, दोनों देशों के लोग अमन और शान्ति से जिन्दा रहना चाहते हैं, इस लिये हमारे देश की जो नीति है, जो फौरन-पालिसी है, अगर उसमें तबदीली की ज़रूरत पड़ेगी तो हमें उस में तबदीली करनी है। पाकिस्तान में याह्या साहब के आने के बाद, उन्होंने क्षण कहा था—उन्होंने कहा था कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के साथ अच्छे ताल्लुकात रखना चाहते हैं, भाइचारे के सम्बन्ध रखना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जहां तक हमारी पालिसी का ताल्लुक है, हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहबा एक तरफ कहती है कि चीन की फौरन-पालिसी में तबदीली आ रही है, दूसरी तरफ हमारे इस सदन के भाई-लोग दूसरी तरह की बातें

कहते हैं—इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा। जब तक फौरन-पालिसी में दुनिया में होने वाली तबदीली के आधार पर तबदीली नहीं होगी, डिफेन्स डिपार्टमेंट को हम कैसे ठीक रास्ते पर ले जा सकेंगे। इसलिये ज़रूरी है कि फौरन-पालिसी में तबदीली की जाय ताकि चाइना के साथ बातचीत करके मामले को हल करने की कोशिश की जाय, उन के अन्दर जो तबदीली आ रही है, उसको देखते हुए हमारी नीति में भी तबदीली आनी चाहिये। हमारे देश की हालत को देखते हुए, देश की गरीबी को ध्यान में रखते हुए, देश की उन्नति के लिये हमारे लिये ऐसा करना ज़रूरी हो गया है। अगर आप इस तरफ गौर नहीं करते हैं तो हमारे संकट और ज्यादा बढ़ते जायेंगे—जो चीया प्लान हम बनाने जा रहे हैं, आप देखते हैं कि उस में कैसा संकट उपस्थित हुआ है, हजारों करोड़ रुपया हम को डिफेन्स पर खर्च करना पड़ेगा और प्लान के लिये भोली लेकर हम को विदेशों में जाना पड़ेगा, उधार पैदा लेकर हम प्लान को चलायेंगे—यह कैसी मुसीबत है, कैसा अपमान है हमारे देश के लिए। शान्ति की बातें न कर के, मेल की बातें न करके, लड़ाई की बातें कर के हम अपनी गरीबी को और ज्यादा बढ़ायेंगे, हमें पहले ही भिखमंगा बनना पड़ा है और आगे भी भिखमंगा बनना पड़ेगा। हमारी चीयी पंचवर्षीय योजना विदेशियों की कृपा पर चलेगी—इस प्रकार की स्थिति हमारे देश में पैदा हो गई है। इस पर हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करका चाहिये। जहां तक डिफेन्स पर्सोनेल का ताल्लुक है, एक सिपाही की तनखाव हो सौ रुपए है जबकि उसके ऊपर अफसर की तनखाव हएक हजार रुपए है। इतना ज्यादा डिफेन्स है। जमीन और आसमान का फर्क रखा गया है। इस बात को भी देखना पड़ेगा। इसके अलावा देश की जनता के साथ हमारी सेना का जो सम्पर्क होना चाहिए उसकी तरफ भी आपका कोई ध्यान नहीं है। आज

डिफेन्स फैक्टरीज में जो वर्कर्स काम कर रहे हैं जोकि डिफेन्स के लिए औजार तैयार कर रहे हैं उनकी तरफ सिम्पर्येटिकली नहीं देखा जा रहा है बल्कि इस तरह का बर्ताव किया जाता है कि तुमने इन्डिसिप्लिन किया है, तुम को सस्पेन्ड किया जायेगा, तुमको चार्जशीट दी जायगी—इस नजर से ही आज उसको देखा जा रहा है।

काशीपुर में जो गोली चली उसका बाक्या क्या था ? वहां पर 7.30 पर हाजिरी होती है। 19 सितम्बर से पहले 15 मिनट का टाइम और मिलता था कारखाने में जाने के लिए लेकिन उसके बाद यह आर्डर हो गया कि ठीक साड़े सात बजे हाजिर होना चाहिए वरना लेट फाइन किया जायेगा और फैक्ट्री के अन्दन धुसने नहीं दिया जायेगा। इस तरह का जो दस्तूर निकाला गया उसको वह प्रोटेस्ट कर रहे थे।... (अध्यवधान) ... कभी ट्रेन लेट हो गई या बस लेट हो गई तो उनको धुसने नहीं दिया जाता था। 19 सितम्बर के बाद से ही वे कर रहे थे। जिस दिन घटना घटी उस दिन क्या हुआ ? 7.20 तक उन्होंने गेट पर मीटिंग की ओर उसके बाद खत्म कर दिया। कई दिनों से वे यही कर रहे थे लेकिन दस मिनट के बाद वे उस चीज को भूल भी जाते थे। लेकिन उस दिन यह हुआ कि सेक्योरिटी के लोगों ने जबर्दस्ती गड़बड़ की ओर कहा कि धुसने नहीं देंगे, तुम लोग रोज मीटिंग करते हो, आज नहीं धुसने देंगे। वह भगड़ा करते रहे। इसमें दस मिनट हो गये। उसके बाद जैसे ही सात बज कर 30 मिनट हुए, उन्होंने गेट बन्द कर दिये। एद आदमी धुस रहा था तो उसका सर भी फट गया। लोगों ने प्रोटेस्ट की कि ऐसा क्यों किया तो सेक्योरिटी गार्ड ने कहा चले जाओ, वरना गोली मार देंगे। लोगों ने कहा कि मारो तो उसने मार दिया। वहां पर पांच आदमियों का खून कर दिया गया। इसके बाद कहा जाता है कि अशांति

फैलाई। मैं पूछता हूं कि अगर पहले का जमाना होता, और उन वर्कर्स में जरा सी भी पैट्रियांटिज्म न होती तो क्या नतीजा होता। चार-पांच हजार वर्कर्स अन्दर थे, आफिसर्स अन्दर थे, आफत मच सकती थी, कितने ही खुन हो जाते और न मालूम क्या-क्या हो जाता। लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। वे शान्त रहे, पीस-फुल रहे। लेकिन इस बात का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया जाता है। इतने वर्कर्स के सामने 5 आदमी मरे हुए पड़े थे।... (अध्यवधान) ... मैं फैक्ट्रस बतला रहा हूं। मैं वहां पर खुद गया था। लेकिन आप जिस दूष्ट से डिफेन्स को देख रहे हैं, जिस दूष्ट से फाइव इयर प्लान को देख रहे हैं उसी दूष्ट से इन वर्कर्स को भी देख रहे हैं। मैं आप से पूछता हूं क्या उन लोगों ने किसी आफिसर को मारा ? किसी भी आदमी को मारा ? मैं आपको चलेंज करता हूं। पांच आदमी उनकी आंखों के सामने खून हो गए लेकिन उन्होंने एक पत्थर तक नहीं मारा—एक कांच भी नहीं टूटा। फिर इसका क्या मतलब है ? आपकी बात कौन मानेगा ?..... (अध्यवधान) कहते हैं कि अपमान हुआ। 8 हजार आदमी जो काम करते हैं उनकी आंखों के सामने गोली मारी गई लेकिन वे सब किए हुए खड़े रहे। लेकिन इस बात पर उनको कोई भी ट्रिव्यूट देने वाला नहीं है। आपके लड़के को अगर कोई गोली मार दे तो क्या आप चुप चाप खड़े रहेंगे, नहीं, आप नोच खायेंगे। लेकिन वहां पर पांच आदमी मरे पड़े रहे, उन्होंने कुछ भी नहीं किया। क्या इस बात का रिकिनिशन नहीं होगा ? यह बात कोई नहीं कहता। यह बात कही जाती है कि सी. आर. पी. भेजना जरूरी है प्रोटेक्शन के लिए क्योंकि वह सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की प्राप्ती है। इसी काशीपुर फैक्ट्री में 19 सितम्बर की हड़ताल के बाद 54 आदमियों को सस्पेन्ड किया गया था, डिस्चार्ज किया गया था। उन्होंने दर-खास्त भेजी, डेपुटेशन भेजा लेकिन एक आदमी को भी नहीं रखा। कोई भी सुनवाई नहीं हुई। मिनिस्टर ने हाउस में एलान किया

[श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल]

लेकिन फिर भी नहीं लिया गया। इच्छापुर गन फैक्टरी में सिटी एलाउन्स मिलता था लेकिन वह काट दिया गया, जिससे 60, 70 और 80 रु. तक तनखाह कम हो गई। डीपरनेस एलाउन्स मर्ज कर लिया गया। वहां के 14 आदमी डिसमिस कर दिए गए थे। उनकी लिस्ट भेजी गई—एक ही चार्ज में 9 आदमियों को लिया गया लेकिन पांच आदमियों को नहीं लिया गया। इसका क्या कारण है? यह कोई नहीं बताता। यह वर्कर्स की जिम्मेदारी है या आपकी जिम्मेदारी है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को इन तमाम चीजों पर ध्यान देना होगा। आज जो डिफेन्स प्रोडक्शन करते हैं, जो जवान लड़ाई लड़ते हैं उनमें और आफिसर्स संसं में आपने कितना फर्क रख छोड़ा है? आज डिफेन्स बजट बढ़ता जा रहा है फाइव इयर प्लान संकट में पड़ता जा रहा है और भीख मांगने की आदत भी बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ अपने पड़ोसी चीन और पाकिस्तान से शान्ति की बातचीत करने के लिए हमको अपनी पालिसी चेंज करनी चाहिए। जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक हमारा संकट और बढ़ता जायेगा और उस संकट में पड़ कर रूलिंग पार्टी खत्म हो जायेगी जैसा कि अभी भी हो रहा है।

श्री रमेश रिह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन महोदय, मेरे से पहले मेरे भाई ने शान्ति की दुहाई दी। उनसे पहले मेरे भाई पाकिस्तान पर पिल पड़े और उनसे पहले भाई ने चीन की बखिया उचेड़ दी। इनमें एक खायालात नहीं, जितने साज हैं उतनी ही अलग अलग आवाजें हैं। लेकिन यह देश का सवाल है, देश की इज्जत का सवाल है, देश की 55 करोड़ इन्सानों का सवाल है। देश की एक एक इच्छा भूमि कितनी कीमत रखती है, इसका बयान नहीं किया जा सकता है। सन् 62 में जो लापरवाही की गई उसकी वजह से आज तक सरकार को, सारी पार्टीज

को और इस देश को सारी दुनिया कोस रही है। इसलिए हमें लापरवाही नहीं बरतनी चाहिए। डिफेन्स का जो मसला है उसको पार्टी की निगाह से नहीं देखना चाहिए। बल्कि देश के मुख्ये निगाह से देखना चाहिए। मेरे भाइयों ने अलग-अलग अपनी-अपनी पार्टी की ढपली बजाई। मुझे इस बात से खुशी होती है कि जो भी सही बात है वही कही जाये। जहां कमजोरी हो उसके लिए गवर्नरमेंट की आलोचना भी की जाना चाहिए।

जहां तक हमारी फौज और हमारे जवानों का सवाल है, हमारी फौज दुनिया की बेहतरीन फौज है और हमारे जवान दुनिया के बेहतरीन जवान हैं। हमारे फौजी अफसर दुनिया के बेहतरीन फौजी अफसर हैं। पिछली चीन और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई में हमारे बहादुर अफसरों ने इस बात को आहिर कर दिया है—जहां पर हमारे जवानों का पसीना गिरा, वहां पर हमारे फौजी अफसरों का खून गिरा। हमारे कुछ भाइयों ने अपने जजवात में आकर हमारे... जेनरल्स को भी खींच डाला। लेकिन आपने देखा कि हमारे जेनरल्स भी शाना ब शाना जवानों के साथ पाकिस्तान और चीन की लड़ाई में लड़े। मेरे अपने इलाके का ब्रिगेडियर होशियार सिंह था जिसका जब नाम लिया जाता है तो लोगों के रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं। वह बड़ा भारी जनरल था। मैं उसी व्यक्ति का क्यों नाम लूँ, जितने भी हमारे ब्रिगेडियर, जनरल कप्तान हैं, चाहे वह जनसंघ के टिकट से ही चुनकर क्यों न आये हों, मैं उनकी इज्जत करता हूँ। जो हमारे देश की इज्जत हैं हमें उनकी सराहना करनी है। सब से पहले तो मैं पूरे हाउस की तरफ से अपने फौजी जवानों और अफसरों को जो 15, 20 हजार फीट की ऊँचाई पर नेफा, लद्दाख और कश्मीर में तैनात हैं, जहां आदमी सौंस नहीं ले सकता आधा घन्टे भी, एम० पी० डेली-गेशन ऐसे एरियाज में गया था इसलिये मुझे मालूम है, कितनी मुश्किल हालात में वह

देश की रक्षा कर रहे हैं, उन सब को मैं इस हाउस की तरफ से सलाम भेजता हूँ।

इसके मलावा मुझे अपने जवानों की तनख्वाह के बारे में भी कुछ निवेदन करना है। यहाँ दिल्ली के एयर कंडीशन्ड दफ्तरों में जो पट्टा लगाकर एक मेज से दूसरी मेज को कागज ले जाते हैं उन्हें तो दो सौ रु० मिलते हैं तनख्वाह के जब कि हमारे फौज के सिपाही को अगर उसकी भेहनत देखी जाय, मैंने देखी है एम० पीज० डेलीगेशन में मैं गया था नाथू ला और चोला में, वहाँ के फौजी अफसर और जवान दरिन्द्रों की तरह से रह रहे हैं। वह भी किसी माई के लाल है, किसी बहन के भाई है, उनकी तकलीफ का स्थाल न अब तक था और न आज किसी को होता है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि 50, 60 रु० में आजकल की मंहगाई में क्या होता है? एक महीने की सूखी रोटी भी नहीं चलती है। वह जवान जो देश की इज्जत हैं, मैं तीनों विंग्स के बारे में कहता हूँ, उनकी तनख्वाह कम है। उसको बढ़ाया जाय और उसके लिए सारा देश, गरीब देहात का किसान, मजदूर और हरिजन, जो भी टैक्स लगायेगी सरकार जवान की तनख्वाह बढ़ाने के लिए उसको हम बरदाश्ट करने के लिये तैयार हैं। माननीय बनर्जी और माननीय फरनेन्डीज का लाल झंडा और नीड बैस्ट बेज का नारा यह सब बेकार की बातें हैं। जिन आदिमियों की बाकी तनख्याह बढ़नी चाहिए, जो देश के लिए हयेली पर अपनी जान लिए रहते हैं, दो-दो साल जो घरों को छुट्टी पर नहीं जाते हैं, जिनकी जवान औरत और बच्चे इन्तजार करते हैं, उन आदिमियों की एक-एक दिन की एक-एक हजार रुपये की तनख्वाह लगाई जाय तो वह थोड़ी है:

दूसरी बात में फौजी जवानों को सुविधायें देने के बारे ने कहना चाहता हूँ। जब लड़ाई होती है तो जय जवान जय किसान

चिल्लाते हैं, बोट लेना होता है तब यही कहते हैं, लेकिन बाद में उनको भूल जाते हैं। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूँगा कि जो फौजी जवानों के बच्चे, माँ-बाप उन के घर पर होते हैं उनके साथ ठीक सलूक नहीं होता है, उनके घर पर मनी आर्डर ठीक समय पर नहीं पहुँचता है, मैं तजुबे की बात कहता हूँ, माँ बाप भी तभी पूछते हैं जब उनको पैसा मिलता रहता है, वरना कोई नहीं पूछता। वह अफसर या जवान जब मुलाजिमत से आता है और अगर पैसा ला कर देता है तब तो ठीक है वरना जिस आदमी ने 20 साल मुल्क के लिए खून पसीना एक किया और अगर उससे पैसे की उम्मीद न रहे तो बाप भी उसको अलग कर देता है। उन के साथ जो लिटिगेशन होता है, उसके लिए जो आजकल सुविधायें हैं वे थोड़ी हैं। उनको ज्यादा प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाय और तमाम जो दुनियां भर के इंसेन्टिव्ज, किसी को पोलिटिकल वकर के नाम से, किसी को हरिजन या बैकवड़ के नाम से दिये जाते हैं, उससे ज्यादा जो सिपाही देश की खातिर मर रहे हैं या जो एक्स-सर्विसमैन हैं, उनको तथा उनके बच्चों को मिलने चाहिए। उनके बच्चों के लिए तालीम की तथा अन्य सुविधाएं दी जाएं। अंग्रेज बड़ा सयाना था, वह जमीन दिया करता था, यह बन्द हो गया। आदमी जान देता है देश के लिये उसको कुछ जो कुछ किसी न किसी रूप में कमपेसेट करना पड़ेगा। मुसलमानों के बबत में जब अरब सारी दुनिया में छा गये थे, वह भी कहते थे कि अगर लड़ते हुये मरोगे तो बहिश्ट में जाओगे, सारी दुनिया तुम्हारी है, तब सिपाही लड़ता था। सवाल यह है कि जो खून बहाता है वह देखता है कि उस के पीछे उसके माँ-बाप, बीबी बच्चों का क्या होगा। वहाँ पहाड़ पर या तो भगवान याद आता है या देश आता है, बच्चे भी याद नहीं आते हैं। तो उसकी तरफ सरकार को और मुल्क को ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

तीसरी बात यह है कि बौद्धरोड पर जो काम हमारी फौज कर रही है वह बेहद सराहनीय है। छान दिया है सारे पहाड़ को और एक-एक चौकी मिला दी है। और वहां पर जो सिपाही और मजदूर काम करते हैं इस हाउस की सराहना मिनिस्टर महोदय उन तक पहुंचा दें।

एक बात जो मैं खासतौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि फौज को एक खिलवाड़ नहीं बनाइए। जो बाकई लड़ना जानते हैं उन्हीं को फौज में भेजिये। अगर मुझे कोई दुकान पर भेजे मुझको क्या तोलना आयेगा, या किसी किसान को कहें कि जाकर लड्डू बेचिये तो वह क्या करेगा। जो आदमी जिस काम को जानता हो उससे वही काम लेना चाहिए। मैं यहां मार्शल या नान-मार्शल का जिक नहीं करता हूँ। जिनकी रगों में लड़ने की आदत है उन्हीं को फौज में भेजा जाय और मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि हरिजन सबसे ज्यादा लड़ने वाला होता है। बहुत से लोग नाराज होते हैं हो जाएं। मेरा क्या बद्धड़ा सोल लेंगे। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजन और अहीरों की जो माँग है कि उनकी एक पलटन होनी चाहिए, वह जरूर होनी चाहिए।

फौज तो आपने बढ़ा दी दुनिया भर की लेकिन फेमिली बवाटंसं वही के वही जो अंग्रेज के बक्त में थे। वह भी इन्सान हैं। दो, तीन साल पहाड़ों पर रह चुके हैं, माझे-से-तुंग या यहिया खां की तोपों के आगे आपने उन को बांध रखा है, उनको भी अगर दो, तीन साल में किसी पीस टाइम स्टेशन पर भेजा जाय तो उनके ठहरने के लिये कम से कम एक कोठरी ही दे दें। पीस टाइम स्टेशन पर रेजीडेंशियल अकामोडेशन बहुत थोड़ी है उसको बढ़ाया जाय और उन जवानों के लिए पीस टाइम स्टेशन पर रेस्ट करना कम्पलसरी किया जाय। बड़े जोशिले जवान हैं, जानबूझ कर नहीं आते। लेकिन

कोई हृद होती है थकावट की। दो, तीन साल बाद मैं चाहूंगा कि यूनिट टब्दील होती रहे। मैं जानता हूँ कि इसमें काफी खर्च होगा, लाखों की तादाद में फौज को नीचे लाको और उपर ले जाओ इसमें खर्च होता है। लेकिन फिर भी एक थकावट की हृद होती है और अगर आप उनको आराम नहीं देंगे तो वह लोग फौज में जाना बन्द कर देंगे। तो फौज में कुछ आराम भी उनको दो, चार साल बाद मिलना चाहिये, उनके बच्चों को मिलना चाहिए।

16.58 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

छै: हजार जो नौजवान अफसर हैं मैं उनकी तारीफ करता हूँ। उनमें से कुछ लड़के आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस० और आई० एफ० एस० में सरकार ने लिए हैं। लेकिन यह आटे में नमक के बराबर है। क्या हुआ उससे ?

उन 6000 लड़कों में से अंग्रेजी बोलने वाले लड़के ही लिए गये। हिन्दी बोलने वाले घाटे में रह गये। अब मेरे हरियाणा इलाके के लड़के ज्यादा अंग्रेजी नहीं बोलते वह हरियाणवी बोलते हैं या वह टूटी-फूटी हिन्दी बोलते हैं और वह हिन्दी वाले जैसा मैंने कहा वह बेचारे आउट हो गये।

17 Hrs.

इस तरह से हिन्दी बोलने वालों को सजा मिलना कहाँ तक इंसाफ की बात है? जो लोग अंग्रेजी बोले और सूट-बूट और हैट धारण करें वह ले लिये गये और यह बेचारे हिन्दी बोलने वाले रह गये तो यह कोई मुनासिब बात नहीं है। यह हिन्दी बोलने वाले जोकि दो, चार साल में कुछ जमातें पास कर लेते हैं वह सारे आउट हो गये। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि जो आउट किये गये वह लड़ने में बड़े तेज व माहिर हैं। मेरा कहना है कि फौज के उन जवानों

में से आप हवलदारों और सूबेदारों में से, कप्तान मेजर और जनरल बनाइए और 50 परसेंट ऊँची पोस्ट्स इन फौजी जवानों और सिपाहियों में से लेकर फिल कीजिए। मुझे यह कहने के लिए माफ किया जाय कि यह आपके इस तरह के मेजर और लेफ्टिनेंट्स ने इन सारे अंग्रेजी बोलने वालों ने टा, टा करने वालों ने फौज का भट्टा बिठा दिया। जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो लड़ाई में लड़ते हैं, उन्हें मेजर, जनरल और दूसरे फौजी अफसर बना कर भेजो क्योंकि उनका पेशा लड़ाई लड़ना है और मेदान जंग में सीना तानकर दुश्मनों से लोहा लेना है। लड़ाई जिनका पेशा है उनको आप फौज में अफसर बनाइए। यह कहां लिखा है कि हमारे फौजी जवान हवलदार और रिसालदार तो अच्छे हो सकते हैं लेकिन वह कर्नल और लिंगेडियर अच्छे नहीं हो सकते हैं? मेरा कहना है कि वह ऊँची पोस्ट्स पर भी अच्छे व काबिल हो सकते हैं। मेरी गुजारिश है कि नीचे से फौजी जवानों में से, सिपाहियों में से लेफ्टिनेंट, कप्तान और दूसरी ऊँची जगहों के लिए लेने के लिए 60 परसेंट का कोटा रिजर्व कीजिए।

मेरे एक भाई ने बतलाया कि लिन प्याओ जोकि अब माओत्से तुंग का सक्सेसर बन गया है वह एक साधारण सिपाही था। जब वहां पर एक साधारण सिपाही माओत्से तुंग का उत्तराधिकारी बन सकता है तो हिन्दुस्तान की आर्मी में लैफ्टिनेंट आदि अफसर बनने के लिए कोई एक दम से अंग्रेजी का एम. ए. होना चाहिए यह मेरी समझ से बाहर है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री मंहोदय इस पर खास तौर से ध्यान दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

धीर रणधीर सिंह : मैं बहुत जल्दी-जल्दी एक, आध बात कह कर बैठ जाऊंगा।

आई० एन० ए० की बाबत मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि पेंशन आदि मामलों को लेकर उनके साथ भेदभाव बर्ता जाता है। ऐसे हमारे आई० एन० ए० के बहादुर सिपाही जो कि देश की आजादी के परवाने हैं और जोकि देश की आजादी के खातिर अपनी जानों पर खेले और जिनकी कुर्बानियों की बजह से इस देश में आजादी आई और उस के फलस्वरूप हम और आप सब लोग एम पीज और मिनिस्टर्स बगैरह बने बैठे हैं और इस देश के लोग आजादी का सुख भोग रहे हैं यह कितने अफसोस व शम्भ की बात है कि आज उन आई० एन० ए० के बहादुर लोगों को वह पेंशन नहीं मिलती है जोकि एक आम आर्मी के रिटायर्ड हवलदार को, सिपाही को या दीगर अफसर को मिलती है। आप यह आई० एन० ए० के लोगों में और दूसरे आम आर्मी के लोगों में इस तरह की तमीज क्यों करते हैं? क्या इस वास्ते तमीज करते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई उन्होंने क्यों लड़ी या हिन्दुस्तान को आजादी उन्होंने क्यों दिलाई? मेरी समझ में कम से कम यह बात नहीं प्राती है। उनको तो आप को कुछ ज्यादा देना चाहिए था, ज्यादा इज्जत उन लोगों को बख्शनी चाहिए थी लेकिन वह तो होना दूर रहा जो पेंशन उनके वास्ते रक्खी है उसमें आम आर्मीमेन के मुकाबले उनके साथ डिस्कमिनेशन किया जा रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उनकी पेंशन की भी बेसिस वही हो साथ ही जैसे फौज के दूसरे आम लोगों को प्रमोशन मिलता है वैसे ही उन्हें भी फौज में प्रमोशन दिया जाय।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगा कि जैसे इंग्लैंड और अमरीका में यह चीफ आफ आर्मी, नैवी और एयरफोर्स से रोटेशन में लेकर बजाते हैं उसी तरह से मैं चाहूंगा कि यहां की तीनों फोर्सेज में इस तरह का इंट्रैप्रेशन हो प्रथात् आर्मी के जनरल को पहले फी आफ दो स्टाफ बनाया जाय,

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

किर नैवी के ऐडमिरल को चीफ दी स्टाफ बनाया जाय और ऐयर फोस्स के मार्शल इन ऐयर को उसी रोटेशन के हिसाब से चीफ आफ दी स्टाफ नियुक्त किया जाय। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इन तीनों विवास के बड़े अफसरों को इस पद के लिए रोटेट किया जाय। यदि ऐसा किया जायगा तो अभी जो उन में एक इस चीज के कारण हार्ट वर्निंग होती है और आर्मी का जनरल जो अपने को पहले नम्बर पर समझने लगता है और उसको लेकर जो एक आपस में उन में एक मुकाबला होता है और जैसा कहा हार्ट वर्निंग होती है वह जनरली आर्मी के लिए एक नुकसानदेह चीज है। इतिहास साक्षी है कि इस से हमें नुकसान हुआ है। नेफा और दूसरी जगहों में हमें इस कारण नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि जो इस बारे में अमरीकन या इंग्लिश पैट्रॉन है वह यहां भी अमल में लाया जाय। इस से तीनों विवास में एक इंटैग्रेशन आयेगा और उन में एक ऐक्टिव सहयोग का भाव भी बढ़ेगा जो कि अभी लैंकिंग है।

हमारी फौज में ऐसे जनरल मौजूद हैं जोकि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ही नहीं अपितु एशिया भर में वह बेहतरीन जनरल हैं और मुफ्ते अफसोस होगा कि ऐसे योग्य जनरल को आप इस तरह से महीने या दो महीने बाद ट्रियायर करने जा रहे हैं। आप इंटैग्रेशन करें और उस जनरल को प्रमोट करके सुपर जनरल बनायें।

एक शब्द में आर्मी इंटैलिजेंस के बारे में कह कर खत्म करूँगा। हकीकत यह है कि हमारी आर्मी इंटैलिजेंस कमजोर है। हमारी आर्मी इंटैलिजेंस के कमजोर होने के कारण ही हमें चीन के मुकाबले मुँह की खानी पड़ी। इसी तरह पाकिस्तान के विश्व लड़ाई में यह हमारी आर्मी इंटैलिजेंस की ही डैकी-शिएंसी थी कि हमारी फौज लाहोर की तरफ बड़े रही थी और हमें पता नहीं था कि

इच्छोगिल कैनाल की क्या स्ट्रैटिजी है? वहां उन के पिलबौक्सेज हैं या नहीं वह हमें पता नहीं चल पाया। बाद में हमें पता चला कि पाकिस्तान की ऐसी तैयारी थी। जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारी आर्मी इंटैलिजेंस ऐसी हो कि मुख्यालिफ स्कीम बनायें उस का हमें एक महीना पहले पता चल जाय कि यह स्कीम बना रहे हैं ताकि उस के हिसाब से हम अपनी आर्मी स्ट्रैटिजी प्लान कर सकें लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा हमें दुश्मनों की इस तरह की गतिविधियों का पहले पता ही नहीं लग पाया और हमें उस के कारण नुकसान उठाना पड़ा।

ऐटेमिक रिसर्च और दूसरी इसी तरह की रिसर्चेज के बारे में हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए। चीन जो कि हमारा दुश्मन है उस ने ऐटम बनाया है तो जाहिर है कि हमें अपने देश की आजादी की हिफाजत के लिए और दुश्मनों का कामयाबी के साथ मुकाबला करने के लिए ऐटम बम बनाना चाहिए। ईट का जवाब पत्थर से दिया जाना चाहिए। चीन के ऐटम बम का जवाब हमें अपने ऐटम बम से देना पड़ेगा। चीन सारे साउथ ईस्ट एशिया को खा रहा है, चीन पाकिस्तान को खायेगा लेकिन चीन का अगर कोई खूनी जबड़ा तोड़ेगा तो यह हिन्दुस्तान ही तोड़ेगा। हिन्दुस्तान नहीं चाहता कि अमरीका अध्यवा रूस आदि देश ऐशिया में चौबरी बनें और चौबराहट करें। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि हिन्दुस्तान मजबूत बनें और अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो और सब के साथ एक बराबरी के बसूल पर उस का भाईचारा कायम हो। पाकिस्तान का दिमाग ठीक करने के लिए, चीन का दिमाग ठीक करने के लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान ऐटम बम जरूर बनाये वशेंकि उस के बगेर कोई चारा नहीं है।

बस एक आखरी बात कह कर मैं बैठा जा रहा हूँ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कही मतंवा घंटी
बजा चुका हूँ। माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें।

श्री रणबीर सिंह : उघर के एक माननीय सदस्य को आप ने तीस मिनट दिये। मुझे एक मिनट और दीजिये। मुझे पूरा कर लेने दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. If I give time to any hon. Member that is not your look out. Why do you raise that issue? This issue should not be raised.

श्री रणबीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल एक मिनट का सब्र कीजिये। इस तरह से आप गुस्सा मत होइये। मुझे भी गुस्सा आ जाया करता है। बराय मेहरबानी मैं जो बात कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ उसे बैठने के लिये पूरा कर लेने दीजिये।

हैंडरसन बुक्स की रिपोर्ट को शाया किया जाय। खेरा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में जो यह सिफारिश की गई है कि बर्गर एफिशिएंसी को इम्प्रेयर किये हुए 10 परसेंट किया जा सकता है, उसे लागू किया जाय। उस में जो सुधार सुझाये गये हैं और सामियां बतलाई गई हैं उस पर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान-पूर्वक गौर करें और जरूरी कार्यवाही इस बारे में की जाय।

चुंकि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका हुक्म है इसलिए मैं इतना ही कह कर बैठ जाता हूँ हांलाकि मुझे अभी बहुत कुछ कहना रहता था।

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : There was a general complaint from the SSP members that there was poor attendance in the House and when I now look on their side, even they are missing... (Interruptions.) I am not criticising them; I only say that it is easy to give sermons but difficult to practice them.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : I repeat; there is no quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the Bell be rung--now there is quorum.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : India's defence policy is principally directed towards maintaining and safeguarding the sovereignty and integrity of the country... (Interruptions.) I must here compliment the Defence Minister that he has sufficiently strengthened the defences of our country. We find the mobility and the effectiveness of the army has been increasing with the passage of time. We find that the armed forces are being equipped with the latest sophisticated weapons and guns. Not only this. The Navy which is meant to safeguard the coast and the harbours, there also the submarine arm is developing fast.

Similarly, what we find in the Air Force is that obsolete planes are being phased out and newer and better aircraft are being introduced, now, I would like to make a few suggestions also. What we find is that in spite of our best efforts so far as Pakistan and China are concerned, they are still hostile.

Now, there are two ways to meet that danger. One is to increase the regular armed forces, that is, raise more resources and build a bigger army, and increasing the army, the navy and the air force. That would put a great strain on our economic resources. I think I could give an alternate suggestion. My submission is that we should take the border people into confidence and train them and arm them and we should give them guidance in the defences as to how to meet the danger of the enemy. Not only this. We should inject the retired armed personnel on our borders, so that wherever we have the weaker regions, we introduce such colonies of retired army personnel which will strengthen those regions. Just like injecting cement and mortar into the weaker sections of the mountain around the dam in order to strengthen the dam, similarly, on our borders we should inject the weak areas with such personnel so that in times of need we can rely on them and we will not have a repetition as we had in Kashmir, where we did not know, in 1965, the enemy who had entered up to Srinagar. In spite of our best

[Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan]

intelligence, we had knowledge of the raiders, Therefore, I submit that we should take into confidence the border people and build up such strong villages which can act as fortresses and strengthen our defences.

But the entire burden should not be on the border people, even in the interior is the rest of the country should also share the burden. Here, I would submit that it is time that we introduced compulsory military service. What I mean by this system is that for two years every Indian should be made to undergo military service. What we find is that we cannot raise a regular army to the extent that when a joint attack by Pakistan and China comes, we cannot meet it because resources we do not have. Therefore, it is in the interests of the country that we have a second strong line of defence and the best way of building up such a defence line to introduce compulsory military service. That is, after a young man studied up to eight or 10th class, you give him the training during the time when he studies, and then, at the age of 16, 17 or 18, you put him in the military service as such for two years. He goes to the borders and serves the country there, And then he comes back. Like this, you will have a tremendous reservoir of trained, regular army which can be utilised at the time of need.

Here, we must learn from many other countries including China, because in China, as reports show, there is a trained, regular army of citizens which numbers over 20 crores. Here in India we have hardly a regular army, if I mistake not, of seven to eight lakhs. It is very difficult for such an army to meet such a strong enemy. Therefore, it is high time that we also learnt to build up a second line of defence which can only be built up by the introducing a compulsory military service.

There is a peculiar fate which normally a retired army personal meets. He goes out of service at a very young age. The normal retirement age varies from 35 to 50 years depending on the rank. At that stage it is very difficult to adjust oneself. Therefore, what I submit is

that the first priority on the civil services should be given to the armed forces. First they should be absorbed and only whatever surplus is left should go to the civilians. This will have a two fold advantage. We will have trained and disciplined persons to man our civil services and, secondly, we will be rehabilitating persons who have served the nation. At the same time, Sir, you will be making service in the armed forces more attractive. What is happening now is, to the newer generations a career in the armed forces is becoming less attractive. If provision is made that on retirement they will be absorbed in the civil services it will act as an additional attraction because then they will have security of service which is very essential at least for their families. Therefore, I submit that security of service should be provided for the army personnel by declaring that they will get jobs in the civil services when they retire.

There are one or two more suggestions that I would like to make. What we find is, those soldiers who retired before 1962 are getting a pension, if I am not wrong, of hardly Rs. 22. It is too low a pension with which they can maintain their families. Even the present pension is only Rs. 35. Therefore, a Pay Commission should be constituted to look after this aspect and revise the pension rates.

There is another aspect which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. Lately on the borders there is expansion of cantonments going on. What happens is, whichever land comes first is acquired irrespective of the fact whether it is irrigated lands which are less in area are acquired and taken away from cultivation I submit a regular committee should be appointed by the Defence Minister which should look into the aspect. Before acquiring any land they should call for objections from the agriculturists and if they have alternate sites to suggest they should be seen before the land is acquired.

Finally, I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider the manufacture of atom bomb because it is necessary as a deterrent. We need not use it, but it is

necessary for the morale of the country to manufacture such a bomb.

With these few words, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khunti) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I regret I have to repeat my hardy annual complaint against the Treasury Benches for not attending on an important matter like defence. The Finance Minister is not here, neither is the Prime Minister-she has just disappeared. Every one of them should be here. Half the budget is on defence, and I am shocked that even the Opposition is also missing.

Sir, before the next session of Parliament, Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh, Distinguished Flying Cross, Padma Vibhushan, will be retiring from the Indian Air Force. We all know that he is an air-man, not just an Air Chief Marshal but an actual air-man from beginning to end. I would like this House to accord our grateful thanks for the wonderful service he rendered particularly when the Indo-Pak conflict was on. His successor, Air Marshal P. C Lal. is also equally good an airman. For a while he went into private service. Now he is at Hindustan Aircraft, Bangalore.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is also the Defence Ministry.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : What I was trying to say was that in the Air Force you do not pay them very well. They will get much more outside. But he chose to come back and he is going to be our next Air Chief Marshal.

Similarly, if you will give me two more minutes extra-I do not know to how much I am entitled; half an hour or forty minutes; I do not know...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Ten minutes.

श्री जैपाल सिंह कच्चवाय : एक घंटा ।

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Thank you, Shri Kachwai.

I would like to pay my tributes to the army also. General Kumaramangalam will be retiring before we meet in the next session. One who is succeeding him is General Sam Maneckshaw, a great soldier who showed his guts and mettle when we were fighting the Chinese. The notorious Defence Minister, Shri Krishna Menon, tried to get rid of him and, in that process, Shri Krishna Menon very nearly ruined our land forces. I am personally happy that the present Defence Minister and his colleagues in the Cabinet have recognised his martial merit are giving him a post he richly deserves.

Coming to Indian Navy, I do not have time to talk about it now. Also, there is not going to be any recent change in the navy. All the same, I would say this. I would never grudge any increase in the Defence demands. I certainly would agree with Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee that there are avenues for economy. There is no doubt about that. There are avenues for economy in the other Ministries also. Every Minister, I think, could spend less. In fact, I would like to see that Shri Satya Narayan Sinha's Ministry's Demands are reduced so that more can go Defence. There are other Ministries also where it could be done. Unfortunately, it has become the fashion in this country that the moment anything becomes governmental, it becomes very expensive; a department like CPWD becomes Central Public Waste Department.

I agree with the Maharaj of Tehri Garhwal that we better think again as to whether we cannot go back to what obtained during the British regime when we had only one Commander-in-Chief. Of course, I do not agree with the insinuation that there is rivalry between the three wings; I do not agree because it is not true. They do co-operate with each other. But the fact is, that I think integration would be in the right direction.

For the last twenty years I have been pleading for the second line of defence. I have pleaded before that civil aviation should be part of the Defence Ministry and the flying clubs should come under the Defence Ministry. I would like the

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

Minister to think seriously about it. It is not on grounds of economy that I am suggesting this. What is civil is military and what is military is civil also. We have to take that into account. What is happening today? Go to any flying club you like; there you have A. C. C. which is financed by the Ministry of Defence. Why should it come under Civil Aviation? Discipline will also improve if it comes under the Ministry of Defence. Admittedly, I accept the fact that civil flying is different from military flying. I accept that fact. But the more important thing is that it is the second line of defence. We are on the edge of a volcano all the time.

My friends here talk of giving military training to all. I am afraid that is a fantastic plea. You will give training to 500 million people?

AN HON. MEMBER : All of them are not adults.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Very well; let us put it at 250 million people. You have to remember that you have to train women also, not only men. When we talk of defence services, we forget the women who are doctors, nurses and Mr. Krishna's friends...

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : I do not agree with Mr. Jaipal Singh. He may have his own friends.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : I am not ashamed of women friends. Whether they are in uniform or they are in ordinary sarees, they are all welcome as far as I am concerned.

I fully agree with Chowdhuri Sahib from Haryana and although he howls and shouts, his argument can be accepted. The fact is that jawans are giving their lives for our country. They are in most extra-ordinarily out of the way places. You see a Madrasa in a place at 14,000 ft. height, not used to these heights, but there he is. He wants to know what you and I in the Lok Sabha think of him. What are we doing for him? Are we only bothered about our

own pay being increased or our allowances being increased? What are we doing about them? This is rather an important thing. I must congratulate the Ministry that in the last three or four years, they have been improving communications. As far as jawans are concerned, they can get in touch with their families much more quickly than they used to do before. I think, here is still room for improvement there.

Finally, the Haryana fellow talked about the E. C. Os. I have had plenty to do with them. I was in the Services Selection Board for many years. But the point is that when we talk of employment we should not forget there are other people also who need employment, not only E. C. Os. I accept that fact the E. C. Os. are disciplined people. I think, they should get some better consideration. I will not give them priority.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why?

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : That is my business. The E. C. O. means only an E. C. O. You must remember that. If he is a regular commissioned officer, yes, certainly, you give him priority but not an E. C. O. because we have to think of employment problem as a whole. It is a national problem. If there are 6000 E. C. Os, whatever they are, you have got to think of 6000 other people who will be left out of employment. That is the point. I am not saying that they should not be given an opportunity. Certainly, yes, because they are better disciplined than the university students of Haryana. Certainly, they are better disciplined men and they are in demand, I know that.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let them be in the Lok Sabha also.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : I say, if there were more E. C. Os, here, we would have better men in this House.

With these words, I have no mental reservation whatever in supporting all the demands of Sardar Swaran Singh.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Mr. Deputy-

Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. I have listened with very great care and attention to the view-points that have been presented. in a subject of this nature and of this magnitude, it is quite natural that the hon. Members who have given particular attention to any specific problem have got some suggestions to make. It was heartening to hear the various suggestions for improvement, for strengthening our defence, for stepping up our production effort and above all, for giving cheer to the members of our armed forces jawans and others—who are undergoing a great hardship. This has been the general tone of the speeches which I greatly welcome.

On the question of the threat that we face, we had almost a debate some days back and I tried to spell out as best as I could the dual danger that our country faces from two of our unfriendly neighbours, and I tried to put in proper perspective the task that we in the country, we in the Government, and the hon. members of this House as leaders of public opinion, have to undertake to meet that danger and to face that risk with confidence and with courage. I have nothing to add on this aspect to what I reported to the House some days back. That danger continues and all our preparations in the defence field have to take into consideration these dangers that we face.

17.31 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*] At the same time I would like to assure those hon. members who thought, in my view, not correctly that there is some complacency in our mind because of the internal situation in Pakistan or the present Sino-Soviet rift which has actually erupted into armed clashes. that we do take into consideration all these events because it will not be realistic to ignore what happens to our neighbours, but at the same time, there is not the slightest element of complacency on our part after having carefully studied and assessed the internal situation in Pakistan and also the present postures of the Chinese.

I would also like to add that, in a debate of this nature, it was quite natural for hon. members having different view points about international situation to give their own prescription as to what should be our attitude in this complex situation, and there was a wide spectrum of opinion, understandably. I am not trying to criticise ; it is a hard reality that we face in Parliament—, there was a fairly wide spectrum of opinion about the assessment of the situation in the South-East Asian region in relation to China in the context of China's relations with its neighbours, China's relations with the super powers and also Pakistan's attitude to us and Pakistan's attitude to certain other countries. This, I think, is not the occasion where I need analyse these various differences of opinion and approach on the subject. A great deal has been said by me when I participated in the very fruitful discussion some days back, and much more has been said by the Minister of External Affairs when the foreign policy was being discussed. I would like to dispel if there is any feeling either in this hon. House or outside that there was any difference of opinion between me as Defence Minister and the Minister of External Affairs who is mainly responsible to this hon. House and Parliament for the conduct of our external affairs and external relations. It was only presentation ; may be in slightly more precise terms of the implications that we have to face as a result of arms supplies from various sources to Pakistan. This aspect, obviously when the foreign affairs debate was on, did not come up in any specific form and when this matter was specifically raised during the two hour debate which the Speaker had permitted, specific issues were raised. Then I had to say something in more specific terms. I would like to assure my hon. friend opposite that there is no question of any one differing with me what to talk of stronger expressions that he used as if somebody actually questioned the correctness of the stand that I had taken. Whatever I said was the stand and is the stand of the Government and there is no question of any difference of opinion or difference of approach on that aspect. I want to make that position absolutely

[SHRI SWARAN SINGH]

clear because I also got this impression from certain comments that have appeared in the newspapers and it has been voiced by some hon. Members on the floor of this House. I would repeat ; what I said is Government's policy and is based on Government's assessment and our approach is what I stated on this question of supply of arms to Pakistan from various sources. I would like to reiterate that irrespective of the intentions of any supplying country who undertakes the supply of armaments and military hardware to Pakistan, we have to see the effect of that on Pakistan's attitude in their relationship with us. We are not concerned about the *bona fides* of the countries in the matter of their taking this decision to supply arms but if supplies of armaments and military hardware are made to Pakistan, whatever may be the supplying country, the effect is the same and the intentions of the supplying country are not material at all. On that issue we have to be absolutely clear. What does this mean ? This means we have to take into consideration in assessing our capacity, to keep a good look at the various sources that make supplies to Pakistan. This was the key note of my speech I made the other day.

SHRI NATH PAI : If both of you agree, why should there be the clandestine explanation given the next day that what Sardar Swaran Singh said was not a shift in the Soviet Policy towards India but there is a shift in the policy to Pakistan. This explanation in the National Herald, a daily appearing in Delhi has given and it originated from the External Affairs Ministry. This was following your courageous and forth right statement.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not think anything clandestine in that. If something was not correctly reported that was pointed out. I had put forward my formulation. There is no question of this being done in a clandestine manner. I would request Mr. Nath Rai to go through what I said, the original text. Mr. Nath Pai should know enough of me and he should also, I think, know that I which my words particularly on

such occasions and it will be good for him to go through my speech again and he will find that there is very little difference. There is no difference at all on any matter. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RABI RAY (puri) : Between you and the External Affairs Ministry.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am glad that you are seeing these differences. I would request you not always to look at these things with the view you like to look at these things. If you had looked at this difference of presentation and also of formulation in correct perspective with a view to understand the problem, I will appreciate it. But I am sorry sometimes when you indulge in this type of hairsplitting. it is done with some other object which I resent, namely, to create differences among the various members of the Treasury Benches. That you should never do. There can always be some difference. Complicated matters are presented and formulated. I was not reading from any script. One has to depend upon one's capacity to put forward in as best a language as possible the correct state of affairs. This should not be read as any difference between various spokesmen of the Government and it does not do any credit to us as country to highlight anything as a difference where no difference exists. It is not fair to the Treasury Benches. It is not fair to say that.

Hon Members from different sections of the House expressed their anxiety about the need for adequate scrutiny of the expenditure. There are ways of looking at it. For instance some hon. Members have put forward a brief summary of what Audit Report or Public Account Committee have put forward. They are entitled to do that. That is the functioning of the Audit and the Public Accounts Committee to highlight financial irregularities so that Government may benefit by the observations and take corrective measures to tighten up various financial controls and also it is quite helpful and it helps Government to have a look to several corners which may remain dark and we do get great benefit out of them. I wel-

come that. But, to pick up certain paragraphs from the Audit Report or pick up certain recommendations from the Public Accounts Committee and to build the entire speech around them and to make them as central theme, I am afraid, is not doing justice to a department which has to handle very complicated problems, in respect of defence preparedness, in respect of equipments, acquisition of military hardware and also in respect of the manufacturing programme.

Vast financial outlays are involved and large number of contracts have to be entered into, some of them directly by us and others through the DGS & D and when several transactions are there in the ordnance factories or in the State Undertakings which are all engaged in manufacturing vital equipments for the defence forces their are bound to be certain matters which are financially irregular. There can be matters where there is scope for improvement, where there is scope for economy also. We have to benefit by all that.

I would like to assure the House that it is in that spirit that the officers in the Defence Ministry at all levels have regarded the various points that are mentioned in the Audit Report or by the P.A.C. It could not go unnoticed and one of the Hon. Members actually made a reference to it that it mentioned in the PAC report itself that various measures undertaken by the Ministry have resulted in a saving of over Rs. 52 crores. That is the figure given there. What is further suggested is that we should continue this process so that we could effect more economy. I would like to assure the Honourable House that this is precisely our approach to this problem and I do not want to go into specific points that have been pointed out in the PAC or Audit Reports. The House is fully aware of the very elaborate process that is set in motion after the Audit Paragraphs are published and after the PAC makes their recommendations. We want to take benefit out of that. I would not like to enter into a debate and try to put forward the Defence Ministry's point of view

with regard to those various points that might have been put across either in the Audit Reports or in the PAC Reports. We would like to derive the maximum benefit out of their scrutiny so that financial control might be tightened and we should be able to get the best return for the money we spend.

Besides this, there are certain specific things in this sphere of economy which I would like to mention.

As already reported by the Public Accounts Committee, economies to the extent of Rs. 52 crores had been achieved in 1967-68. During the year 1968-69, further economies were achieved to the extent of about Rs. 20 crores. These economies were achieved by adopting the following steps:—

- (i) Continuous review of establishments with a view to achieving economies without affecting efficiency. Here, the ceiling which we have imposed on the manpower to be employed by the Army, has been of help. Whenever new requirements arise, Army Headquarters have themselves been able to find the additional manpower by corresponding economies elsewhere.
- (ii) Periodical review of the scales of rations.
- (iii) Rationalisation of POL supplies and other stores.
- (iv) Rationalisation of issue of stores by Ordnance Depots.
- (v) Rationalisation of military farms.

These are continuous processes. Apart from the standing arrangements which we have within the Ministry, we also identify from time to time important sectors for detailed examination and here we take the advice and assistance from specialist consultants. For instance, we have recently decided to set up a Study Group to study the scale of spares, provisioning and repair of equipment and stores for the Army. A

[SHRI SWARAN SINGH] consultant in Materials Management will work with this technical group under the overall direction of a high-level team in the Ministry. With a view to achieve economies and improve efficiency, we have also recently decided that the provisioning responsibility for the spares for aircraft and aero-engines which are manufactured in HAL, would be transferred to HAL. We thought that if HAL is entrusted with the responsibility of procurement, we would get better results and economy. To make sure that this arrangement would work satisfactorily, a detailed Study is being undertaken by HAL with the help of a team of consultants from the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. These are illustrations of the measures which we adopted with a view not only achieve economies but also improve efficiency.

I wish to emphasize this aspect of economy in Defence expenditure, which has a wider content. To me, economy in expenditure connotes greater security for a given investment. That was the key-note of my colleague, Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee also. Defence management is becoming increasingly a technical problem. Before major equipment can now be introduced, they have to be procured by detailed studies of systems and cost effectiveness. These concepts have been practised successfully in the United States, but it would be wrong to assume that they would find a ready application to our situation. The dimensions of our Defence problems are different. The techniques have to be developed by us and these have been done for some years in the existing organisations. The Directorate of Scientific Evaluation in the Defence R & D Organisation has evolved some of these techniques and produced useful studies. With a view to enlarge the effort in this direction, we have decided to commence schemes of training systems analysis. The first batch of officers would be trained in Services Headquarters, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Finance, etc. commencing from October 1969. After their training, they would be absorbed in responsible positions in services headquarters where the training would

be put to use. This is an illustration of the technique and methods we are adopting, and I am sure that by pursuing these means in a relentless manner, significant economies would be achieved.

To illustrate this, I would like to allude to the teeth-to-tail ratio which was given by one hon. Member, I think Shri Ranjit Singh. I do not know wherefrom he got it; unfortunately, he is not present here.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Then do not mention it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : He gave a ratio which is extremely incorrect.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the figure ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The fact is, than as a result of these various measures, that is, reducing the tail and improving the teeth, increasing the fire power and effectiveness, we have over the years successfully improved our teeth-to-tail ratio. Whereas it was 48 to 52, it is the other way round now; it is 58 to 42.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo Indians) : Last year, he said it was 62 to 38.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Now that a doubt has been raised, I will check up and give the correct figure in a moment.

The point is that as a result of the various measures we have taken, there has been a significant improvement in the teeth-to-tail ratio. That is the direction in which we must move. We have, as I indicated earlier, put a ceiling on manpower particularly in that direction. Improvement in the teeth-to-tail ratio can be effected if we cut out the frills, the batmen, orderlies and followers who are not combatants. It is by improving this ratio that we can achieve better results. That is precisely the direction in which we are moving.

Shri Frank Anthony was correct.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Members on this side are always correct.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I wish I could give that compliment, because the figure quoted by Shri Ranjit Singh was completely off the mark.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : He does not know himself. It is his job to remember that.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : My young friend does not know that I am not on a memory test. I think he oversimplifies, which is a sign of immaturity.

In the last five years by reducing services and other frills, we have improved the teeth-to-tail ratio from 58 to 42 to 62 to 38. This is the correct figure—I am glad Shri Anthony reminded me about it,

But figures apart, this is precisely the direction in which we are moving, both by taking steps to improve the teeth-to-tail ratio and also by trying to see that we effect economies where they can be effected.

One hon. member opposite—I think it was Shri Fernandes—quoted hesitatingly from some book. He was saying that it had become a custom in the country for many people when they leave active life, whether it is service in the army or in civil or may be active politics, to suddenly become very wise and with great pleasure write about various matters. At the same time, he wanted to rely upon what was written in this way by someone. He was quoting from that very book which he sought to castigate. It is very difficult for me to deal with that kind of argument, when you do not rely upon the veracity or correctness of a particular thing and still you want to quote from it in order to prove a point against the administration. It is not quite easy to deal with that kind of thing.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडोज़ : आज भी यही लोग आपकी नीतियों को बनाते हैं, इस बात का आप रुग्गल रखिए।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : You are not aware of how policies are formulated; none of the civilians are concerned in the

formulation of policies: it is this House which ultimately decides policies and guides in its formulation.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडोज़ : सदन को आपकी पलटन की संख्या भी मालूम नहीं है। सदन कैसे नीतियां बना सकता है?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I know that such interruptions do distract us but I have this advantage that these things do not side track me. Not notwithstanding all the fire with which he wraps them, even his own arguments sometimes help in the formulation of policies. Why is he under-estimating his own capacity when I say that it is this august House where policies are shaped and formulated. I do not know why he is not prepared to take even that credit; sometimes he becomes a prisoner of his own slogans. He could not see clearly what is the direction in which I am trying to put forward a particular point of view.

These are matters which have been raised by several authors, after retirement. Every citizen has got the right in a free society to put across his own point; we do not grudge it. Whether it is an ex-civilian or ex-army man if he is of a particular view he is entitled to place it before the country. That also gives us an opportunity to put forward our point of view.

I should briefly refer to what has been mentioned by some hon. Members under the heading 'defence plan'. This expression has to be understood in a context different from our economic development plans, I agree. When we talk of development plan we make distinction between revenue expenditure and the actual expenditure. That is the broad division that we indicate when we put forward our economic development plan before the country. But the defence plan in a sense can be described as a sort of a rough estimate or budget for five years. Still there are definite directions in which we have to proceed.....(Interruptions) in our concept of planning on the economic side we have made a distinction of continuing responsibility in running the apparatus as we have got it today. With

[SHRI SWARAN SINGH]

regard to economic development activity there is the distinction between revenue expenditure and plan expenditure. On the side of defence we have the defence plan, the defence expenditure. One has to keep this distinction in view because when compared to the total of the economic plan expenditure the impressions that we shall get in our minds will not be correct.

What does our defence plan contemplate? What are our proposals? In formulating the plan for 1969-74 we have kept in view the changes that have taken place in the threat posed to the security of the country, the preparations our enemies are known to have made to build up their defence and the developments in the field of military technology. We have also taken into account the changes in strategic requirements and tactical concepts and the progress achieved so far in the re-equipments of the armed forces.

18 hrs.

The salient features of the defence plan, 1969-1974 are as follows. The manpower for the army will be maintained at the existing sanctioned strength but increased efficiency will be secured by improving further the teeth-to-tail ratio and by equipment of the army with modern weapons and equipment which, to a very substantial extent, has already been achieved. In relation to the Navy, the objective is that the naval force would be considerably strengthened during this period and will be capable of discharging the task simultaneously on both the sea-boards. Development of base facilities on both the sea-boards to give flexibility in the deployment and maintenance of the naval fleet. In this category, where are various naval facilities that are being built on the eastern coast and also in certain islands.

With relation to Air Force, the continuation of the process of modernisation of the Air Force by phasing out of the older aircraft and augmentation of radar cover for air defence purposes to provide adequate coverage both at high and low levels, will be proceeded with. On the production side, there will be augmentation and modernisation of production faci-

lities under the Department of Defence Production for weapons, equipment and ammunition. Establishment of new manufacturing facilities for specialised electronic equipment arising out of radar plan, aircraft accessories and other sophisticated equipment to achieve full value for the resources utilised, studies in systems analysis and cost effectiveness would be undertaken and programmes organised for the training of civilian and service personnel in these fields.

The major objective of this plan are that by the end of 1973-74, there would be increasing reliance on indigenous sources of supply for the main equipment and there would be almost complete self-sufficiency in maintenance of the equipment with the services with our own resources. This point had been mentioned by some hon. Members—about the maintenance facilities for some of our equipment.

An important new feature of defence plan is that it is a five-year blue print drawn from a long-term forecast spread over 10 years. Further, it has been decided that this would not be static plan, the requirements of the three services would be reviewed and updated every year, adjusted as necessary by the assessments that at any given point of time a ten-year forecast and five-year firm plan are available to the services. This is a slight difference.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) :
जो सबाल नाथ पाई साहब ने उठाया था, उसका जवाब दीजिये। इम्पोर्ट रेशो का प्रयोगन घटाने के बजाय बढ़ता चला जा रहा है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have not yet finished my speech. Why is he so impatient? There is full recognition now that the planning process is basically a technical problem. At the military planning level, the tactics associated with military plans are studied for their effect on defence material requirements. The planning factors associated with one particular operational environment do not necessarily

apply to any other. The particular effects of the environment are studied to develop meaningful requirements and also to explore ways and means of securing these requirements by developing more efficient and effective tactics. Choices among competing weapon systems are made by quantitative assessments of the cost and effectiveness of these systems in that particular operational environment.

For this purpose, the Planning Organisation in the Defence Ministry is being strengthened. The Systems Analysis Group would be set up in the service headquarters and integrated with the planning systems in the Defence Ministry. Arrangements are being made for specialised training of the analysis in the services and in the Defence Ministry.

In this, we are trying to give very briefly the main objectives of the plan and the main direction that we have set for ourselves, I would reiterate that unlike other economic development, our defence plan and our defence requirements can vary from year to year and it is for this reason that we have adopted this technique of having every year a five-year plan for assessing our five-year requirements and also a 10 year perspective so that we have before us a clear picture of the direction in which we are proceeding.

I shall now try to touch upon some of the points that have been mentioned by hon. Members.

Shri Frank Anthony, whose speech I heard with great attention, has been, I think, supplied wrong facts, when he said that one Lieutenant Colonel Hayde was not decorated.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : For Dograi. I said.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : He was decorated for the 1965 conflict.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : On 6th September and not for Dograi. He got it for 6th September, he did not get anything for Dograi.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : When actual decoration was given for the 1965 conflict, he sought to create an impression on that occasion that whereas as somebody has been decorated the man who actually commanded the regiment was ignored. That is not correct. He was decorated for 1965 conflict—for particular battle field is not relevant at all. It is surprising that an hon. Member of his experience should have picked up that point.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : But you are wrong and I am right.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : One or two points were mentioned by Major Ranjit Singh ; He is also not here. About INS Mysore he made a statement. I do not know where from he got the information. I got the impression that he was himself not present. I do not know who reported it to him. He said the gun did not fire for some time because there was something wrong with the gun. That is absolutely incorrect. Some exercises were going on and when the ship was about to fire there was a helicopter approaching and the fire was stopped. To say that there was something wrong with the gun is absolutely incorrect. These are small matters which should not be raised. If these are the matters which worry any hon. Member the best thing for him is to mention it to me so that, at any rate, the facts can be corrected. I can understand broad metters of policy being brought here, but on facts if there is any doubt in the minds of hon. Members the best thing is for them to check up facts from me and if they are not satisfied with facts they can raise it on the floor of the House. There was no point in raising that here. He tripped badly on that and also on the figure he gave about the number of tanks manufactured in our factory. The figure he gave is incorrect. We had revised it upward the target of production for Avadi Factory. Therefore, the impression that he gave about shortfall in production was unjustified.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH ; If the Major was wrong, what are the correct figures ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The young man who has changed his sleeping suit today appears to be very very impudent. Why are hon. Members so anxious about various figures and the like (*Interruption*).

This matter has been mentioned by many hon. Members that we have on this occasion given more information in our annual report than is normally done. We have gone up to the maximum limit. You should appreciate the necessity of not giving information which can be of strategic value to those who are very much interested in getting authentic information.

AN HON. MEMBER : We get more information from them.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If the hon. Members think that what appears in the journals or what appears in newspapers or what appears in the so called strategic studies is authentic, then all that I can say is that I have sympathy with them. But that information is not correct. Therefore, merely because somebody gives a rough estimate that does not mean I should rush at once and try to correct that figure. When something is not precisely known and someone indulges in mere kite flying and just says a particular figure a duty is not cast upon me to prove that what he says is incorrect. This is a very strange way of conducting the affairs of the country. I cannot accept the proposition that merely because in some newspaper, in some commentary, in some strategic studies or non-strategic studies, somebody says that I have got so many planes of this variety, or so many guns, or so many ships, or such and such strength, that a duty is cast upon me to get up here solemnly and to give all the detailed information which the neighbouring countries are yearning to get from us from time to time. So, let us realise the importance of this. When this point is urged here again and again, I would like to say very emphatically that on any point on which information can be of use to those who are anxious to get that information, and particularly to countries which want to know everything in every detail about us, any information which is of

value to them will not be supplied because it is not in the interest of our country; let us understand that position quite clearly. Within that, we are trying to give as much information as possible.

I would also like to confess very frankly before you, Mr. Speaker, that by withholding this information I am at a somewhat disadvantageous position, and I say this deliberately. Because, sometimes hon. Members, reading from newspapers or other reports, say that Pakistan has got so many things, they have got so many new tanks, so many aircrafts and so on that naturally a feeling is created in the country as if we have not got the matching equipment to face that threat. So, if you look at it purely from a public relations angle and purely from my own self, it is easier for me to disclose the figures, because they would tell in a telling manner the strength we have got. Inspite of this, I am not giving the information because I feel that it is not in the interest of our country, it is not in the interest of our security to give these figures. But as I have said on a number of occasions, there are several spheres in which we would shed this complex of comparing our strength, either in the air or in the army, with Pakistan. I say so in all earnestness. Because, this is no longer the problem. The problem of defence that this country faced before 1962 or 1961 is not the problem that we face today, particularly after the Chinese hostility. We have to view this in this context. Even those who talk of balance, a theory which we have never accepted, they never say that we should be at par with Pakistan. There may be difference of opinion in their assessment about the ratio of our strength, but even those who are preaching to us this doctrine of balance, they always concede that our problem is greater, our problem is more and, therefore, there is no question of parity with Pakistan. In this background, if some hon. Members remain haunted with what Pakistan is doing, or what Pakistan is not doing, we cannot help them, but it is not proper that we should compare ourselves with them. Because, if we do that, we are not doing our duty to the country, because we have to view our strength in the context of the threat

that we face. So, I would appeal to the hon. Members that it is only that information which I feel should not be passed on to our neighbouring countries, only that information I do not give, and this is the policy which I intend to pursue.

Some hon. Members have said that other countries like United States or Soviet Union have lately started giving a lot of information about their might. I know that. I have a feeling that for some years past both the super-powers feel that they have become so strong that the world or at any rate the other side, should know how strong they are. That is a studied policy that they are pursuing. For instance, some of the visitors who have gone to the United States have been told the exact number of aircraft—15,823 or whatever is the figure—right to the last digit. The super-powers are doing it because they know that each side has more to over-kill the other. That is the formula that they are now applying. So, in a sort of studied manner they are trying to give information which should be passed on to the other side. Already, the dialogue has started about the fatal capacity of this type of missile or that type of missile. How a missile can be intercepted and how it is not possible to intercept because they have advanced so much that they can afford to do that. But situated as we are and with the situation that we face on our borders with two unfriendly neighbours—we have unfriendliness not of our making but it is a fact of history—and notwithstanding all our efforts to improve relations, we have drawn blank, and their hostility continues in this context, we have to be very careful in preserving the information which in the best interest of the security of the country should not be passed on in an authentic manner to the other side. The guesses may be made. Let another guess may be added to the numerous guesses that may be made. It is one thing to make a guess to say in a strategic paper study, but quite another thing for a responsible spokesman of the Government to say as to how many MiGs we have got, how many tanks we have got, how many various other things we have got.

SHRI NATH PAI : For example, you say in your Report that you are going to have 45 Squadrons. It is helping the cause of the enemy? Who is asking you to give such information which may help the cause of the enemy? You are misleading the House.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have understood your point. Let me reply to it.

SHRI NATH PAI : You are afraid of giving an argument. Merely being secretive is different from giving secrets of the country. You need not give secrets of the country. For example, you have given the number of Squadrons, that you are going to have 45 Squadrons. Is it informing Pakistan? Why did he tell us then? Just now, in replying to Mr. George Fernandes, he said, "All policies are made in this House, I want to take you in confidence," What we point out is that it has been our experience that this Parliament is treated with contempt by the Defence Ministry—not only he but his predecessor also. We do not know what we have. We have, therefore, to depend on all these kinds of journals published abroad. Our potential enemy knows what we have; the Chinese know it; the Pakistanis know it; the Americans know it and the Russians know it. The only people who do not know is the Parliament and the people of India.

This is our conflict. I do not want you to divulge secrets of the country. But intelligent estimates can be placed before the Parliament so that either we quarrel with you or support you on the basis of intelligent information. There is not an iota of information. There is a difference between being secretive and maintaining secrets. My objection is to the first.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not see how secrets can be kept without being secretive. I do not understand his argument either. He says that I have already given some information from which some intelligent guesses can be made. This is the concluding part of his observation. He says, "You give some information from which we can form some intelligent concept of it." I have,

[Shri Swarad Singh]

with that object in view, given some information. If I have given information, then the complaint is, "You have given this information from which some guess can be made, Why not give more information?", I do not accept that at all because we cannot compare, I repeat, ourselves with those highly advanced countries who do not face the type of problem that we have, who are well-organised in the matter of equipment, who are strong and who can afford to give information or divulge information. Sometimes, even they leak out information. But we cannot do that. It is wrong to say that other countries know it. It is interesting how does anybody here know that others know it.

SHRI NATH PAI : They publish it in the journals. Do you read them?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is something really contradictory in terms. I have tried to give in the Report as much information as possible about the Squadron strength. Some people said I have not given the numbers. I have given some numbers. I have also said that this number is the ceiling...

SHRI NATH PAI : We know it is not an exact number. It is a good estimate.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This is the maximum that can be given. It is no use repeating the same argument over and over again. This thing was raised on two earlier occasions and I gave the reply. I am sorry, I cannot go beyond this.

Now, some points have been raised by my hon. friend, Shri Kunte, about the location of the Naval Armament Depot in Bombay. I have checked up. There is no security risk involved. He said that there was a quarry which was being worked there. It is not within the security area and I would like to assure him that there is no element of risk involved.

He raised another point about requisition of lands. That is a matter which we are examining very carefully. Regarding lands which have been under requisition for a long time, we are very carefully

examining and we are either de-requisitioning or paying adequate Compensation. In fact, there was a big backlog in this respect and from last year there is an annual provision of Rs. 5 crores which is utilised for acquiring lands which have been under requisition for a long time. And I think that this matter which has been hanging fire for a long time will be sorted out before long and we will either pay compensation or de-requisition and release the lands.

I know that within this short time—I have already taken about 45 minutes—it will not be possible for me to go into all the points. But I would like to assure the hon. House that the specific points that have been raised by hon. members will be gone into. Last year, I sent into many hon. members replies to the specific points that they had raised—I sent some letters to them. This year also I will do the same. Within this short time, if there are one or two points. I would like to touch upon them.

My esteemed friend, Shri G. S. Dhillon, made a special reference to the border situation in Amritsar district. We have constructed certain canals there, and all the bridges that were there in the original Plan have been completed. If there are any special difficulties that are being experienced by the residents of that locality in getting access to their fields for the purpose of cultivation, we will look into that aspect and we would try to remove those difficulties.

There is one point which has been mentioned by many hon. members, i. e., about I. N. A. personnel. I would like to take this opportunity to say that, consequent upon the statement that I had made that we would give them the emoluments for the period that they had remained in custody, we had invited applications, and we have already received applications from about 80 per cent of the I. N. A. personnel. Payments have also been made to a very large number of them and we are trying to expedite the payment in other cases also. I hope that will get all the dues to which they are entitled in accordance with the statement that I had made on the floor of the House.

Concern has been expressed about welfare of ex-servicemen. This is a matter which has been causing a great deal of worry to us also. In this respect, a great deal can be done by the co-operation from the State Governments and also from the industry. It is precisely in that direction that we are taking some concrete steps. I have already written to the State Governments and we are also in touch with the industry. We have addressed the Ministers concerned who are in charge of State undertakings at the Centre and in the States, and a fairly large number of persons have been employed. I cannot say that all of them have been employed, particularly the ECOs, about whom a special mention had been made, but it is a fact that a very large number of them have been employed.

About the general problem of ex-servicemen, the institution of district boards which reaches the remotest part of the country can do a great deal of service by strengthening that organisation, by manning it with persons of sufficient seniority, a place or forum can be provided where the grievances can be heard and they can be taken up with the administration. This is precisely the decision that was taken in the last meeting of the Board. The State Governments have agreed that they will upgrade the post of Secretary and they will appoint senior officers. They have got some difficulties about the existing incumbents, but I am sure that they will take some steps in that direction. Some non-official effort has also been undertaken and one hon. Member made a reference to this. We attach importance to all efforts whether they are official or non-official and if an integrated and concerted effort is continued to be made and the hon. Members also help us in this direction in the various States and in the various areas, a great deal can be achieved in that direction.

Two matters had been specially mentioned by more than one hon. Member. One was that a Commission should be appointed to look into the entire defence set up. This matter had been raised last year also at the time of the Budget debate and may be year before last year budget discussion also. I have given careful con-

sideration to this aspect and I do not see what purpose will be served and what will be the scope of functioning, and what will be the object and advantage. In so far as general organization of the Armed Forces is concerned, it is on a well-set pattern. On the production side we have got the Defence Production Board and several other organizations which integrate the activities of these various organs. In the absence of any precise thinking, just to embark upon a sort of vague essay of that type and that Commission will go into something and the nature of and scope of it is not known, one does not know what to do. I cannot agree to the setting up of a Commission.

श्री सु. कु. तापद्विया : अगर हम डिटेल्स दें तो क्या आप कंसिडर करेंगे ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I cannot answer hypothetical questions. That is the elementary parliamentary practice. I do not see what purpose can be served by the type of Commission when one does not see any particular direction in which one wants to move. Generally we are accused that we resort to the system of commissions when we are hesitant to take a particular decision and somebody has said that constitution of a Commission is really postponement of a decision. I do not want to be accused.

श्री रवि राय : जब जरूरत होती है तब नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन जब जरूरत नहीं होती है तब कर देते हैं।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : There should be a function.

जहां जरूरत हो वहां करना चाहिये और जहां जरूरत न हो वहां नहीं करना चाहिये।

I feel that in this particular field there is no need of a commission.

Another suggestion has been made that a Committee of Members of Parliament can be appointed. The members of Parliament are supreme when they function

in this House. I greatly value their suggestions, but to function in a Committee and to institutionalise This. I do not see any advantage. I am always prepared to discuss with the hon. Members any point that might suggest to them, but to constitute a formal committee of Members of Parliament to go into the entire defence set up I do not think, is either justified or called for. This is a function which is constantly being reviewed by the Government.

I would like to say that a great deal of co-ordination between the three Services is ensured almost from day to day. Some countries have got an overall Chief of Staff for all the Services. Some countries have put the three services in the same uniform and some countries have given comparable grades to various officers and various arms of the Armed Forces. But we have to tackle this problem according to our requirements and according to the situation that we face. We feel that the same objective is being achieved by a high-power meeting which takes place at least twice a week at which the three Ministers, Secretaries and the Chiefs of Staff come and all those matters which may be of importance are discussed there and decisions are taken. There cannot be better coordination than functional coordination on day to day basis in a manner in which the 3 Service Chiefs and Secretaries to Government and Ministers meet and various matters are raised and decisions are taken. Somebody said that if anybody has appointed a coordination committee then you should carefully examine and see it ; there might be total lack of coordination so that there was the necessity of appointing a coordination committee like that. These committees do not solve all problems. But I may say that the day to day Coordination has been achieved in a very effective manner in the Defence Ministry.

Unlike many other Ministries here the problems are such that the Defence Minister, senior officers and also Service Chiefs have to sit together and review the situation and take decisions both of policy as well as on concrete matters and this coordination is achieved. At the Service-

level the Chiefs of the Services concerned go into the various aspects of these matters.

Certain other points, political as well as foreign affairs, have been introduced in the Debate. Some Members referred to South-East Asia and the Indian Ocean.

SHRI NATH PAI : You have not answered one major point either from your side or from our side. It is very disappointing. We expected better replies from you. We expected more forthright replies from you. You are beating about the bush all the time.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am most straightforward and if a person has a closed mind I cannot convince him.

SHRI NATH PAI : If you are convinced yourself, it is all right.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I will not say I am not convinced. It is very unfair that I should be expected to reply to each Member separately. That is not the way of doing it.

A large number of hon. Members have spoken. I have tried to group these observations under various heads, under Production, under Navy, under Army, Air Force and all that. And, I have tried to reply to all those major points. But, if reply means that I should accept whatever they say, I am sorry, I have to disappoint them.

SHRI NATH PAI : No, never.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : These were the main points which have been raised and I have attempted to reply to them.

श्री रवि राय : वीरेन राय के बारे में आप ने कुछ नहीं कहा ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am not suppose to comment...*(Interruptions)*

I am not supposed to comment upon the statement made by another hon. Member in a foreign country. It is really amazing that I am called upon

to explain it. One of the points raised was that we are influenced by some extraneous considerations in the matter of selection of the Chiefs of our Armed Forces. I would like to contradict that with all the emphasis at my command. The two Service Chiefs retiring, both of them, General Kumaramangalam and Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh, have done remarkable job. They have distinguished themselves in every manner and we are all proud, and the country is proud of them. We have, after careful consideration, after taking everything into consideration, announced the names of their successors and in doing this, we have not been influenced by any extraneous considerations from any source whatsoever. This is a decision which has been taken purely on merits. Therefore, I would like to repel any such impressions on the part of hon. Members with all the emphasis at my command.

Sir, I know. I cannot convince them on all the points. I would agree to differ them.

MR. SPEAKER : There are a number of Cut Motions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He has not touched upon one thing. There are so many hundred people outside ; he has not touched on that point.

MR. SPEAKER : Which Cut Motion Shall I put Mr. Banerjee's Cut Motion separately to vote ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Every Minister will reply to those points. The Minister of Defence Production has not answered. The hon. Defence Minister today has not answered it.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I will put all the Cut Motions before the House.

All The Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I will put Demands Nos. 1 to 5 and 103 relating to the Ministry of Defence for the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the

fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to *Complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 5 and 103 relating to the Ministry of Defence".

The Motion was adopted.

[*The Motions of Demands for grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,58,000 be granted to the President to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 2—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,45,45,54,000 be granted to the President to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 3—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,09,79,000 be granted to the President to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 4—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,64,76,33,000 be granted to the President to *complete* the sum necessary to defray

[MR. SPEAKER]

the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,33,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective'."

DEMAND NO. 103—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,18,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we will take up discussion and voting of Demand Nos. 68 to 72 and 125 relating to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation for which four hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table before 7 P. M. indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. They will be treated as moved if they are otherwise admissible.

DEMAND NO. 68—MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come

in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 69—DIRECTOR GENERAL, MINES SAFETY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of Director General Mines Safety'."

DEMAND NO. 70—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,70,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970 in respect of Labour and employment'."

DEMAND NO. 71—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,53,38000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND NO. 72—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,53.39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970 in respect of 'Capiral Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, only four hours have been allotted to this Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not do it myself. All of you were there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There are so many problems and my request is that the Minister may reply the day after.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Xavier.

SHRI S. XAVIER (Tirunelveli) : Sir, out of the heads Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, I will take up first the problem of unemployment. It is a major problem. Government is not alive to this serious problem. Government is treating this problem very lightly and in a very light-hearted manner. This problem has been there for ages together and they have not found out any satisfactory solution till today. I will give you the astounding numbers of the unemployed in our country. In the Fourth Plan, the unemployed people

will be fourteen millions and after the Fourth Plan it will be twenty-eight millions. Of these figures, three-fourths are in rural areas. It has also been calculated that afterwards in future there will be an increase in this figure. There is an increase of unemployed people from plan to plan and the situation will become worse if modern method such as mechanisation and automation are adopted because thereby more and more people will be rendered jobless.

18.38 hrs.

[**SHRI HEM BARUA** in the Chair]

What our country needs is that manpower should be used instead of being attracted to modern techniques and modern methods. Special conditions of India require that all men should be employed first instead of resorting to modern techniques and modern methods. It will be wise to absorb the entire manpower by providing them employment. That will go a long way in solving the unemployment problem. It may be said that if more and more modern, technical methods are employed, production will increase. That is a nice idea. But if you take the other side of the picture, you will see the pitiable plight of so many millions of people having nothing to eat because they have no jobs. Therefore, I think we must give up our craving for modern methods. It may look strange and you may ask : "Why is it that Shri Xavier does not want modern methods in industries ?" But look at the pitiable plight in which these people are placed. So, taking both sides on one side there is application of technical and modern methods and on the other there is unemployment problem facing so many millions of people—we feel that it is better that we prefer to employ the man-power first fully rather than adopting modern technical methods.

I am talking of the educated unemployed. This has posed for us a special problem. Last year, we had the problem of the engineer graduates without employment. They are still without employment. This is in spite of the industrial advancement we boast of in our country for all these years. No solution has

[SHRI S. XAVIER]

yet been found to the problem of giving jobs to them.

Not only that. In our place, I have seen so many post graduates who have done M.Sc., M.A. etc. They are suffering from unemployment for some years. I shall give some instances I know of.

I know of a boy in my constituency. He has done his B.Sc. He is without a job for three or four years. Finally, I have put him in a private firm which pays him Rs. 40 per month—for a B.Sc. You will not believe it. He has got only two dhotis and two shirts. For all these years, he is pulling on with just this clothing. He has no banyan. He is on Rs. 40 a month. He is a second class B.Sc. His father comes to me and says often 'At least put him somewhere else in some government employment where he can get at least Rs. 100 a month'. I am trying my best but am unable to find any better job for him. This is the fate of educated boys.

Then I knew of a girl who is an SSLC. She comes and tells me, 'At least put me on a job with Rs. 15 a month. I will be a sweeper. I will sweep some office. You give me Rs. 15 a month. Please arrange for it.' I have tried my best, but could not get a job for her even on Rs. 15 a month. She has her father who is 73 and three sisters and three brothers to support. Her father has spent all his money on her education. She is the eldest. But she has not been able to get a job. I have written to District Employment Officer repeatedly. He could not get an employment for that girl.

These are some instances I know of. Only those who are faced with it will understand what the problem is. It is not a problem to be treated light-heartedly. It is a very serious problem. People who face it realise its gravity and seriousness.

There are boys who have passed M.Sc. M.A. One wrote to me : 'I am unable to come and see you because I do not have Rs. five to spend for travelling from Tuticorin to your place. I am living on ragi *kunjee*. I am unemployed for three

years though I am an M.Sc. I am writing to you. Please consider my letter and get me some employment through the employment exchange.'

There is another first class graduate in electrical engineering. He is a Harijan. For three years now he is without a job.

There are some instances of which I have personal knowledge and therefore, I am citing them to underline the gravity of the problem. The educated unemployed constitute one-third of the applicants. We have got an employment exchange in our place, as everywhere they have now to solve this problem. These exchanges have been in existence for so many years. What have they done? They have not gone to the root of the problem. Here and there, they give some jobs to some people, but that will not solve the problem.

The notified vacancies come to only one-fifth of the applicants registered. What is the employment for the others? Has the Government ever seriously thought of this problem? Or do they just put this problem by and sleep over it? They have luxurious plans to ponder over, not these problems. All our economic ills are referred to the Planning Commission. They are to suggest ways and means for solving them. We have to rely on the plans that are formulated. But what do the planners do? The Planning Commission has nothing to do with the unemployment problem. They are apathetic; there is no mention of the unemployment problem in the Fourth Plan; the number of the unemployed increases from plan to plan and their remedies do not touch even the fringe of the problem. Somehow the seriousness of this problem has not caught their eye. Over twenty years in three Plans about Rs. 20,000 crores were spent; but from 14 million unemployed at the end of the Fourth Plan the number will have increased to 28 million. What have these three Plans done? In the meeting of the NDC the other day, on 18-4-1969 the Prime Minister herself says that so far the landless labour, Harijans and the tribals had not been touched at all by the Plan. This is an admission by the Prime Minister who is the head of the Planning

Commission. Our Plans should be radically changed to solve the problem and to give the necessary relief to poor people. For family planning they give Rs. 300 crores but for labour welfare only Rs. 37 crores. This is only a mockery. No mention has been made about unemployment problem at all. They spend money on unproductive and unremunerative schemes and in the villages and rural areas the ordinary common man is neglected and ignored. They have increased the amenities of high officials and created more high paid posts and retrenched poor paid officials and Village servants like Ethoties and Talayaris. In the States they have got advisers, directors, commissioners, members, controllers joint directors and additional members and they are spending money on all this paraphernalia. There is duplication and overlapping. If this problem is neglected, there will come a day and it is not too far when the unemployment will make the unemployed people from a big army and revolt against the Government and they will even go to the extent of overthrowing the Government. How long can they be patient with this half-clad and semi-starving condition. So much about unemployment.

About rehabilitation, I might point out that I come from the Tirunelveli, constituency, and the evacuees from Burma and Ceylon are found in large numbers in Tirunelveli, Ramnad and other parts of the country. As soon as they are sent out from the foreign countries, they are unable to settle immediately, so, some interim arrangements must be made. The Central Government must give them some funds or ask the State Government to do it. They must make some immediate interim arrangements so that they can settle themselves, temporarily, till they are able to settle themselves permanently.

In my constituency, there are some Muslims in Melapalayam; they are weavers. When khadi yarn is given, they are asked to purchase to the extent of three-fourths of their earnings, cloth from the depot. That is a cruel injustice meted out them. They must not be compelled to purchase cloth in lieu of yarn. That is another point which

I wanted to bring to the notice of the Minister.

About agricultural labour, I would just mention that they produce and yet they starve. That is the paradox. Every labourer in other fields is also like that. The labourer produces and he starves or he is without what he produces. That is the paradox. I would suggest for agricultural labour two or three novel things. The Government must consider the question of giving to agricultural labourers, Provident fund, bonus, pension and gratuity as in the case of labourer in the Industries. That is one noble suggestion which I wanted to make to the Government. There must be minimum wages for Agricultural labour. They are very poor people and they have nothing to eat. Only when the minimum wages are fixed, there will be some security of posts for them. It is only a seasonal work for them. For the major portion of the year, they are without any job. The village industries and cottage industries which are now lying scattered should be spread over all the villages in the rural areas in an intensive manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI S. XAVIER : I have some more points, but since the Chair has asked me to finish,—and he has been kind enough to give me time to make most of my points—I leave the other points to be brought up by other speakers from my party. With these words, I hope that the Government will take a serious view of the unemployment problem among labour and rehabilitation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members may now move their cut months.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam) : I beg to move :—

“That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to abolish contract labour in public and private sectors. (4)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to implement the Tripartite decision on need based minimum wages. (5)]

[Shri K. M. Abraham]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce the principle of ballot for recognition of trade unions. (6)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to restore the recognition of All India Insurance Employees Association. (7)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Use of preventive Detention Act against trade union functionaries during Industrial disputes. (8)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent retrenchment in foreign oil companies pending completion of Gokhale Commission report. (9)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Role of Labour Ministry in patronising INTUC Unions in Private and Public Undertakings. (10)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to compulsorily include labour in the management of Public Sector Undertakings. (11)]

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : I Beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement recommendations of the Wage Board for Newspaper Industry. (13)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure job security for employees of Caltex in Calcutta following automation measures. (14)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide alternative Jobs to the retrenched employees of Caltex, Calcutta. (15)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in taking decision on the recommendations of the Wage Board for Engineering Industry. (16)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Use of code of discipline against the workers. (17)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Ineffectiveness of Labour Ministry in reinstating victimised employees who participated in the all India token strike of 19th September, 1968. (18)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make the Bonus Act applicable to the Ordnance Factories. (19)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect trade union rights of University employees and Hospital employees. (20)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Redtapism and nepotism in the Labour Ministry resulting in inordinate delay in attending to workers' grievances. (21)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce a comprehensive Bill introducing gratuity scheme for all the Industrial workers and office employees. (22)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Non-implementation of legislation regarding beedi and cigar industries. (23)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to plug loopholes in the Maternity Benefit Act. (24)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Secret links of some Labour Ministry officials with big business houses. (25)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to revise minimum wages of workers in unorganised industry. (26)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to refer all the demands of all-India Insurance Employees Association to the Industrial Tribunal (27)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to prevent lay-off and retrenchment in Engineering industry. (28)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to protect the interest of workers employed in textile units closed due to mismanagement. (29)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to stop corruption and malpractices in Workers' Education Scheme. (30)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to reinstate all the employees of the Labour Ministry victimised for participating in the one-day token strike. (31)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Anti-labour and pro-employees Policy pursued by the Labour Ministry. (32)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Use of National Commission on Labour for the benefit of the employers. (33)].

[Shri K. M. Abraham]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[Anti-trade union attitude taken by the Labour Minister in the Asian Labour Ministers' Conference. (34.)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[Non-intervention of Labour Minister in various industrial disputes in Public Sector Undertakings. (35)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[Failure to intervene in the strike of workers in Claridges Hotel, New Delhi despite assurance given by the Labour Minister. (36)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[Failure to improve the working of the Bonus Act. (37)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[Need to enact legislation regarding uniform minimum wages of agricultural labourers all over the country. (39)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Rs. 100/."

[Failure in raising the rates of wages in various States. (40)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[Need to fix monthly wages of agricultural labourers at Rs. 100/ all over the country. (41)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[Failure to provide employment to educated unemployed. (42)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check unemployment among Engineers. (43)].

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to appoint a Wage Board for plywood and wood industry. (48)].

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to rectify fraudulent consumer price index numbers compiled by the Labour Bureau. (49)].

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to exclude the employers' representative from the Workers Education Scheme. (50)].

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase payment to retrenched workers under the Relief Assistance Fund. (51)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure jobs for young workers after completion of apprenticeship training scheme. (52)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to concede to the demands of employees of the E. S. I. Corporation. (53)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Favouritism while awarding prize under Apprenticeship Act. (54)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce unemployment insurance scheme. (55)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Use of Labour Welfare Centres for INTUC propaganda. (56)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[High cost of experts in Chief Labour Commissioner's Organisation. (57)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish Gorakhpur labour Organisation. (58)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in publication of statistics by the Labour Bureau. (59)]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barackpore) : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop illegal retrenchment of 3,000 badli workers in Jute industry by surreptitiously sealing of looms in November, 1968. (60)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to enforce the implementation of the recommendations of the Industrial Committee on Jute regarding wage scales, D. A. and intetim relief and 45 hours working week. (61)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop malpractices such as carrying rampant speculation illegal cornering of jute and inter-group competition of jute mill owners to bring down raw jute price and for maximum profit. (62)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check artificial crisis in jute industry causing continuous threat to job security. (63)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the policy of restricted production by jute mill

[Shri Mohd. Ismail]

owners in West Bengal resulting in large scale unemployment. (64)]

"That the demand under the head Labours and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognize Bengal Chathal Mazdoor Union, Calcutta by the jute managements. (65)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce State Trading in raw jute for checking speculation, profiteering and ensuring economic price for cultivators. (66)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement Government decision on block closure in jute mills in West Bengal. (67)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop sealing of looms in jute industry by ten per cent for maintaining carpet backing production. (68)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-employ 25,000 jute workers after 10 per cent sealing of looms in jute industry. (69)]

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced persons be reduced to Re. 1."

[High cost of administrative expenditure on displaced persons. (72)]

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced persons be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to rehabilitate all the displaced persons in an effective manner. (73)]

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Plight of persons rehabilitated in Andaman Islands. (74)]

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desertion of the Dandakaranya territory by persons rehabilitated in the area due to official harassment. (75)]

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant concession to displaced persons in Andaman Islands in the matter of recovery of loans. (76)]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give rehabilitation benefit to new migrants staying in West Bengal. (77)]

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant title deeds to displaced persons in Government sponsored and squatters colonies without extra load and interest. (78)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Pro-employer attitude taken by the Board of Arbitration (79)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Misuse of funds connected with War Injuries Scheme (80)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Favouritism while granting relief in respect of personal injuries sustained by civilian personnel during emergency (81)]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to ban introduction of automation in all private and public sector undertakings (82)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to convene the industrial committee on jute as suggested by Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union to consider the demand of reinstatement of retrenched workers, permanency bonus, gratuity, arrear of D. A. and fixation of wages (83)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to ban retrenchment, lay-off, increase in work-load, closures and lock-outs (84)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to stop the introduction of new labour saving devices which lead to increase in profits of employers and retrenchment of workers (85)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give benefits to partially rehabilitated families not covered by residuary assessment in West Bengal (86)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to relax the rules regarding the definition of refugees. (87)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to grant benefits to new migrants staying in West Bengal despite repeated representations. (88)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give title deeds to refugees in West Bengal in Government approved and squatter colonies by reducing the burden of repayment and rate of interest. (89)]

श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह (भिड) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि :

“श्रम नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय” शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रुपये कम कर दिये जाएं।

[बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने में सरकार की असफलता (90)]

[श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह]

कि "श्रम नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत माँग में 100 रुपये कम कर दिये जायें।

[कर्मचारियों पर "इंटक" थोपने की भेदभावपूर्ण नीति (91)]

कि "श्रम नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत माँग में 100 रुपये कम कर दिये जायें।

[प्रतिनिधि कर्मचारी संघों के निर्वाचन में बैलट प्रणाली लागू करने में, ताकि उन्हें कारखाना प्रबन्धकों से मान्यता मिल सके, असफलता। (92)]

कि "श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत माँग में 100 रुपये कम कर दिये जायें।

[अधिकारी विस्थापित परिवारों को जीविका के कोई भी साधन जुटाने में असफलता (93)]

कि "श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत माँग में 100 रुपये कम कर दिये जायें।

[स्वर्ण नियंत्रण आदेश के फलस्वरूप जिन स्वर्णांकारों के परिवारों को भूख तथा बेरोजगारी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनकी और ध्यान देने में असफलता (94)]

कि "श्रम नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत माँग में 100 रुपये कम कर दिये जायें।

[खानों में दुर्घटनायें रोकने की और पर्याप्त ध्यान देने में असफलता (95)]

कि "श्रम नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत माँग में 100 रुपये कम कर दिये जायें।

[शिक्षित युवकों को बेरोजगारी से बचाने के लिये प्रभावी योजना बनाने में असफलता (96)]

SHRI SHINKRE (Panjim) : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Frequent strikes in iron-ore mines of Goa and role of the Government of the Union Territory headed by a mineowner. (97)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

['Work to the rule' attitude of the bargemen of Goa engaged in the transport of iron-ore from the mines to the Port of Marmagoa. (98)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Frequent accidents which have caused the deaths of Goan Mine-workers owing to unscientific extraction of ore from the mines which actually are quarries. (99)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Harassment of the workers by mine-owners of Goa with the connivance of local authorities. (100)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of proper first aid facilities in the mines of Goa. (101)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Growing unemployment of workers owing to frequent strikes in mining industry in Goa. (102)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to make a comprehensive study of the labour unrest in mining industry in Goa owing to adamant attitude of some mine owners there having blessing of local Government. (103)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Flouting of Wage Board awards by local mine-owners in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. (104)]

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Delaying tactics followed by mine owners in Goa in implementation of labour awards by taking that issues to the courts on flimsy grounds (105)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to impress upon the mine owners in Goa the urgent need to construct the houses for their workers (106)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the malpractices by the mine owners in respect of contract labourers (107)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check the forced labour in

the jungles of the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli (108)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Plight of refugees rehabilitated in Andaman Islands. (111)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of medical facilities to the workers in jungles and plywood factories in the Andaman Island. (112)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of proper educational facilities for the rehabilitated people in the Andamans. (113)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of planning in the rehabilitation work in Andamans. (114)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to speed up the rehabilitation work in great Nicobar Island in view of its strategic position in that Bay of Bengal. (115)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/-.

[Service conditions of Andaman Tribals in view of the influx of the labourers from main-land. (116)]

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.

I congratulate the Minister on the ceaseless and sincere efforts he has made for maintaining industrial peace in the country. He has a very steadily furthered the labour policy which has been evolved in response to the needs of the situation and requirements of a planned, mixed economy.

Members who are interested in labour matters are already aware of the practice being followed in the country that almost all the labour legislations and policy matters are discussed at the meetings of the Indian Labour Conference, Standing Labour Committee and other tripartite bodies. It will be interesting to note that during the last three years, out of the nine proposals submitted by the trade union organisations, as many as seven were accepted by the Government. Government had proposals,—eight proposals,—and seven were accepted out of the eight, and one was dropped, as a result of the discussions in the tripartite bodies. One proposal was placed by the employers' side and it was dropped as the labour representatives did not agree to the proposal.

Sir, this is the way how the labour practices and legislations are formulated in this country by consultation.

Because of the Government stand in regard to the Government employees' one-day token strike on the 19th September, 1968, some Members who failed to earn huge political profit have alleged that Government have adopted anti-labour policy. Much has been said in this House about Government employees' strike and I do not want to dwell much upon this story. The whole country knows that the leaders of Government employees were not prepared to discuss with the Government and they were bent upon their strike. Sir, I feel it was not a token strike on the 19th September, but it was a rehearsal for a prolonged strike. Our

nation cannot tolerate this approach and cannot afford it.

Sir, here I would also like to refer to my intervention during the course of Shri Nambiar's speech on 28th February, 1969. I had then questioned : What about the Kerala Government which forfeited the services of 600 Government employees who went on a token strike ?"

Shri Nambiar in reply said :

"I would like to correct the hon. Member. As soon as the strike was over, the State Government was pleased to restore all the rights to the government employees. If it is not restored till now, I assure the hon. Member that it will be done in another 24 hours".

Sir, it was not proper for me to interrupt again and again at that time. But I may point out here that the basic issue was not the restoration of rights after the strike was over, but it was why Kerala Government had taken such a drastic step to forfeit the past services of those 600 employees who went on strike. These Communist people always adopt double standards.

Not much attention had been drawn to one other serious situation. It was regarding the notice of a general strike by the Port and Dock workers of all major ports of the country on 24th September, 1968. The demand was for a fair wage, that is, more than the need-based wage, and linking of dearness allowance with All India Consumers' Price Index Number. The Union Labour Minister Shri Hathi and the then Minister of Transport and Shipping Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao held discussions with the labour representatives who came to New Delhi and after a good deal of efforts on both sides an agreement was arrived at and the strike was averted. Sir, it is due to the intervention of these Ministers that the strike was averted. At the same time, the labour representatives also took a reasonable stand and they also played a good role for averting the

strike. In this case both the Government and the Federation deserve to be complimented.

Now I will take the problem of Port and Dock Workers. The port and dock industry is a very vast and complicated one. Its activities are too many and it employs a very large number of employees of various categories. The Port comprises of several departments such as Marine, Railways: Engineering, Workshop Traffic, Stores, Accounts and Administration and a host of others. The Government have referred to the Wage Board the question of determining the wage structure for all the employees of Port

and Dock workers. The Board has recommended for two interim reliefs for the employees and has also taken decisions in regard to certain categories of workers. Now the deliberations of the Wage Board are coming to a close and it would be submitting its recommendations shortly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday. April 23, 1969/Vaisakha 3, 1891 (Saka).
