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Phalgun 1, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



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CONTENTS

No. 7.—Tuesday, February 20, 1968/Phalguna 1, 1889 (Saka).

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions —

*Starred Question Nos. 152, 153, 155 and 157. 1949-78

Written Answers to Questions —

Starred Question Nos. 151, 158 to 174 and 176 to 180 1978-96

Unstarred Question Nos. 1193, 1195 to 1272, 1275 to 1396, 1396-A, 1396-B, 1396-C and 1396-D. 1996-2141

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Death of several jawans and destruction of military wagons due to avalanche near Banihal tunnel 2142-45

Papers Laid on the Table 2145-49

Message from Rajya Sabha 2149

Rice-milling Industry (Regulation) Amendment Bill

As passed by Rajya Sabha 2149

Statement Re. Award of International Tribunal on Indo-Pakistan border in Gujarat—West Pakistan Area 2149-57
Shrimati Indira Gandhi 2154-56

Statement Re. Teachers' strike 2157-62
Dr. Triguna Sen 2157-62

Statement by Member under Direction 115 and Minister's reply thereto 2163-65

Shri Madhu Limaye 2163-64

Shri Dinesh Singh 2164-65

Motion of No-confidence in Council of Ministers 2165-67

Re. Award of International Tribunal on Indo-Pakistan Border 2168-70

Motion Re. conduct of two Members during President's Address 2167, 2170-2225, 2234-80

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah 2186-94

Shri C. C. Desai 2196-2200

Shri Shri Chand Goel 2205-07

Shri Thirumals Rao 2207-09

Shri S. Kendappan 2209-14

Shri R. D. Bhandare 2214-15

Shri P. Ramamurti 2215-19

*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.

COLUMNS

Shri Dattatrya Kunte	.	.	.	.	.	2219-25, 2234-38
Shri Sheo Narain	.	.	.	.	.	2238-40
Shri S. M. Banerjee	.	.	.	.	.	2240-45
Shri Prem Chand Verma	.	.	.	.	.	2245-48
Shri George Fernandes	.	.	.	.	.	2248-54
Shri Bakar Ali Mirza	.	.	.	.	.	2254-56
Shri Hem Barua	.	.	.	.	.	2256-59
Shri Abdul Ghani Dar	.	.	.	.	.	2259-67
Shri H. N. Mukerjee	.	.	.	.	.	2267-74
Statement Re. Proclamation in relation to West Bengal	.	.	.	.	.	2225-34
Shri Y. B. Chavan	.	.	.	.	.	2226-33

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1949

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tuesday, February 20, 1968/Phalgun
1, 1889 (Saka)

1950

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Trusts created by Business Houses

*152. SHRI SHASHI RANJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trusts created in the country by the various business houses;

(b) the total amount handled by these Trusts; and

(c) the utility of these Trusts in the economic growth of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI): (a) The subject 'Trusts and Trustees' is listed in the Concurrent List of the VII Schedule to the Constitution of India. Hence there are a number of Central and State Legislations relating to Trusts. Under the Companies Act, 1956 no notice of any trust can be entered on the register of members or debenture holders. Declarations as to shares and debentures held in trust have to be made to the Public Trustee in respect of trusts created by instrument in writing provided the investment in shares and debentures exceeds certain prescribed limits. As on 17th February, 1968, 142 trusts have made such declaration.

(b) As on 17th February, 1968 the investment in shares and debentures

by the 142 trusts on the record of the Public Trustee aggregated Rs. 34.4 crores. Information about the total investments made by these trusts in properties other than shares and debentures and the investments made by other trusts to which section 153B of the Companies Act does not apply, is not available.

(c) The total paid up capital employed in the corporate sector in non-Government Companies as on 30th September, 1967 was Rs. 1957 crores. The investment in shares by trusts on the record of the Public Trustee as on 17th February, 1968 was Rs. 34.4 crores. No assessment has yet been made of the role of trusts in the economic growth of the country.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN: The hon. Minister has given a survey of the things which is much apart from the Question that has been raised. He says that these trusts have got nothing to do with and do not play any role in the economic growth of the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why then there should be a trust at all. My information is that the trusts in India are much different from the trusts that exist in other countries. In other countries, the trusts are there for the benefit of the people at large and sometimes none of those who create the trust is in the trust. But here the trusts are handled hundred per cent by those who create the trusts. I also know these trusts are not taxable. Does the Government ever think of imposing income-tax on these trusts if they earn profits?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI: Several questions have been raised by the hon. Member. The first question that has been raised is whether the trusts play any role in the growth of

economy or in the concentration of economic power. There are trusts in this country, apart from those trusts which fall under the category of charitable trusts or some other categories which are purely of beneficial character. They take part in the economic growth of this country and also in the various economic operations. The exact role and the total effect of the trusts on the growth of the economy and the concentration of economic power have not been studied completely and that job is being done.

The second question which the hon. Member has asked is whether there is any difference between the trusts in India and in other countries in the matter of their constitution and their role in the economic field. As far as English law is concerned it is of a different category and according to American law, the trust is recognised as an economic institution. As far as India is concerned, it has manifested itself in several forms of trusts, both of economic categories and of charitable intentions.

The other question which the hon. Member has asked is whether these trusts are subject to income-tax. I very humbly submit it may not be proper on my part to dwell on the question of Income-tax law, but I may refer to Sections 11 and 60 to 63 of the Income-Tax Act. In certain cases, the trusts are subject to income-tax and other direct taxes, etc.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether those trusts that exist in this country are handled absolutely by the creators and either there is no member from outside or there are only a few members from outside. I ask this question because in other countries, in charitable trusts, for instance, Ford Foundation or the Rockefeller Foundation, there is no member of the Fords or Rockefellers. Will the Minister therefore, look to it that in the charitable trusts here, the significance or influence of the creators is not much as in other countries?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI: As far as business investments made by the trusts in the country are concerned, under section 153A of the Companies Act, a Public Trustee is appointed and under section 153B, in cases where the investment does not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs, the shares and the debentures will have to be intimated to the Public Trustee and the Public Trustee acts on behalf of the trust property. Under section 187(B) the powers of the Public Trustee are defined and in certain cases the Public Trustee may also give proxy. Generally, according to the Companies Act, it is the Public Trustee who acts on behalf of the trust properties invested in shares and debentures.

SHRI CHINTAMINI PANIGRAHI: Out of a total investment of nearly Rs. 1000 crores in the corporate sector, as the hon. Minister just pointed out, nearly Rs. 40 crores are now invested in the charitable trusts. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that, as against the investment made in the corporate sector, the payment that is made by way of taxes and others is only about Rs. 300 to 400 crores and they divert more and more funds to the charitable trusts so as to avoid the incidence of income-tax on the returns made on the investments in the corporate sector, and if so, whether the Government is taking note of this growing tendency of the business houses to form more and more trusts.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI: Again this is a question of taxation and the applicability of laws to the trust properties invested in the business. I have already referred to the provisions of the Income-tax Act. The Wealth Tax Act, the Gift Tax Act and Estate Duty Act also make certain provisions where in certain cases the trust properties could be exempted but not all cases of trusts are exempted. If the trust properties fall within the purview of taxation provisions under these Acts, certainly they are taxed.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know from the hon. Minister

the total incidence of taxation from the investments in the corporate sector that is coming to the Government?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI: With great respect, I would submit that this question should be put to the Finance Ministry.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने बताया कि अरबों रुपये की सम्पत्ति द्रृस्टों में लगी हुई है। ये जो द्रृस्ट हैं वे साधारणतया तीन काम कर रहे हैं। एक द्रृस्ट वे हैं जो राजनीति में हारे हुए लोगों को रिहाईलिटेट करते हैं, दूसरे द्रृस्ट वे हैं जो किसी शरीफ आदमी ने बनाए होंगे और उनसे रोजी रोटी कमा रहे हैं और तीसरे द्रृस्ट वे हैं जो आयकर की बोरी इत्यादि का काम करने के लिए बना दिए गए हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस गरीब मुक्के में अरबों रुपए की सम्पत्ति द्रृस्टों में लगी हुई है तो क्या सरकार ने उन द्रृस्टों की जांच करने के लिए कभी कोई स्कीम बनाई है और क्या सरकार सोच रही है कि इन द्रृस्टों की वकिंग को देख लिया जाए और फिर उसके हिसाब स कदम उठाए जाएं?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI: The hon. Member has suggested that the problem of trusts and their operations must be properly studied, and I can tell the hon. Member that we are already on the job.

SHRI SHANKARANAND: According to the hon. Minister, there are many trusts in the country and they are handling huge amounts, in terms of crores of rupees. What is the nature of these trusts, what is the main object for which they are formed and who are the real beneficiaries of these trusts, because they are not playing any role in the economic development of the country?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI: At present, I do not have all the details the hon. Member would like to have.

SHRI SHANKARANAND: These are not details.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI: But I can straightway tell the hon. Member that certain trusts which come within the category of religious and charitable trusts have as their main object educational development or pure charities. They are of a different category. Notwithstanding the fact that they may partake of the character of religious and charitable trusts, in certain cases of trusts the trustees have invested certain amounts of money even in business organisations. To the extent of their investment in such business organisations those trusts come within the purview of the company law and the Public Trustee appointed under section 153A will certainly look into this matter.

As regards who the beneficiaries are, naturally it would depend on the terms of each trust deed. As the hon. Member knows, the beneficiaries would be indicated in the trust deed itself. Each trust will have its own beneficiaries.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI: The hon. Minister informed us just now that they have undertaken a study of these trusts and their operations. Is there any discernible tendency on the part of business houses, particularly proprietary business houses, to create trusts in order to evade taxation laws and other operations of the law so as to safeguard their property and to create benefits for their own people?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI: Many business houses in the country exercised control over the corporate sector through investments made by the trusts created by persons behind these groups. Recently an allegation made by Shri Chandrasekhar, MP included a list of trusts of the Birlas with reference to benefits accruing to the Birlas. Not only this. There are quite a few trusts which have made investments in certain business concerns. That I have already admitted. It is not a rare phenomenon that trusts

have investments in business concerns. As to whether they are evading taxes or in what manner taxes can be evaded the hon. Member knows that as long as the law provides it, if a person can take advantage of the law of the land and thereby avoid taxes, he is certainly entitled to do so.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI: That is not my question. Have Government found any discernible tendency, because of the existing set-up of laws on the part of business houses to take advantage of these things?

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered it already.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI: We have undertaken a study of the entire operation of the trusts in relation to both the operation of the economic system of the country and the ramifications in the context of the tax laws also. As soon as it is completed the hon. Member may be informed.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Is it a fact that because of the working of these trusts, the trust reposed by the common man in these trusts has been belied? If so, what steps are Government taking to see that the trust reposed by the common man is restored once again?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI: If the hon. Member will kindly let us know of any trust which has mismanaged its affairs, we will certainly try to look into it.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY: In the case of the charitable trusts, is there any machinery provided to see whether the main object of such trusts is implemented?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI: There are a number of Acts dealing with the constitution of trusts, and, as I have already submitted, this subject of trusts is placed in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Therefore, not only Parliament, but also various State legislatures are entitled to pass legislation in this regard, and in pursuance

of the various enactments passed by the State legislatures as well as Parliament a number of trusts have come into existence. Each legislature has provided both for the formation of the trust and also for the proper conduct of the trusts, and if any violation of the law is there, the law should take its course.

श्रो शिव नारायण : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गांधियन फिलासफी के अन्तर्भूत यह जितने बिजनस हाउसेज देश के अन्दर हैं उन्हें एक ट्रस्टी के सुपुद्द कर देने का कोई प्रोग्राम आपके पास है और यदि ऐसा न हो तो क्या आप उनको नेशनलाइज कर देने का भी विचार कर रहे हैं? I will put the question in English. May I know if this Government is ready to take over all the business houses in trust according to the Gandhian philosophy?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI: I may very respectfully submit that this question does not arise from the question on record. I may state that a trust is held always in a fiduciary capacity and if the terms of the trust and the law governing the trust are violated, naturally the law would take care of it.

Bokaro Steel Plant

*153. **SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:**

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

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

(a) the progress made so far in the establishment of the steel plant at Bokaro; and

(b) whether the time-lag in the import of equipment has resulted in increase of overall cost of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND

METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The site levelling work for the plant has almost been completed and small portion of work remaining is expected to be completed by 31st March, 1968. About 21,202 acres of land against the total requirement of 31,210 acres, have been acquired.

Civil engineering work in all the Zones, except Cold Rolling mills zone, has already started. Work in the cold rolling mills zone is scheduled to commence in March, 1968 as soon as working drawings are received. Till the end of January, 1968, 1.20 million cubic metres of earthwork and 9,216 cubic metres of concreting have been done against the total work of about 13.62 million cubic metres and 1.50 million cubic metres respectively.

About 64 per cent of equipment, 92 per cent of steel structures and 96 per cent of refractories required for the steel plant, are expected to be obtained indigenously, the balance being imported from the U.S.S.R. Against the contract for supply of 177,166 tonnes of equipment, steel structures, refractories and pipes, concluded by Bokaro Steel Ltd., with the Soviet organisation 'Tiajpromexport' in May, 1966, 17,626 tonnes of equipment and material have been received from the U.S.S.R. till the end of January, 1968. It is expected that the schedule of deliveries of plant, equipment, material etc., will be maintained and the deliveries completed by July, 1970 as per the condition of the contract cited above.

Bokaro Steel Ltd., have placed orders for plant, equipment and structural on Heavy Engineering Corporation—98,000 tonnes. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur—13,860 tonnes Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal—1,577 tonnes; Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd., Hyderabad—1,900 tonnes, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Tiruchirapalli—1,900 tonnes, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.,

Hardwar—218 tonnes; Instrumentation Ltd., Kota—600 tonnes; Indian Telephone Industries, Limited, Bangalore—50 tonnes, and for fabrication and erection of structural to Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, Calcutta, who in turn have already awarded contracts for 97,200 tonnes, and the remaining about 40,000 tonnes is under consideration.

The steel plant township when completed will have about 10,000 houses. So far 1,772 permanent houses have been constructed, and another 2,520 houses are nearing completion. The Garga dam which will supply water for the township and for construction of the plant, has been completed. The Tenughat dam which will supply water for the operation of the plant is under construction.

There has been no time lag in the import of equipment from the U.S.S.R. Materials are being received according to the original delivery schedule. The question of increase in cost on this account does not, therefore, arise.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: May I know why a long time of four years has been fixed as the delivery schedule for this project for equipment to be imported from USSR.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): In view of the hugeness of the volume of the entire project and the programme that we have for commissioning, this is phased out.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: How often has the over-all cost been revised? What was the original cost of the project, and what is the latest estimated cost of the project?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: The schedule has been revised only once, and the original project estimate was, as far as the first phase is concerned, Rs. 6,200 million.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: What was the original estimate and what is the revised estimate?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: There was revision of the schedule once; after the agreement has been reached with Soviet Russia no revision has been made in the terms of the estimate.

SHRI RANGA: What is the latest estimate now?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: Rs. 6,200 million for 1.7 million tonnes.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: The statement issued in reply to this question is a bundle of contradictions. A clever attempt has been made to conceal facts, if not suppress them. It is stated here that 10,000 houses are going to be built but nothing has been mentioned about the officers' club that was built by spending several lakhs of rupees, with a swimming pool, as if our bureaucrats cannot exist without swimming pools and bathing beauties. Another contradiction I would like to point out is that in the statement it is said that the expect to import from U.S.S.R. equipment and other materials to the tune of 177,166 tonnes, while by 1966 we have imported only 17,626 tonnes. That means 159,540 tonnes are yet to be imported from U.S.S.R., and the Minister hopefully expects that by 1970 this will be completed. With this preface, I should like to ask a few important questions: (a) when will the project be completed? (b) what will be the tonnage that will be imported from the U.S.S.R. during the year 1968-69 and what will be the tonnage that will be imported during 1969-70? and (c) when will the Indian companies on whom these contracts had been placed complete the supply of equipment which they are expected to supply?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: Unfortunately, the hon. Member has some wrong notion about suppression of facts. It was not necessary to say so nor has there been any suppression. The blast furnace will be ready by September, 1970 and the first stage will be completed by the end of December 1971. The quantity of material that will be imported in 1968-69

is about 68,000 tons. For later years, we have to work out the details but the deliveries are expected to be completed by July, 1970. So far 1772 permanent houses have been constructed and another 2520 are nearing completion.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: You have cleverly suppressed that fact about the officers' club built at a cost of some lakhs.

DR. CHANNA REDDY: There is no question of suppression. A hostel has been constructed to accommodate 200 persons and the Soviet experts who come will be accommodated in the hostel.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In the statement at the end it has been stated that the award of the contract for the remaining 40,000 tonnes of materials is still under consideration. What is the time-schedule which the Bokaro plant has and how are these materials to be supplied? Many Indian firms have been mentioned in para 4 of the statement. May I know whether the orders placed for 98,000 tonnes of material with the Heavy Engineering Corporation had already been completed and if not, is there any delay and if so who is responsible for the delay?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: The position of supply from the Heavy Engineering Corporation and the MAMC is being reviewed and last month a Soviet specialist and engineer were sent to the Heavy Engineering Corporation and another Indian engineer had been stationed at the MAMC to watch the schedule of production and deliveries.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मन्त्री जी ने अपने बयान में बतलाया कि जब यह टाउनशिप पूरी हो जायेगी तब इसमें 10,000 हाउसेज होंगे और 1772 मकान बन चुके हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह ठीक है कि इन 1772 हाउसेज में से ज्यादातर बड़े बड़े अफिसर्स के लिये हैं और छोटी तनख्बाह पाने

बाले लोगों के कवाटर बनाने की ओर अभी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। साथ ही क्या यह भी ठीक है कि सिविल कंट्रैक्ट देने में भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है तथा इस भ्रष्टाचार की सी भी आई द्वारा जांच हो रही है? यदि हाँ, तो उस जांच की रिपोर्ट कब तक प्राप्त होनी चाही है। इस काम में देर होने का क्या एक यह भी कारण है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी और बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड में यह अगड़ा चल रहा है कि कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्क का सुपरविजन कौन करे, और वह अगड़ा अभी तक हल नहीं हो पाया है?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : इस टाउनशिप में अब तक 1772 मकान बनाये गये। 600 टैम्पोरेरी हाउसेज भी हैं और 520 लेबर हूटमेंट्स हैं। इसके साथ साथ जैसा मैंने जिक्र किया...

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : आफिसर्स के कितने हैं?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : लेबर हूटमेंट्स 520 हैं और 1772 में 1000 से ज्यादा मकान बलकर्स और छोटे स्टार्क के लिये हैं। 402 मकान आफिसर्स के लिये हैं। इसके अलावा अभी 2520 मकान छोटे लोगों के लिये बनाये जा रहे हैं, ज्लास 4 और दूसरे छोटे एम्प्लायीज के लिये। इस पर 57 मिलियन इ० के बच्चे होने का, अनुमान है और लगभग 80 परसेंट कंस्ट्रक्शन पूरा हो चुका है।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैंने सी भी आई की जांच के बारे में पूछा था?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : इसमें कोई जक नहीं है कि कंस्ट्रक्शन के काम में कुछ बदउनवानियां हुई हैं। उसकी तफसीलात इस बक्त मेरे पास नहीं है, लेकिन एन्कवायरी हो रही है। इस मामले में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी और बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड में अगड़े का कोई सवाल नहीं है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड के लिये चेम्बरमैन

और मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर ठीक दंग से नहीं मिले इसलिये स्ट्रक्चरल्स और कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्क किसी को लेट आउट करने में देरी हुई।

श्री अच्चल सिंह : जब देश में जो स्टील प्लान्ट्स हैं उनमें काफी लोहा तैयार हो रहा है और स्टील के मामले में काफी स्लम्प है, तब ऐसी सूरत में क्या बोकारो स्टील प्लान्ट बनाना चाहिये।

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : इन सब बातों के बारे में जांच करके ही यह तय किया गया है क्योंकि अभी हमारा प्रोडक्शन 6.8 मिलियन टन है, लेकिन आगे चल कर हमारी जरूरत 15 से 20 मिलियन टन तक की हो सकती है।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: My question is rather similar to the previous one, with the difference that admittedly there is a glut in the steel market in India and also in the international world and the rightful demands of the Southern States for smaller steel plants at Salem and Visakhapatnam were vetoed on the ground that there is already a glut in the market. What is the imperative need for going ahead with the Bokaro plant in these circumstances?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: The decision on the Bokaro Steel Plant was taken some years back and, therefore, it cannot be said that these two should be set one against the other.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: May I know whether any hospital has been constructed in Bokaro and, if so, how many beds have been provided there?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: There is already a hospital where accommodation will be given. About 50 beds have already been provided.

SHRI C. C. DESAI: May we know whether the Russians have made a proposal for a laboratory in Bokaro costing Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 70 crores, and does Government think that there

should be a laboratory for a plant like this, costing Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 70 crores?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: No, Sir. There is no such proposal and Government has not taken any decision.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: When the Bokaro steel plant was planned, it was started with the idea that most of the machinery and plant would be manufactured in the country. But now, according to the statement laid on the Table, many items of plant and machinery would be made available from the USSR. So, may I know reason why we are not manufacturing these goods in the country, in our Heavy Engineering Corporation, and why we have to import?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: Even now we are importing as much as we are manufacturing. But the fact remains that we are actually producing 64 per cent of the equipment, 92 per cent of the structural and 96 per cent of the refractories in our own country. Because of the hugeness of the plant, large quantities are being imported, but a considerable percentage is manufactured in our own country.

श्री रामा अवतार शास्त्री: जो बोकारो का कारखाना है उसके लिये मदद सोवियत यूनियन से मिल रही है, तो क्या सोवियत यनियन ने इसकी व्यवस्था के सिलसिले में कोई सुझाव दिया है। साथ ही क्या आपने के सामने कोई इस तरह का प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन है कि इस कारखाने में मजदूरों को व्यवस्था में शामिल होने का कुछ मौका दिया जाये?

डा० चेन्नारेड्डी : अभी बोकारो का काम जारी है। उसकी व्यवस्था और उसके मैनेजमेंट का जो भी पैटर्न होगा वह आपने वाले कुछ सालों में इवाल्व होगा।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Even at the construction stage, there are serious labour and other troubles in the plant, as a result of which about 15 days back, there was a temporary suspension

of the construction work. May I know whether the managerial staff at the senior level are also involved and whether an enquiry has been conducted by the management to find out the causes of trouble? Secondly, the Deputy General Manager, Mr. Pande, appears to have stated that every month's delay in the construction will cause a loss of Rs. 2 crores to the exchequer. Will the Minister explain in what manner the loss will accrue to such an extent?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: On the 8th of this month, about 700 or 800 people led by one of the workers did take out a procession and try to gherao the officers. But the situation was controlled and at the moment, law and order is being completely maintained and the works are in progress. The interruption in the work was very little, only in a section of the work and even that has been restored. As for the statement attributed to the Deputy General Manager, personally I have not come across it. But it was only an estimate. If the work is delayed the estimate of loss was given.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: May I know whether it is a fact that the progress of the Bokaro plant has been retarded to a great extent because of the differences existing between the Soviet experts and Indian experts working on this project?

Dr. CHANNA REDDY: There is no difference of opinion. There is full coordination and both of them are working together.

Mr. SPEAKER: Question No. 154 is postponed to 28th. The Prime Minister will answer it. Question No. 155.

Price of Paper

*155. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the

paper manufacturers in India, making a demand for the revision of prices of paper;

(b) if so, the basis of the demand; and

(c) whether any decision has been reached in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The paper industry's demand for increase in the paper price is based on increase in cost of production.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : क्या यह सही है कि 1970-71 तक का बारह लाख टन पेपर के प्रोडक्शन का टारगेट रखा गया है और अभी तक सिर्फ़ छः लाख टन सालाना प्रोड्यूस हो रहा है ? अगर हाँ तो सरकार इस टारगेट को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कर रही है ? क्या सरकार समझती है कि 1971 तक बारह लाख टन पेपर का टारगेट पूरा हो जाएगा ?

श्री फलद्वीन अली अहमद : 1971-72 तक टारगेट पहले प्लानिंग कमीशन ने फिल किया था लेकिन अब प्लानिंग कमीशन इस पर फिर से गौर कर रही है कि चौथे प्लान में किनते पेपर की जरूरत होगी और पेपर के प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या-क्या हो सकता है । प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज के अलावा पेपर कारपोरेशन के जरिये से भी काम लेने का हमारा इरादा है और हम समझते हैं कि पेपर के प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिये पेपर कारपोरेशन के जरिये भी काम लिया जाना चाहिये ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : क्या यह सही है कि कागज की कीमतें कम मुकर्रर किये जाने के कारण हिन्दुस्तान में बढ़िया किस्म का कागज तैयार नहीं हो रहा है जिसकी वजह से कई किस्मों का कागज करोड़ों रुपये की फारेन

एक्सचेंज खर्च करके सालाना बाहर से भंगाया जा रहा है ? यदि हाँ, तो सरकार कागज कीमतों के मुतालिक फिर से गौर कर रही है ? अगर हाँ, तो इसका फैसला कब तक हो जाएगा ?

सरकार ने सीमेंट, चीनी जैसी रोजाना इस्तेमाल की चीजों पर से तो कप्टोल हटा लिया है लेकिन कागज की कीमतों पर अभी भी कप्टोल कायम है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कागज पर से सरकार क्यों कप्टोल हटाना नहीं चाहती है ? इससे इण्डस्ट्रीज में कम्पीटी-शन होगा और कागज की सही कीमत तय हो जायेगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कप्टोल हटाने पर विचार करेगी या जो मोजूदा कीमतें हैं उनको बढ़ायेगी ताकि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सके ?

श्री फलद्वीन अली अहमद : इस बात का जवाब तो जो सवाल है उसके जवाब में ही दे दिया गया है । यह बताया जा चुका है कि पेपर की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गई है और गवर्नेंट इस बात पर गौर कर रही है कि कितनी और प्राइस इसकी बढ़ाई जाए । गवर्नेंट इस बात पर भी गौर कर रही है कि इस बक्त पेपर की जो प्रोडक्शन है, जितनी डिमाण्ड है उससे काफ़ी ज्यादा है और इसको देखते हुए पेपर को डिक्टोल किया जा सकता है या नहीं । लेकिन इसमें से दो सवाल हमारे सामने आते हैं । एक तो यह है कि अगर डिक्टोल किया गया तो गरीबों के जो बच्चे हैं और जिनको स्कूलों के लिए कागज की जरूरत होती है, तब आया क्या ठीक कीमत पर कागज उनको मिल सकेगा या नहीं ? साथ ही गवर्नेंट के कामों के लिए जो कागज चाहिये होता है और जिसकी वजह से कप्टोल कर रखा है, यह भी एक बजह है कप्टोल कर रखने की, डिक्टोल करने के बाद कीमत बढ़ने से गवर्नेंट का एक्सपेंडीचर बढ़ेगा या नहीं । इस बक्त काफ़ी सप्लाई है और डिमांड जो है वह इतनी नहीं है जितनी कि सप्लाई है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : बगास का इस्तेमाल करके पेपर बनाने की एक स्कीम थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह स्कीम किस स्टेज पर है?

इसके अलावा अंडमान और दूसरी जगह पेपर का जो मैटीरियल पाया जाता है उसको लेकर भी पेपर बनाने की बात थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह प्राइवेट सैक्टर में है या अधिक सैक्टर में है। इस पर कोई विचार हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है?

क्या यह सही है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर पेपर इडस्ट्री में इस लिए नहीं जा रहा है और बहुत से लोग जिन्होंने लाइसेंस लिये हुए थे वे स्टार्ट इसलिए नहीं कर रहे हैं कि यह अब एक मुनाफे की चीज नहीं रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस पर भी ध्यान देने जा रही है?

श्री फलकहीन भाली अहमद : यह ठीक है कि चूंकि अब इस बिजिनेस में ज्यादा मुनाफा नहीं है इस लिए उन लोगों ने पेपर मिलें नहीं बनाई हैं। इसको डिलाइसेंस भी कर दिया चाहा है फिर भी बहुत से लोगों ने पेपर मिल वगैरह नहीं बनाई हैं। जिन्होंने लाइसेंस ले रखे थे उनमें से बहुत से लोगों ने काम शुरू नहीं किया है। एक दो मिलें बन्द भी हो गई हैं।

जहां तक बगास वगैरह के जरिये काम बड़ाने का सवाल है जब प्लानिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी तो इस पर भी गौर किया जाएगा।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कल्पवाय : मध्य-प्रदेश के अन्दर नेपानगर में सरकारी कारखाना बहुत बड़ा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसकी कागज बनाने की क्षमता कितनी है?

क्या यह सही है कि जितनी उसकी क्षमता है उसके हिसाब से आज माल तैयार नहीं किया जा रहा है? क्या यह भी सही है कि बहुत हल्की कारखाना का माल तैयार किया जा रहा है? क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां माल

को बजनदार बना कर उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाई जाती है और माल बैसा होता नहीं है जैसा होना चाहिये?

श्री फलकहीन भाली अहमद : यह बात नहीं है। जितनी कैपेसिटी है उसके मुताबिक वहां काम हो रहा है।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कल्पवाय : मेरे सवाल का पूरा जवाब नहीं आया है। क्या सरकार को खबर है कि कागज को भोटा बनाते हैं? जिस क्लासिटी का बनाना चाहिये नहीं बनाते हैं और सरकार को गलत रिपोर्ट दी जाती है? मैं स्वयं वहां देख कर आया हूं इस तरह की बातों को।

श्री फलकहीन भाली अहमद : हमारे पास कोई शिकायत नहीं है।

श्री सीता राम केसरी : क्या मन्त्री महोदय को खबर है कि विहार में दो पेपर फैक्टरियां बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं? क्या उनको चलाने की कोई योजना है ताकि पेपर का प्रोडक्शन बढ़े?

श्री फलकहीन भाली अहमद : मुझे यह तो इत्म नहीं है कि दोनों फैक्ट्रियां विहार में हैं। लेकिन यह मैं जानता हूं कि कुछ फैक्ट्रियां बन्द हैं और पेपर की कीमत को बढ़ाने की जो उनकी डिमांड है उसमें उनकी किस तरह से मदद की जाए यह सवाल हमारे जेरे गौर है।

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Since a number of paper mills use only bamboo as their raw material for production of paper and the raw material of bamboo cannot be unlimited in supply as it also depends upon growth and many other factors, are Government taking any steps to substitute this raw material by any other raw material so that we may not fall short of raw materials for the manufacture of paper?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as production of paper is concerned, it is not

only bamboo but many other raw materials like grass, pulp and other things are the ingredients that are necessary for the production of paper. It is certainly necessary for the Government to devise means and methods by development of science and technology so that other materials can be used for the production of paper.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : बिहार में अशोक पेपर मिल्ज जिसमें काफी केन्द्रीय सरकार का पैसा भी लगा हुआ है उसको चालू करने के रस्ते में क्या क्या वाधायें हैं और वे वाधायें कब तक होंगी ?

श्री श्रो० प्र० स्थानीः अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि . . .

श्री गुलानंद ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने अशोक पेपर मिल्ज के बारे में कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: He has no details with him.

श्री श्रो० प्र० स्थानीः अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि यह इंडस्ट्री ज्यादा लाभप्रद नहीं रही है और फैक्टरियां बन्द भी हो रही हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह चीनी उद्योग के ख़तरे को टालने के लिए सरकार ने चालीस परसेंट डीकंट्रोल कर दिया, जिस से कई बन्द शूगर फैक्टरियां बिन्दा हो गईं, क्या उसी तरह कागज व्यापार को जिन्दा करने के लिए, उसको लाभप्रद बनाने के लिए और बन्द कागज मिलों को फिर से चलाने के लिए कुछ परसेंट डीकंट्रोल करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

श्री फलद्वीन अली अहमद : इन तमाम बातों पर गौर किया जा रहा है ।

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: The hon. Minister has just now stated that there is shortage of raw materials for paper. May I draw his attention to the availability of abundant raw materials for paper in various States, particularly in Assam? May I know whether any steps have been taken to

exploit these resources so that we can meet the requirements of raw materials for paper and bring down the price of paper?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: There is no question of scarcity of availability of raw material, so far as production of paper is concerned. The hon. Member certainly wants information whether any effort is being made to utilize the raw material available in Assam for the production of paper. We have already sent a team there to make an investigation and, on the basis of their investigation and project report, action will be taken by the Paper Corporation for producing paper.

श्री शशि भूषण चालारेडी : मध्य प्रदेश की एक पेपर मिल को, बिडला जी की ओरियिंट पेपर मिल को, गवनमेंट ने 18 करोड़ रुपये का लोन दिलाया, हजारों एकड़ जमीन उसको दी, सस्ते से सस्ते भाव पर बांस के जंगल दिये और अच्छी से अच्छी मशीनरी लाकर दी । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बावजूद वहां पर कागज इतना महंगा क्यों बनता है ।

श्री फलद्वीन अली अहमद : मैं नहीं जानता कि वहां पर क्यों महंगा बनता है । इन तमाम सवालों पर पहले भी गौर किया गया है और इसी लिए हम देख रहे हैं कि कहां किस हृद तक पेपर की कीमत बढ़ाई जाये, ताकि पुरानी और नई मिलों, सबके साथ एक ईकल ट्रीटमेंट हो और वे बराबर चल सकें ।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: We require paper for so many different purposes—for publishing newspaper, for our textbooks and for other purposes. May I know how far the import of paper from other countries has been responsible for putting up the prices of those categories of paper that we use in this country?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is not because of the import of certain quality of paper that is not available here that the price of paper has been put up in this country. The price of paper has gone up and the cause given in

the case for increase in the price of paper is the cost of the raw material available in our country.

Uneconomic Railway Lines

*157. SHRI RABI RAY:

SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:

SHRI MAYAVAN:

SHRI ANBUCHEZRIAN:

SHRI DEORAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab States have opposed the Railway Board's proposal to close down uneconomic railway lines in their areas;

(b) if so, the reasons for their opposing the proposal;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the amount likely to be saved due to this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) No, Sir. We have not yet heard from these State Governments.

(b) and (c). In view of the answer to part (a), the question does not arise.

(d) The loss on the working of the four lines in Madras, two in the Punjab and one in Madhya Pradesh, in respect of which references have been made to the State Governments, is estimated at about Rs. 40 lakhs per year.

श्री रवि राय : इस बारे में तामिलनाड़ के ट्रांसपोर्ट मन्त्री ने बाकायदा विरोध किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोई ठेकेदार है कि जिस लाइन से उसको हानि होती है, लाभ नहीं होता है, उसको वह हटा देगी। इस स्थिति में वहां की जनता कैसे सफर करेगी उसको तकलीफ होगी। इस लिए सरकार को ठेकेदार का दृष्टिकोण नहीं अपनाना चाहिए। क्या सरकार इस बात पर

विचार कर रही है कि इस फ़ैसले को बदल दिया जाये और इस योजना को हाथ में न लिया जाये, बल्कि अनइकानोमिक लाइनज़ को इकानोमिक बनाने की कोशिश की जाये, क्योंकि सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों की जनता और सरकार उसका विरोध कर रहे हैं?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: Before taking a decision regarding the dismantling of any of these lines, the matter will be referred to the State Government concerned and, if necessary the Central Government would be in a position to give them some financial assistance so that, if any difficulties are found out due to the transport being taken out from the Railways point of view, they can have it by way of additional road transport. Unless and until the State Government's views have been received and considered, no final action is being taken in the matter.

श्री रवि राय : क्या मद्रास सरकार से अभी तक कोई विरोध आया है?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: We have not received any intimation from the Government of Madras as yet.

श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या एक बैलफेयर स्टेट में गवर्नरेट का यह चर्चा कर्तव्य नहीं है कि किसी क्षेत्र में वहां के लोगों के हित के लिए रेलवे लाइन्ज़ को चलाया जाये? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में कौन कौन सी रेलवे लाइन्ज़ ग्रालाभप्रद हैं।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: I have already stated that we have not taken any final decision about it.

SHRI N. N. PATEL: May I know whether it is a fact that the Railway Board is considering to close down narrow gauge lines, particularly in Gujarat, and if so, the reasons thereof?

MR. SPEAKER: The Government has not taken any final decision about closing down the lines.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: There are about 70 lines, including narrow gauge, under consideration. As I have already stated, we have referred the matter to the State Government concerned and we are asking for their views and recommendations in the matter. After we get their views, the necessary action will be taken.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN: It is a fantastic decision of the Railway Board—I do not want to call it foolish—coming like a bolt from the blue for the residents of the Nilgiris and tourism. I quote a Tamil proverb:

Padippathu Ramayanam, Idippathu Perumal Koil

There is the great Ramayana, you read the Ramayana and destroy the temple of Perumal.

We are speaking so much on the development of tourism day by day and, at the same time, thinking of dismantling the line which leads to the queen of hill stations. The main reason for them is that it is uneconomical. It takes 4 hours to cover the distance of 32 miles from Mettupallayam to Ooty whereas the bus takes 2½ hours. If the train is speeded up, they will definitely get heavy traffic and goods earnings. Will the hon. Minister consider the question of speeding up the train? Second'y, the line was constructed in 1899—thanks to the British rule—and the Railway Ministry which could not claim of laying down so many railway lines in India, may, at least, refrain from dismantling the existing well-laid railway lines.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: As I have already stated, there are about 70 such lines which are uneconomic and, on a conservative basis, the total loss on these lines come to Rs. 6.69 crores. The railway line mentioned by the hon. Member is one of them. But I have already said that it is not a decision. It is a proposal which has been sent to each and every State Government concerned for their views. In the

even the Railways propose to discontinue these lines, we want to know the reaction of the State Government concerned. Unless and until we get their report, we are not going to take a decision.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या सरकार की दृष्टि में अलाभप्रद लाइनों की व्याख्या यह है कि जो लाइनें साड़े सात फ़ीसदी से कम नफा कमाती हैं, वे हार्निकारक और अलाभप्रद हैं? और ऐसी हलत में क्या जिन लाइनों से सचमुच में एक प्रतिशत भी बाटा नहीं हो रहा है, साड़े सात प्रतिशत से कम लाभ है उनको शासन लाभप्रद योजनाएं मानता है?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: As I have already stated, we have not taken any decision.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: The same reply will be there for all the questions about Maharashtra or Andhra Pradesh or Gujarat, namely, that they have not taken any decision. (Interruptions) Anyway, I now call the Lady Member.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: We quite appreciate the Minister's difficulties, but I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. For years this has been going on uneconomic lines merely because of the rivalry between Road Transport and Rail Transport. Has the Ministry made any efforts to bring about some co-ordination, so that the local people do not suffer? Road Transport really comes within the purview of the State Government and the Railways come under the Central Government. The rivalry between these two means inconvenience to the local people. Therefore, has any effort been made to bring about co-ordination?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: There is an arrangement; there is a co-ordinating authority which goes into these matters. The State Government should always approach the Railways

before they issue any road permit to a place where a railway line is running parallel to road, but in most cases, without giving weight to the Railways views the State Government issues permits to suit their own purpose. These are the particular reasons why these lines are remaining unremunerative.

श्री अंगोपान साहू : राजस्थान में चूक फतेहपुर लाइन से सरकार के कहने के हिसाब से नुकसान हो रहा है। इसलिए इस पर सरकार ने दुगुना किराया कर रखा है। तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसा और भी कहीं यह दुगुना किराया किसी दूसरी रेलवे लाइन पर भी लागू है?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: I could not follow that particular question. If he mentions any particular lines and if he gives notice, I will look into it

SHRI NANJA GOWDER: The hon. Minister for Railways has, in his Budget speech yesterday, stated that utmost care will be exercised to make the most judicious selection of the branch lines for closure. May, I therefore, know whether special consideration would be given to Nilgiris Railway, Mettupalaiyam-Ootacamund line, in view of the fact that Nilgiris is an important place from tourist point of view and also because Nilgiris District is situated in the middle of three States, namely, Madras, Kerala and Mysore, and there is scope for future expansion of the line to Calicut and Mysore?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: I have already stated we have referred the matter to the State Governments and as soon as we hear from the State Governments, action will be taken.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मिस्टर स्पीकर, सर, आपके मार्फत मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 70-75 लाख आदमियों की बड़ी पुरानी मांग है और वह यह है कि सन् 47 से पहले रोहतक से पानीपत एक 40 मील लम्बी लाइन चलती थी और वह 50

साल से लगातार चल रही थी, लड़ाई के बाद वह उठा सी गई। अब यह लाइन रोहतक से गोहाना तक 22 मील बन चुकी है और अगर रोहतक से पानीपत को मिला लिया जाय तो बड़ा मुनाफा होगा। तो यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रोहतक से पानीपत को कब मिलाएंगे जिससे सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफा हो?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: We have no proposal like that.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो घाटे की लाइनें थीं उन्हें हटाने का निर्णय कर लिया है तो क्या सरकार ने ग्रलाभकर मिनिस्टरों को भी हटाने का निर्णय कर लिया है?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: In abolishing these uneconomic lines, the Railway Board cannot be the right authority to opine objectively because the Board only looks from the viewpoint of income. So do Government contemplate appointing a committee or commission to go into the details of these lines and then give a report?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: The Railway Board will be definitely go into the economics of lines. But the Board is not taking any unilateral action. That is why it has referred the matter to the State Governments. It is awaiting their replies.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: The hon. Minister has stated that there are 71 uneconomic lines. Which are those lines?

MR. SPEAKER: He need not read the list. Could he place the list on the Table?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: Yes, I will place it on the Table.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Of these unconomic lines, may I know whether the bulk are of narrow gauge? If so, by improvement or change over to broad gauge, could they become

economic? If so, are Government taking any steps in that direction?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: We are already reviewing all these lines. Our intention is to find out which are the lines that could be withdrawn and which are those which with some improvement could be run economically. That is the investigation going on.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Give it to the private sector; they will run it economically.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकरे : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अनेकोनामिक लाइन की परिभाषा क्य है और जहां कि एकोनामी बढ़ने की भी गुंजाइश होती है वहां लाइन का रिक्लेमेशन नहीं किया जाता है। इस तरह की कई रेलवे लाइनें हैं जिन को पुनर्जीवित कर देने से सरकार को काफी मुनाफा होगा लेकिन उन लाइनों को भी सरकार नज़रअन्दाज़ करती है। तो ऐसी जो लाइनें हैं उनको सरकार क्यों नहीं रिक्लेम करती?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: Uneconomic lines are those the operation of which is resulting in a loss.

श्री मधु लिम्बये : उन्होंने पूछा है कि जिन रेल लाइनों से मुनाफा हो सकता है उनको पुनर्जीवित क्यों नहीं करते?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: I have already stated that we are now investigating those lines, which with some improvement could be made remunerative. We will take a decision to discontinue only those lines which in spite of these things will remain uneconomical.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Since the railways are a public utility service, may I know if the decision of Government either to withdraw the lines or to extend them is going to be determined by the earnings consideration only and not by the consideration of convenience of the local people?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): This relates to a transport aspect and the examination is from the point of view whether there are enough facilities available for transport of goods and passengers. If certain facilities do exist and both the railways and the roadways do not have enough traffic to carry and both are losing, it is time we looked into the matter and decided whether the roadways would deal with it or the railways. It has to be a judicious approach to the problem and therefore it needs certain studies. It is not as if a transport service for any reason has to continue to run at a loss continuously. That loss would be a burden on the community in the ultimate analysis. Therefore, it is only an examination to find out if other methods or facilities of transport are available, so that one or the other to the advantage of the community's interests could be withdrawn or closed. This is a matter which is being examined in all its aspects and with specific reference to the Chief Ministers and the State Governments of the areas who are in possession of all the facts. Again, I want to mention that the State Governments also are anxious to develop their road transport for the reason that it is a source of revenue and income to the State Government. They want to put in more number of trucks, buses and what not, they want to expand all that. So, if the roadways and railways continue to make losses, then that is not good for the economy of the country as a whole.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मैसर्स ओवल इंडस्ट्रीज के साथ गंधक का सौदा

* 151. श्री मधु लिम्बये : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम के कुछ अधिकारियों ने मैसर्स ओवल इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेटड न्यूयार्क के साथ गंधक

क. सौदा करते समय गम्भीर अनियमिततायें की थीं; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो दोनी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कायंबाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (धी दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) और (ब). गंधक आयात करने के लिये राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा मैसेंस श्रोवल इण्डस्ट्रीज के साथ दिये गये संविदे की जांच चतुर्थ लोक-सभा की सरकारी उपक्रमों सम्बन्धी समिति ने की थी। समिति ने इस संविदे के कुछ पहलुओं पर राज्य व्यापार निगम की ओर से हुई कुछ भूल-चूकों की ओर संकेत किया है। इस समय सरकार उन पर विचार कर रही है।

Policy of Industrial Licensing

- *158. SHRI UMANATH:
- SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
- SHRI K. RAMANI:
- SHRI P. GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to relax the policy of industrial licensing; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The industrial licensing policy is under constant review of the Government and, wherever the controls have ceased to be in public interest, they are progressively being relaxed. The recent relaxation in the licensing procedures was announced by the Government in December, 1967 whereby diversification of production upto a specified limit by the licensed/registered industrial undertakings into items falling under the Priority Group of Industries was allowed without the formality of obtaining an industrial licence even if it involved import of raw materials. This was mainly done

with a view to achieving fuller utilisation of the existing installed capacity and boosting production in the Priority Group of Industries.

More recently, with effect from the 7th February, 1968, one more industry viz. wheeled agricultural tractors and power tillers has been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. This has been done to provide encouragement for the speedy setting up of further capacity in this industry to assist the programmes of accelerated agricultural production.

Foreign Know-How

- *159. SHRI D. N. DEB:
- SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
- SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
- SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that, with the development of technology in various fields in the country, Government have taken a decision to ensure that the inflow of foreign know-how is substantially reduced and gradually eliminated;

(b) if so, the industries in which the foreign know-how is being utilised at present; and

(c) how much time it will take to become self-sufficient in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). It has always been Government's policy to make every effort to utilise indigenous know-how and processes to the fullest extent practicable with a view to making the Indian industries progressively independent of foreign know-how. Foreign technical collaboration has been allowed only in those industries where the technology involved was not indigenously available.

(c) It is difficult to indicate any time limit in this regard at this stage. This

would depend, *inter alia*, on the pace of research and development within the country.

Coal and Mining Development Programmes

*160. SHRI DEIVEEKAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Polish mine experts visited India in January, 1968 and held talks with the Government on collaboration in coal and other mining development programmes;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Vice-Minister for Mines and Power, later joined by Vice-Minister for Foreign Trade, Poland accompanied by three advisers visited India in January, 1968 and had talks with the Government about the progress of the Sudamdih and Monidih mining projects and the Gidi washery project which are being implemented by the National Coal Development Corporation with Polish collaboration.

(b) Progress in the implementation of these coal projects was reviewed and ways and means discussed of overcoming some of the difficulties experienced by the Corporation in the speedy implementation of these projects.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Licence to Birlas to set up two Alloy Steel Projects

*161. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI SHASHI RANJAN:
SHRI K. N. PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Cabinet Committee on Prices, Production and Export has permitted the Birlas to proceed with their two alloy steel projects; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) The projects concerned are Bihar Alloy Steels Ltd. and High Quality Steels Ltd., High Quality Steels have a licence to manufacture 19,000 tonnes of alloy steels per annum in West Bengal. The cost of the project is estimated at about Rs. 11.3 crores. Bihar Alloy Steels have a licence to manufacture 40,000 tonnes of alloy steels per annum in Bihar. The estimated cost is about Rs. 21.43 crores.

Industrial output in West Bengal

*162. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI BADABRATA BARUA:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the industrial output in West Bengal during the last two months; and

(b) the extent to which the industry has succeeded to tide over the difficulties created by recession?

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

some improvement in the industrial output in West Bengal during the last 2/3 months; though it is too soon to state in exact terms the extent of improvement that has taken place.

Sulphur with State Trading Corporation

*163. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a glut of sulphur stocks in India at present;
- (b) whether the State Trading Corporation had a stock of 40,000 tonnes in December, 1967, for which there were no buyers; and
- (c) whether the State Trading Corporation will be the sole importer for sulphur?

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

(b) STC has a stock of 42,000 tonnes, but has sale commitments of a much larger quantity for delivery during 1968.

(c) No, Sir.

स्कूटरों का निर्माण

*164. श्री शशिभूषण वाजपेयी: क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न कम्पनियों द्वारा स्कूटरों तथा मोटर साइकिल के निर्माण के लिये लाइसेंस लेते समय अपनी निर्माण क्षमता और मूल्यों के बारे में किये गये वचन सम्बन्धित कम्पनियों द्वारा पूरे नहीं किये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

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

(घ) इसके बारे में सरकार का प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री शशिभूषण विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फलस्वीन अली अहमद): (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या L T—149/68]

Steel Development Programme

*165. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether Government have finalised the steel development programme for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any decision has been taken to set up new steel plants; and

(c) if so, the target fixed for the production of steel in the private and public sectors separately?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) to (c). The draft outline of Fourth Five Year Plan envisages 14.8 million tonnes of steel ingot capacity to achieve production of 11.7 million ingot tonnes to be rolled into 8.8 million tonnes of mild steel (finished). The mild steel capacity is proposed to be achieved by setting up a new steel plant at Bokaro to produce 1.7 million ingot tonnes and by expansions of Bhilai from 2.5 million ingot tonnes to 3.2 million ingot tonnes; of Durgapur from 1.6 million ingot tonnes to 3.4 million ingot tonnes; and of Rourkela from 1.8 million ingot tonnes to 2.5 million ingot tonnes. The first phase, i.e. iron making stage of Bhilai's expansion from 2.5 to 3.2 million ingot tonnes, is already under implementation. However, in view of the slow growth in the demand for steel and the paucity of resources, implementation of further expansions of Rourkela and Durgapur envisaged in the draft outline have been deferred for the time being.

2. In the interim, a study on demand for iron and steel has been commissioned by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, and considering the vital importance of developing Indian manufacturing capacity, a committee has also been constituted to advise on the extent of self-reliance in steel making capacity. The need to set up additional steel making capacity during the Fourth Plan period would be reviewed in the context of the expected demand and availability of resources. The target for production of steel in the private and public sectors would be finalised only thereafter.

Algeria's Charter on UNCTAD

*166. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the first UNCTAD Conference, a target was set that rich nations should give to the developing countries at least one per cent of their national income by way of aid but such target has not been fulfilled;

(b) if so, what has been the flow of development finance as percentage of G.N.P. of developed countries in 1961 and 1966;

(c) whether India has made representations to the leading developed countries in this regard and whether she propose to raise this matter at the second UNCTAD Conference; and

(d) the reaction of developed countries in this regard?

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

(b) Taking 22 developed countries together, the proportion of net flow of financial resources from those countries to developing countries to their Cross National Project at current market price was 0.87 per cent in 1961 and 0.62 per cent in 1966.

(c) and (d). The question of the flow of financial resources is on the agenda of the second United Nations

Conference on Trade and Development and is currently under discussion in the Third Committee of that Conference.

Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation

*167. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: SHRI K. HALDAR: SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether Government have seen the statement of C.A.C.O., Bombay that a sum of Rs. 34 lakhs earned from the increase in cement prices was spent on some Members of Parliament and others on their elections who were in favour of cement decontrol; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes. Sir. The statement *inter alia* referred to an amount of Rs. 39.66 lakhs, which was stated to have been spent on assistance rendered to political parties and persons who were considered to have a constructive outlook on economic issues, and on publicity, propaganda and other purposes.

(b) Government took a serious view of the contributions made by C.A.C.O. Cement distribution was taken away from C.A.C.O. and entrusted to the Cement Corporation of India pending further enquiry which is in progress.

विदेशों में राज्य व्यापार निगम के कार्यालय

*168. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृप करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के राज्य व्यापार निगम ने भारत का निर्यात

बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से विदेशों में अपनी शाखायें बनाने की योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका औरा क्या है तथा इस योजना के परिणामस्वरूप कितना निर्यात बढ़ाये जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस निगम ने विशेष किस्म की वस्तुओं का व्यापार करने के लिये लम्बी अवधि के लिये विदेशों से करार किये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी और क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम के पहले से ही कुछ कार्यालय विदेशों में हैं। तत्काल नये कार्यालय स्थापित करने की क्रोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ). राज्य व्यापार निगम ने कुछ मदों में व्यापार करने के लिये, जिनमें वह पहले से ही व्यापार कर रहा है, दीर्घावधि संविदाएं की हैं। परन्तु संविदाओं का व्यौरा बताना निगम के व्यापारिक हितों में उचित नहीं होगा।

Crisis faced by Industries in Haryana

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the crisis faced by all industries in general and the engineering industry in particular in Haryana due to current recession in the market;

(b) whether the engineering industries are now working below capacity and there has been considerable retrenchment of workers and lay-offs;

(c) whether the Haryana Government have brought this fact to their notice; and

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

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

Supply of Rails to Iran by H.S.L.

*170. SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Ltd. has secured an order for the supply of rails to lay a railway line between Istanbul and Tehran;

(b) If so, the value of the order and particulars of the contracting parties; and

(c) the other orders, if any, for steel exports which have been secured for 1967-68?

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

(a) and (b). Hindustan Steel Ltd. has secured orders for supply of 32,130 tonnes of rails valued at about Rs. 21.8 million to be delivered by 31st March 1969. The contract is between Mahindra & Mahindra and the Iranian State Railways. Hindustan Steel Ltd. has also secured an order for 16,152 tonnes of rails from Turkey valued at Rs. 10.4 million to be delivered by December 1968. The contract is between Mahindra & Mahindra and the Turkish State Railways. It is not known whether the rails would be utilised for construction of rail line between Istanbul and Tehran.

(c) Details of export orders item-wise secured by Hindustan Steel Ltd.

for the year 1967-68 are furnished below:

Category	Quantity (In '000 ton-millions)	F. O. B. Value (In rupees)	Destination
Pig Iron	440.0	124.6	Japan, South Korea.
Billets	58.5	27.0	Ceylon, Thailand, Okinawa, Japan.
Rails	58.1	38.5	Iraq, Iran, Ghana, New Zealand, Turkey.
Bars and Structural	370.0	215.1	USSR, South Vietnam, Hong-kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Australia, Japan, Burma, Singapore, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Yugoslavia, UAR, Jordan, Kenya, USA and UK.
TOTAL	926.6	405.2	

Aluminium Industry

*171. SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN: Will the the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the aluminium industry is suffering a great deal on account of the continued import of aluminium;

(b) whether some of the producers of aluminium have been compelled to work below capacity due to slackness in the demand;

(c) if so, the reason for the import of aluminium; and

(d) the total aluminium imported during 1967?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Import of aluminium, in all forms, during January—October, 1967 totalled upto 43,492 tonnes.

Publicity for Indian Goods Abroad

*172. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Standing Export Publicity Advisory Committee has focussed attention of Government on the inadequacy of our current export publicity;

(b) whether the Committee has also pointed out that India's image abroad is that of a producer of primary products and handicrafts and the outside world has not heard of the enormous diversification in our industries; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

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

(c) The Committee has made a number of recommendations in its report for the formulation of an effective and practical export publicity programme and its implementation in a co-ordinated manner. These are being examined by Government.

Production of Jute

*173. SHRI RANE:
SHRI K. HALDAR:
SHRI K. N. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of raw jute during this year and the comparative figures for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) whether it is a fact that on account of bumper crop this year its prices have gone down;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the symposium recently held in New Delhi, the Finance Minister and the

Food and Agriculture Minister have asked the manufacturers to give higher prices to the growers of jute; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure fair and remunerative prices of growers of jute?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (d). The jute and mesta crop in the current season is estimated at about 76 lakh bales. The crop in 1965-66 and 1966-67 was of the order of 57 lakh bales and 65 lakh bales respectively.

The prices of raw jute have at times ruled somewhat below the minimum price fixed owing to depressed conditions of the jute market. Government have taken necessary steps to see that prices do not fall below the minimum price. The State Trading Corporation has entered the jute market and purchased 358,300 maunds of jute through Co-operatives, in addition to purchases by Mills and Jute Buffer Stock Association. The current prices are, however, ruling above the minimum.

The need to assure a steady and remunerative price to the producers of jute in order to ensure a steady output was emphasised at the Symposium.

Industrial Production

*174. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:
SHRI O. P. TYAGI:

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

(a) whether industrial production had been much below the expected level during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to step up industrial production during 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The industrial production in certain sectors of industry has been below expectation during the first half of the year 1967-68 though towards the later part of the year there have been visible signs of recovery, in some industries.

(b) The reason for the drop in the industrial output has been, by and large, due to the general recessionary trends in the country.

(c) The measures taken to arrest the drop in industrial production include the review of various developmental programmes including that of Railways with a view to reviving the demand for capital goods to the extent possible; encouraging diversification in the manufacturing programme of the affected industries, emphasis on development of regular export markets through stronger marketing structures both for the public and private sectors; banning of imports to the extent the indigenous capacity can meet the requirements, including a review of imports already authorised but not irrevocably committed and announcement of a liberalised credit policy.

Apart from this, plentiful rains during the year are not only expected to improve production in industries which are based on agricultural raw materials but are also expected to improve the purchasing power for the consumer goods which had lately shown signs of decline.

Donations to Political Parties

*176. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to ban donations by companies to political parties; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be put into operation?

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

(b) It is proposed to introduce a Bill in the current session for implementing the decision.

Expenditure Incurred on Expo-67

*177. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any computation has been made of the total expenditure incurred on Expo-67 both in the Indian and foreign currencies;

(b) if so, the amount involved; and

(c) the advantages accruing to India in terms of foreign exchange earnings as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). The final figures of expenditure are not yet available. However, the actual expenditure incurred up to the 30th November, 1967, amounted to Rs. 2,09,95,828.95 (Rs. 1,86,25,121.03 in foreign exchange and Rs. 23,70,707.87 in Indian currency).

(c) Although Expo-67 was not a trade fair but a Universal Exhibition with the theme "Man and His World" and India's participation was in keeping with this theme, business to the tune of C. \$5:5 lakhs (Rs. 36:63 lakhs) approximately was negotiated during the exhibition. Besides, on-the-spot sales amounting to approximately C. \$13:14 lakhs (Rs. 87:62 lakhs) at the Boutiques and C. \$4:86 lakhs (Rs. 32:40 lakhs) at the Indian Restaurant attached to the Indian Pavilion were effected. There have also been a number of trade enquires for both traditional and non-traditional items which are being pursued by the concerned exporters, manufacturers and organisations in India.

Production of Lumber Boom in H.M.T.

*178. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a lumber boom has been produced by the Hindustan Machine Tools for launching rockets by the Thumba rocket launching station;

(b) if so, the cost incurred thereon;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange saved on this account; and

(d) the results achieved?

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

(b) Rs. 28,150.

(c) The cost of importing one boom is about Rs. 45,000. There is thus considerable saving of foreign exchange.

(d) The lumber boom has not yet been tried; the completion of the base and of other components which are being fabricated, is awaited.

India United Mills Ltd., Bombay

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken over the India United Mills Ltd., Bombay;

(b) if so, the financial position of the Mill at the time when it was taken over;

(c) the capital invested by Government to run this mill;

(d) the gross and net profit/loss made/incurred by the Government during the period of its administration of the mill year-wise; and

(e) whether concessions, if any, have been secured by the said mill, after its being taken over by Government particularly in the matter of payment of wages, dearness allowance and other allowances to the workers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (e). The India United Mills was taken over by an Authorised Controller appointed by the Government of India on 29-11-1965. The outstanding liabilities amounted to Rs. 404.24 lakhs as on 1-12-1965. Besides, there were commitment in respect of machinery ordered but not received of the value of Rs. 70 lakhs. (With the consent of the manufacturers, the Authorized Controller, who took over on 1-12-1965 succeeded in the orders for machinery worth Rs. 60 lakhs being cancelled). The Company's borrowings from the Punjab National Bank Ltd., amounted to a further Rs. 374.27 lakhs.

The Government of India and the Government of Maharashtra have granted loans to the mill to the tune of Rs. 175 lakhs and Rs. 187.50 lakhs respectively.

The gross and net loss incurred by the mill in its working is mentioned below:—

Period	(Rs. in lakhs)	Gross	Net
December 1965 (estimated)	15.30	20.55	
1966	123.90	182.76	
1967 (Unaudited and estimated)	123.00	176.00	

The mills have secured no concessions in regard to Wages, Dearness Allowance and other Allowances payable to workers.

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टैक्सटाइल कमिशनर के विश्व आरोप

*180. श्री भगुलिमय: क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री 1 दिसम्बर, 1967 के प्रतारांकित

प्रश्न संख्या 2633 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई के भूतपूर्व टैक्सटाइल कमिशनर के विश्व समय समय पर लगाये गये आरोपों की जाँच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) क्या किसी विभाग ने अब उसके विश्व मुकदमा दायर करने की अनुमति मांगी है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त विभाग को अनुमति न देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) यदि उसके विश्व प्रथम दृष्ट्या मामला है तो उक्त अधिकारी को मुश्तिल न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) से (घ). भूतपूर्व टैक्सटाइल कमिशनर के विश्व की गयी कुछ शिकायतों की जाँच केन्द्रीय जाँच व्यूरो द्वारा की जा चुकी है। कुछ शिकायतों की अब भी उनके द्वारा जाँच की जा रही है।

सरकार ने मुकदमा दायर करने की किसी प्रारंभना पर अनुमति नहीं रोकी है। केन्द्रीय जाँच व्यूरो से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों पर सरकार विचार कर रही है और अन्तिम निर्णय करने से पूर्व केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग से परामर्श किया जायेगा उसके बाद ही यथावश्यक कार्यालयी की जायेगी।

बिहार में खनिज पदार्थ

1193. श्री क० मि० भुकुर : क्या इस्पात, सान तथा आतु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में विभिन्न खनिज पदार्थों से केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रति वर्ष कितना राजस्व प्राप्त होता है और अन्य राज्यों के मुकाबले वह कमश्वः कितना कम अथवा अधिक है; और

(ख) अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में बिहार सरकार को दिये गये केन्द्रीय अनुदान, कृष्ण तथा सहायता का व्यौरा क्या है?

इस्पात, खान तथा खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र. चं. सेठी): (क) खान और खनिज (विनियम और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957, में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई राजस्व एकत्रित करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। तथापि, कोयला खान (संरक्षण तथा सुरक्षा) अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन उत्पादन शुल्क सभी उत्पादित और प्रेषित कोयले और कोक पर आरोप्य है। ऐसे उत्पादन शुल्क की शुद्ध आय 1966-67 में 1129 लाख बनती है। प्रत्येक राज्य के पृथक् आंकड़े प्राप्त नहीं हैं।

(ख) बिहार की कोयले की खानों के लिये 1966 में दी गई नीगरण सहायता 144 लाख रुपये अनुमानित है। इसकी तुलना में दूसरे राज्यों को यह सहायता 291 लाख रुपये के लगभग है। यह उस परोक्ष प्रभार के अतिरिक्त है जिसका सब राज्यों के लिये 20 लाख रुपये का अनुमान है। केवल बिहार के लिये पृथक् आंकड़े प्राप्त नहीं हैं। प्रतिकूल कारणों से पीड़ित बिहार को कोयले की खानों के 1966-67 में अनुमानतः 104 लाख रुपये की विशेष सहायता दी गई जबकि इसकी तुलना में दूसरे राज्यों को 186 लाख रुपये के लगभग दी गई।

Expenditure on Railways

1195. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure on the Indian Railways and what percentage thereof is spent on pay of staff and maintenance of buildings, track, rolling stock and locomotives;

(b) the other heads under which amount is spent and in what proportion to the total expenditure; and

(c) whether the expenditure has risen during the last three years on

the items referred to in part (a) above and by what percentage each year?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Railways and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Coal Utilisation

1196. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4585 on the 8th December, 1967, and state:

(a) whether the proposals to diversify coal utilisation have since been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The proposals are still under consideration and study.

Survey of Minerals in Narmada Valley

1197. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3598 on the 8th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the survey of minerals including copper ores has since been started in Narmada Valley of Madhya Pradesh by the Geological Survey of India;

(b) if not, when it would begin; and

(c) whether this survey includes Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad districts?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) to (c). As a result of investigations carried out so far by the Geological Survey of India, occurrences of manganese ores, iron-

ores, ore minerals of copper and lead and clays have been recorded in Narmada Valley. But none of these occurrences have so far proved to be of much economic importance. Workable deposits of limestone and dolomite occur in the districts of Jabalpur, Dhar, West Nimar and Narsinghpur.

During the field season 1967-68, the Geological Survey of India proposes to undertake detailed investigation by drilling in the Mohpani coalfield, Narsinghpur; investigation of lead ores near Jogal, Hoshangabad district; andalusite in Jabalpur district and preliminary mineral investigation in parts of Narmada Valley region.

Clearing and Handling Agents appointed by S.T.C.

1198. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names, addresses, terms and other contractual particulars of Clearing and Handling Agents employed by the State Trading Corporation in India and foreign countries; and

(b) the amounts of commissions and/or clearing charges paid to each of them during the year 1966-67 and particulars of transactions for which payments were made?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). It is considered that it will not be in the business interest of the Corporation to disclose information of this nature.

Commission paid to Insurers by S.T.C.

1199. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names, addresses, terms of Insurance agents in India and foreign countries with amounts of business and commissions given to each during 1966-67 by the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) the amount of claims or rebates in rates got from each insurer during the year by the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). It is considered that it will not be in the business interest of the Corporation to disclose information of this nature.

Tyre Manufacturing Companies

1200. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number, names and places of foreign and Indian-owned factories manufacturing tyres and tubes in India with capital investments, names of directors, details of foreign collaboration, if any, of each unit;

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

(c) the value of tyres and tubes exported annually with the names of countries during the above period by each unit?

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

Tyre Manufacturing Companies

1201. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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

(b) the amount of profits remitted to foreign countries during the last

five years by foreign-owned tyre manufacturing companies; and

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

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

Tyre Manufacturing Companies

1202. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees and annual wage bill of the companies manufacturing tyres and tubes, company-wise; and

(b) the number of foreigners employed, their salaries and their annual remittances overseas, company-wise?

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

Survey of Minerals in Maharashtra

1203. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan for carrying out a survey of minerals and extracting them has been drawn up for Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. As a result of investigations carried out by

the Geological Survey of India, several mineral deposits have been recorded. The most important of these are manganese ores, iron ores, coal, bauxite, chromite and ilmenite.

During the field season 1967-68, the Geological Survey of India proposes to undertake investigations for copper at Pular, wolframite at Agargaon; limestone at Naokari Buzurg and preliminary mineral investigation in parts of Chanda, Bhandara, West Khandesh, Kolhapur, Wardha, Nagpur and Ratnagiri districts.

अतिरिक्त बम्बई-हावड़ा जनता रेल गाड़ी

1204. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई और हावड़ा के बीच बरास्ता नागपुर एक दूसरी जनता रेलगाड़ी चलाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Railway Line from Chankha in Yeotmal District

1205. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have urged the Railway Administration to construct a railway line from Chankha in Yeotmal district keeping in view the needs of its industrial development; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal which is under consideration and whether the survey has been completed ?

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

(b) No survey for this railway line is proposed to be undertaken at present as firm data regarding the developments envisaged in the area are not available and it is doubtful if this line would merit consideration within the limited resources that are likely to be available for the Fourth Plan.

रेलवे कर्मचारियों द्वारा रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी

1206. श्री हुक्मचन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम, पूर्वोत्तर और मध्य रेलवे के ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संदृश्या कितनी-कितनी है जिनके विरुद्ध रेलवे सम्पत्ति चुराने के बारे में लगाये गये आरोपों की विभागीय तौर पर जाँच की जा रही है;

(ख) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संदृश्या कितनी है जिनके विरुद्ध की जा रही जाँच पूरी हो चुकी है तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(ग) रेलवे द्वारा कितने मामले विभागीय जाँच के लिये दर्ज किये गये तथा कितने मामले न्यायालय को भजे गये?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) 355*

(ख) *84। 84 में से 75 कर्मचारी दोषी पाये गये हैं और उन्हें दंड दिया गया है।

(ग) विभागीय जाँच के लिए रेलों द्वारा रजिस्टर किये गये मामलों की संख्या 355*

अदालतों में भजे गये मामलों की संख्या

गया में रेलवे ड्राइवरों और कायरमैनों द्वारा हड्डताल

1207. श्री हुक्मचन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में गया में रेलवे ड्राइवरों और कायरमैनों ने हड्डताल की थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो हड्डताल करने का क्या कारण था तथा गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कायंवाही की गई है;

(घ) क्या हड्डताल का रेलवे यातायात पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ा था; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो हड्डताल के कारण लेट चलने वाली गाड़ियों की संख्या क्या है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) से (ग) इस तरह की कोई हड्डताल नहीं हुई लेकिन कहा जाता है कि 13-1-68 को गया लोको शेड के लोको कर्मचारियों ने यह कह कर एक सवारी गाड़ी के इंजन के चलने में रुकावट डाली कि एक कर्मचारी का अपमान किया गया है। पुलिस ने 26 लोको कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार किया जिन पर भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 143/342 और भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 121 के अन्तर्गत मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है।

(घ) और (ङ) कर्मचारियों के देर से आने के कारण दो सवारी गाड़ियां देर से रवाना हुई और कुछ मालगाड़ियां बहुत देर के बाद चलायी गयीं।

कतरनियाघाट स्टेशन के माल गोदाम का लूटा जाना

1208. श्री हुक्मचन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे

*पश्चिम रेलवे को छोड़ कर।

के कतरनियाधाट स्टेशन के माल गोदाम को सशस्त्र डाकुओं ने हाल में लूट लिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो डाकुओं ने क्या क्या माल लूटा था तथा इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाही की है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) :
 (क) और (ख). 5/6-1-1968 को रात को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के (उत्तर रेलवे के नहीं) कतरनियाधाट रेलवे स्टेशन के माल गोदाम से तीन विविध पैकेजों की चोरी हो गयी जिनका मूल्य लगभग 1900 रुपये था। बदमाशों ने माल गोदाम का ताला तोड़ दिया था। यह चोरी दृढ़ती पर तैनात रेल सुरक्षा दल के दो रक्कों को लापरवाही के कारण हुई। इन रक्कों के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्रवाई की जा रही है। गोडां की रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दड़ संहिता की धारा 457 के अधीन अपराध संख्या 2 के रूप में इस मामले को दर्ज कर लिया है। मालूम हुआ है कि मामले की अभी जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है और अब तक कुछ भी माल बरामद नहीं हुआ है।

Export of Brass Sheets to South Vietnam

1209. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that brass sheets are exported to South Vietnam; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to prevent the export of the brass sheets in order to remain neutral in foreign relations?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). Brass Sheets alone are not separately classified in our export statistics. During 1966-67 and 1967-68 (upto October, 1967), exports of Plates, Sheets and Strips of Brass to South Vietnam amounted to Rs. 15,519 and Rs. 1.22 lakhs, respectively.

The export of Brass Sheets to South Vietnam is purely for civilian use on commercial considerations, and does not signify any involvement in the conflict prevailing there.

Bonus to Coffee Board employees

1210. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision regarding payment of bonus to the employees of the Coffee Board has been taken;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) for how long this matter is under consideration; and

(d) when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). The question of admissibility of bonus payments to the employees of the Coffee Board under the Bonus Act, 1965 has been under consideration of the Government since January, 1966. The legal implications of the question are under examination and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Study Group on Agro-industries

1211. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a study group of experts in different fields to make a comprehensive and objective study of agro-industries; and

(b) if so, when and if not the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Government are considering the setting up of a Committee which

will inter alia examine the present position and future prospects of agro-industries.

(b) Foreign exchange earned by the export of Decorticated Cottonseed Cakes during 1965-66 and 1966-67 is given below :—

Cuttack-Paradeep Rail Link

1212. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction of Cuttack-Paradeep rail link is likely to start; and

(b) whether any target has been fixed for completing this rail link?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Construction of this line was sanctioned in December, 1967 and arrangements are already in hand to take up the work.

(b) The line is expected to be ready by the end of 1970 or early in 1971 subject to availability of funds.

Incentives on Export of Expeller Cake

1213. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the withdrawal of cash incentives on exports of expeller cake and solvent extraction;

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned on their exports during the last two years; and

(c) the estimated availability of cotton seeds and their by-products during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Government's view was that exports of these commodities did not require cash incentives. However, Government have been receiving several representations against this decision and they are under consideration.

Value in '000' Rs.		
Decorticated cottonseed cake		
	Expeller	Extraction
1965-66	30938	10756
1966-67	26944	25355

(c) Estimated availability of cotton seeds and their important by-products during the current year is given below :

Cotton seeds	21.00 lakh M.T.
Cottonseed oil	0.80 lakh M.T.
Cottonseed cake	2.70 lakh M.T.
Cottonseed hulls	1.80 lakh M.T.
Cottonseed lint	0.36 lakh M.T.

भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड

1214. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या श्रीधरोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेवा निवृत्त उन सैनिक और असैनिक अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड में 1600—1800 हूँ के तथा उससे अधिक के बेतनमानों वाले पदों पर पुनः नियुक्त किया गया है;

(ख) विभागीय उम्मीदवारों की तुलना में सेवा निवृत्त व्यक्तियों को प्राय-मिकता देने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या 1300—1600 हूँ के बेतनमानों वाले सभी पदों के लिए भर्ती खुली और निष्पक्ष प्रतियोगिता के प्राधार पर, जिसमें बाहर के उम्मीदवार और इस संगठन में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों ने भाग लिया था, की गई थी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण थे ?

श्रीष्टोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलद्वीन श्रीमी श्रीमद) : (क) औ अवकाश प्राप्त सैनिक अधिकारी तथा चार अवकाश प्राप्त सैनिक अधिकारी ।

(ब) उपयुक्त विभागीय उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं थे ।

(ग) जी, हाँ ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

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सिराजुद्दीन, सिराजुद्दीन एंड कम्पनी

1215. श्री मृत्यन्जय प्रसाद: क्या श्रीष्टोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिराजुद्दीन, सिराजुद्दीन कम्पनी तथा उन अन्य व्यक्तियों तथा समवायों (कम्पनियों) के विरुद्ध, जो श्री सिराजुद्दीन से सम्बन्धित थे लेकिन दूसरे नामों से काम कर रहे थे, हो रही जांच में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) यह जांच कब तक पूरी हो जाने को सम्भावना है; और

(ग) क्या जांच प्रतिवेदन को प्रति समा-पटल पर रखने का सरकार का विचार है?

श्रीष्टोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलद्वीन श्रीमी श्रीमद) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह समा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1216. SHRI MOHAMED IMAM: SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total foreign exchange earnings likely from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development being held in New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): It is not possible to make an accurate assessment of the foreign exchange earnings on account of the visitors in connection with UNCTAD.

Accommodation for delegates to UNCTAD

1217. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of total rooms in (i) State-owned hotels and (ii) private hotels in New Delhi, occupied by the participants in the current UNCTAD Conference; and

(b) the basis on which different classes of hotel accommodation have been allotted among delegations of different countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) 1322 in State-owned hotels and 374 in private hotels on the 31st January, 1968. Occupancy varies from day to day.

(b) Accommodation was allocated to delegations on the basis of their requirements and preferences, keeping in view the number of rooms which had been offered for Conference bookings by the various hotels. The foreign diplomatic Missions in New Delhi were also consulted while finalising the allocations for delegations from their respective countries.

Exports to East European Countries

1218. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was considerable difference in the price offered by the East European countries for our products and the international price during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A statement comparing the quarterly unit value for the period from July '66 to September '67 realised for major exports to Eastern Europe and world is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-150/68]. It will be noted that for most of our important export products, the difference in the price offered by the East European countries and the international price has not been more than marginal. There are, however, products like jute manufacturers or footwear where the difference is relatively large and is attributable to the difference in quality and specifications of the products generally exported to the East European countries.

It will also be observed that the average prices obtained from Eastern Europe have been generally higher than the level of the world prices.

Fertilizer factory at Khetri

1219. SHRI GOPAL SABOO: SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA:

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

(a) whether there is any scheme to start a fertilizer factory at Khetri in Rajasthan in vicinity of Khetri Copper Project;

(b) whether it is a fact that the fertilizer to be produced there will be cheaper than that produced at Sindri or other places due to the availability of sulphuric acid as a by-product from the Copper Project; and

(c) when the construction of the said fertilizer factory is likely to start?

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

(b) Khetri will produce Triple Super Phosphate which is not being produced at Sindri and at other places, at present. Therefore the question of comparing the cost does not arise, at present.

(c) The construction of fertilizer factory at Khetri is likely to start during 1969.

Monopoly Capital

1220. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the monopoly capital in the country during the period from 1957 to 1967;

(b) the fields of economy where it has made special progress and the industries where the progress has been the maximum;

(c) the total number of monopolists in the country and the name of the biggest monopolist;

(d) whether Government are considering any proposal to check the spread of monopoly capital; and

(e) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED3): (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the Report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission laid on the Table of the House on 8th December, 1965 which brings out the position regarding country-wise and product-wise concentration in the country as on 31st March, 1964. Similar information for a period of ten years, viz., 1957 to 1967 is not available.

(d) and (e). Attention is invited to the Resolution dated 5th September, 1966 laid on the Table of the House on 6th September, 1966 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1967 since referred to the Joint Committee of the two Houses.

Rural Industrial Projects

1221. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to start Malenkotla type rural industrial projects in all the States;

(b) whether Government propose to finance such schemes prepared by the State Governments;

(c) whether such a proposal has been received from the Government of Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). Forty-nine Rural Industries Projects have been sponsored in 15 States and 4 Union territories. The programme is under implementation since 1962-63. The pattern of development, the size and the content of the programmes, etc., differs from project to project in accordance with the prevailing conditions of each project area. Malenkotla in Punjab is one of these 49 projects. Funds for these projects are provided by the Centre.

Two Rural Industries Projects are located in Orissa namely Jaipur in Cuttack district and Barpalli in Sambalpur district.

बिहार में खाने

1222. श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा खातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में कोयले, लोहे, तांबे, अम्बक तथा गन्धक की कितनी कितनी खाने हैं; और

(ख) इन में से कितनी खानों से उत्पादन होता है और कितनी खानों में नहीं?

इस्पात, खान तथा खातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) और (ख), सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और रद्दन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Export of Engineering Goods to West Germany

1223. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

whether India has entered into an agreement with West Germany for export of engineering goods; and

(b) if so, the principal items of exports and the approximate value of goods to be exported annually?

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

(b) The supplementary agreement provides for advisory assistance from West Germany in the promotion of exports of Indian engineering goods. A copy of the Agreement has already been placed in the Parliamentary Library.

Land acquired by Banki Colliery of N.C.D.C.

1224. SRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

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

(a) the total land acquired by the Banki Colliery of the National Coal Development Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that some private businessmen have occupied and constructed permanent buildings on the land acquired by the Banki Colliery without any permission;

(c) whether Government have investigated into the matter; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and the action taken thereon?

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

Banki Colliery of N.C.D.C.

1225. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI K. RAMANI:

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

(a) the total amount spent by the Banki Colliery of N.C.D.C. by way of acquiring land, purchase of stores and making culverts upto December, 1967; and

(b) the total amount received as subsidy from the Coal Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Total amount spent upto December, 1967 is not available as the accounts from 1st April 1967 to December, 1967 have not been finalised.

Available information upto 31-1-1967 is indicated below:—

(i) Amount spent on acquisition of land at Banki upto 31-3-1967.	Rs. 2,78,402
(ii) Value of stores and spare parts as on 31-3-1967.	Rs. 37,88,816
(iii) Amount spent on making roads and culverts upto 31-3-1967.	Rs. 6,81,839
	Rs. 47,49,057.

(b) Nil.

Slack coal lying with Banki Colliery

1226. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of slack coal is lying in the

Banki colliery yard for the last 2½ years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the management has not taken any action to dispose of the same and if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Stocks were large for 6-7 months in 1965-66. They were progressively brought down to about 2000 tonnes in November, 1966. Stocks again rose to about 30,000 tonnes during October—December, 1967 but went down in January, 1968.

(b) and (c). Steps were taken and are being taken by the Management to dispose of stocks and fresh raisings.

Import of Aluminium

1227. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have allowed imports of Aluminium in huge quantity in 1967;

(b) whether there is shortage of aluminium and aluminium products in the country to justify such imports;

(c) if so, the quantity and value of aluminium imports during the last 5 years; and

(d) the quantity and value of aluminium exports during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Import of commercial grade aluminium is not allowed. To meet the requirements of the Cable and Conductor industry which is a priority industry import of electrical grade aluminium was allowed to the extent of 32,000 tonnes in 1967;

(b) Yes, Sir. There is shortage of electrical grade aluminium.

(c) The quantity and value of aluminium imported during the the last five years are given below:—

Year	Tonnes	Value (Rs. Lakhs)
1962-63	38,856	1052
1963-64	24,676	637
1964-65	22,958	724
1965-66	20,328	629
1966-67	32,530	1435
April-Sept., 1967	26,885	1213

(d) The quantity and value of aluminium exported during the last two years are given below:—

Year	Tonnes	Value (Rs. Lakhs)
1965-66	1138	32
1966-67	1092	54
April-Sept., 1967.	703	39

Newsprint Factory in Himachal Pradesh

1228. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision to set up a newsprint factory in Himachal Pradesh has been taken and M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. have been given permission to install the factory;

(b) if so, the extent of investment to be made in the factory;

(c) the parties which will hold shares in this factory and the value of shares to be held by each party;

(d) when the factory will go into production and the place where the factory will be installed; and

(e) the main terms of agreement between the State Government and M/s. Karam Chand Thapar and Bros.?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (e). M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. were granted a licence for setting

up a Newsprint Factory in Kangra Valley. However, the Newsprint industry has since been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industrial (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. The firm is still negotiating with the Himachal Pradesh Government for long term lease of forest areas for the purpose of drawing raw materials. As soon as this is done, they will finalise their scheme and submit for the approval of Government their proposals for the foreign collaboration, Import of capital equipment, raising of rupee capital, etc.

Talks with Premier Kosygin

1229. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Trade Delegation accompanied the party of Premier Kosygin on his last visit to India;

(b) whether any talks were held with the U.S.S.R. Trade Delegation; and

(c) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at?

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

(b) Talks were held by Commerce Minister with the Soviet Premier Kosygin.

(c) Joint industrial collaboration between India and U.S.S.R. in the fields of Jute goods footwear and other leather goods, ready-made garments and fruit juices were discussed. There was an assurance from Premier Kosygin that U.S.S.R. is prepared to purchase all the railway wagons. India can spare for supply to U.S.S.R. U.S.S.R. also agreed to buy steel rails. As a result of these discussions, the Soviet Premier agreed to send experts in various fields to discuss and finalize the plans.

**Trade Talks with Yugoslavia
President**

1230. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new items of export and import were agreed to or any further contracts for collaboration discussed with the President of Yugoslavia during his recent visit to India; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the extent to which the trade is likely to be expanded between the two countries?

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

(b) The discussion was of general nature and was mainly on the strengthening of economic co-operation both on bilateral basis and on a tripartite basis among India, U.A.R. and Yugoslavia.

Manufacture of oil barrels and bitumen drums

1231. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES.

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4536 on the 15th December, 1967 and state:

(a) the value of import licences issued to each Oil Company for steel sheets for the manufacture of oil barrels and bitumen drums, separately, during 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) whether steel sheets imported by Oil Companies for the manufacture of oil barrels and bitumen drums against these import licences are distributed by them to the licensed fabricators on a pro-rata basis or to their licensed capacities;

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to issue such licences in

future to the licenced fabricators only to avoid discrimination in distribution;

(d) whether any decision to distribute steel sheets for manufacture of bitumen drums to the licenced units was taken in the inter-Ministerial meeting held on the 11th June, 1964 where officers of the Ministries of Industry, Iron and Steel, Petroleum and Chemicals and D.G.T.D. were present;

(e) if so, whether the said decision was implemented; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (f). Information on all these points is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Type Manufacturing Company

1232. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA

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

(a) the annual capacity of foreign tyre manufacturers in India;

(b) how it compares with the Indian tyre manufacturers; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to bring them at par with foreign companies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The position is explained in the following table:

Total approved capacity (Nos.)	Capacity approved in respect of Companies having foreign majority participation in their equity capital (Nos.)
4,306,800	2,046,800
36,257,000	15,211,000

Automobile Tyre Industry
Automobile Tyre Industry
4,306,800 2,046,800
Bicycle Tyre Industry
Bicycle Tyre Industry
36,257,000 15,211,000

(c) Government have presently no specific proposal under consideration to bring the capacity of the Indian owned tyre manufacturing units at par with the foreign majority holding tyre units. However, all assistance is given to make them economically viable units.

Indian Exports

1233. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian exports have shown any improvement;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) how the figure of 1965 compares with that of 1967; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the exports further?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The Indian exports (including re-exports) during the year following devaluation (June 1966 to May 1967) at \$1520.0 million were 11.1 per cent lower as compared to the exports during the corresponding 12 months of the previous year i.e., June 1965 to May 1966. Exports during the financial year 1966-67 stood at \$1557.9 million as against \$1692.5 million during 1965-66 thereby showing a decline of \$134.6 million or about 8 per cent. During the 8 months of 1967-68 exports stood at \$1062 million as compared to \$993 million during the corresponding period of 1966 and 1105 million during the same period of 1965.

(d) Details of steps taken to stimulate exports have been given in reply to part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 171 answered in the Lok Sabha on 13th February, 1968.

Nangal Dam-Una Railway Line

1234. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:
DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI:
SHRI RAMJI RAM:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh has requested the Central Government for the extension of railway line from Nangal Dam to Una;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) when the work on that line is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). No such request to extend the railway line from Nangal Dam to Una has been received from the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh so far. However, a reference regarding extension of a B.G. line beyond Nangal into Himachal Pradesh (i.e., upto Ajauli village) by extending the existing B.G. private siding of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, was received from the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh during the last month and the same is under examination. No decision has yet been taken in the matter.

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

इस्पात सौदों के बारे में जांच समिति

1235. श्री मधु लिम्बे :

श्री बै० हू० बासबोधरी :
श्री चू० लि० अष्टल :

क्या इस्पात, लाइ तथा चालू मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस्पात के नियात और आयत में हुई अनियमिताओं के बारे में

जांच के लिये सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई जांच समिति (इस्पात सोदे) ने जांच पूरी कर ली है ;

(ब) क्या समिति को सरकारी अधिकारियों जैसे राजस्व सम्बन्धी गोपनीय सूचना के निदेशक आदि ने सहायता दी थी जैसे कि लोक सभा में मांग की गई थी ;

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

(घ) समिति कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगी ?

इस्पात, सान्तवा चातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सठी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). जांच समिति ने वित्त मंत्रालय के राजस्व सम्बन्धी गोपनीय सूचना के निदेशक से पूछताछ की थी ।

(घ) फरवरी, 1968 के अन्त तक ।

State Trading Corporation

1236. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to expand the activities of the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the new items of import-export trade which the State Trading Corporation has now decided to take in its own hands;

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation has attempted to recruit expert officials and to train new persons before undertaking this work; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation, with directions given by Government wherever necessary, has been constantly endeavouring to expand foreign

trade and build up new lines of export which are not moving on their own, to various markets and to further the export of traditional items to non-traditional markets. S.T.C. also arranges imports of capital goods and industrial raw materials of various types at international prices. They also import scarce commodities required for the country's economic and industrial development.

A few examples of new items of exports which are being developed by the Corporation are:

1. Hopper wagons and Tank wagons
2. Wooden Poles
3. Isoniazied
4. Urea formaldehyde
5. Strychine sulphate
6. Bleaching Powder
7. Transmission towers and Conductors
8. Textile Machinery
9. Power generating equipment, such as hydraulic turbines, alternators and transformers, switchgears and House service meters.
10. Art silk fabrics.

(c) Wherever any new item of trade is taken up, the Corporation makes all attempts to recruit technically trained personnel in that item if expertise is not already available within the Corporation.

(d) Does not arise.

Recession in Engineering Industry

1237. SHRI T. D. RAMABADRN: SHRI DEIVEEKAN:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a survey published by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

that the engineering industry has been worst hit in the current phase of recession; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):
 (a) Presumably the reference is to a brochure entitled "Industrial Recession-Causes & Cures" issued by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry sometime back, a copy of which was obtained from them.

(b) The steps taken to counter the effect of recession on industrial production include the review of the various developmental programmes including that of Railways with a view to reviving the demand for capital goods to the extent possible; encouraging diversification in the manufacturing programmes of the affected industries, emphasis on the development of regular export markets through stronger marketing structures both for the public and private sectors; banning of imports to the extent the indigenous capacity can meet the requirements, including a review of imports already authorised but not irrevocably committed and announcement of a liberalised credit policy in a bid to counter the recessionary trends in the industry.

Indo-German Conference on Trade

1238. **SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:**
SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a five day Indo-German Conference on export management and promotion was held in Bombay During January, 1968;

(b) if so, the number of delegates who attended the Conference;

(c) the subject discussed therein; and

(d) the achievements thereof?

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

(b) About 135 delegates are reported to have participated.

(c) Following subjects were discussed.

- (i) Principles of foreign trade.
- (ii) Export Promotional organisations in Germany and India.
- (iii) How German and Indian firms organise their exports.
- (iv) Problems of conditioning exports; marketing and cataloguing.
- (v) Export Promotion in the field of agriculture.
- (vi) Problems of conditioning exports-packaging, handling & transportation.
- (vii) Training in the field of exports.
- (viii) Competition in exports and joint ventures for export promotion.
- (ix) Short term and long term policies for export.
- (x) Role of publicity and public relations in export promotion.

(d) The Conference succeeded in focusing attention on some of the problems of our bilateral trade with Federal Republic of Germany. Some interesting suggestions have also been made on ways and means to strengthen the trade exchanges.

M/s. Bennett Coleman and Company Ltd.

1239. **SHRI UMANATH:**
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

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

(a) whether Shri S. P. Chopra Chartered Accountant appointed in April,

1963 to investigate into the affairs of M/s. Bennett Coleman and Company Ltd., has submitted its report;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay; and
- (d) when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes Sir, Shri Chopra submitted three reports, two dated 10th April, 1964, and the 3rd dated 5th August, 1964;

(b) The reports submitted by Shri Chopra revealed several illegalities and irregularities committed by the then Management of M/s. Bennett Coleman and Company Limited. The important findings may be briefly stated as follows:—

(i) non-accounting of full monies realised from the sale proceeds of newsprint waste and mis-appropriation of the funds exceeding a sum of Rs. 17 lakhs so kept outside the books;

(ii) non-accounting of full sale proceeds of certain machinery and other miscellaneous items of the company and thus misappropriating funds exceeding a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs so kept outside the books;

(iii) irregular grant of loans to various companies and firms in which Shri S. P. Jain, the then Chairman of the company and his relations were interested;

(iv) making of certain payments by the company to certain parties in whom Shri S. P. Jain was interested, without a valid excuse and un-connected with the business of the company;

(v) declaration of dividends on preferential shares in October, 1955, for the period 1948-54, amounting to Rs. 26.63 lakhs in disregard of the company's financial position and by reversing the earlier decision taken by the company;

(vi) manipulations in the annual balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts, which thus did not reflect the

true and fair financial position, as required under the Companies Act;

(vii) obstructive, evasive and non-cooperative attitude of the management designed to defeat a proper investigation; and

(viii) destruction of important records of the company.

(c) Does not arise;

(d) Does not arise;

Cess on Coking Coal

1240. SHRI UMANATH:

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SMT. SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to levy cess on coking coal;

(b) if so, the reason therefore; and

(c) whether this is likely to increase the price of steel and engineering products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES & METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) There is at present no proposal to levy any additional cess on coking coal only.

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

‘आपरेशन हार्ड रॉक’ कार्बनकम के ग्रन्तर्गत विमान द्वारा सर्वेक्षण

1241. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या इस्पात, सात तथा बातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) “संकिया सच्च चट्टान” (आपरेशन हार्ड रॉक) कार्बनकम के ग्रन्तर्गत विमान द्वारा ग्रन्त तक किन-किन जात्रों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है;

(ख) इन जोड़ों में किन-किन खनिजों के मिलने की संभावनायों का पता सागा है; और

(ग) इन खनिज निकेपों को निकालने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

इस्पात, लान तथा आतु मंत्री (डा० चम्पा रेड्डी) : (क) चुने हुए क्षेत्रों (1) दक्षिण कुदापा (2) खम्मम और (3) आंध्र प्रदेश के गानी कलाबा का विमान द्वारा भूभौतिकीय सर्वेक्षण समाप्त हो चुका है। राजस्थान में, आधे क्षेत्र से अधिक, जिसमें अजमेर-बन्सवाड़ा मेखला के और जहाजपुर क्षेत्र के भाग सम्मिलित हैं, का विमान द्वारा भूभौतिकीय आपरीक्षण हो चुका है।

(ख) आंध्र प्रदेश और राजस्थान में और ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहाँ “होने की जानकारी नहीं है”, सीता, जस्त और तांबे के खनिजों की जानकारी होने के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी भूभौतिकीय विषमताएं बराई गई हैं। अभी तक की बताई गई विषमताओं विस्तार पूर्वक भूमि सर्वेक्षण द्वारा यह तब भौतिक पदार्थों का पता करने के लिये जांच करनी है।

(ग) विमान सर्वेक्षण द्वारा बताई गई विषमताओं पर विस्तार से भूभौतिकीय, भू-भौतिकीय और भू-राशिक मूल्यांकण करने का तारंगी प्रारम्भ करा है। इसके परिणाम सर्वरूप जिन खनिज निकेपों का पता लगेगा उनके निकालने का काम समयानुसार आरम्भ किया जायेगा।

मद्रास की नकली बाल बनाने की फैक्टरी

1242. श्री रामगोपाल शास्त्राले :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी:

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

श्री नां० स्व० शर्मा:

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मद्रास में नकली बाल बनाने वाली फैक्टरी में बाल खरीदने में कुछ अनियमितताएं की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिलेश तिहा) :

(क) से (ग). विं इण्डिया, मद्रास द्वारा मानव-बालों की खरीद के सम्बन्ध में निजी पार्टियों से कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। राज्य व्यापार निगम ने इन शिकायतों की जांच के लिए एक अधिकारी भेजा था। इस जांच के परिणामस्वरूप खरीद की क्रियाविधि में कुछ दोषों का पता लगा और खरीद, संवारने तथा अप्डारण की क्रियाविधि में सुधार के लिए सिफारिशें की गयीं। विं फैक्टरी द्वारा ये सिफारिशें कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं।

शुष्क पत्तन के रूप में दिल्ली

1243. श्री रामगोपाल शास्त्राले :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री दिल्ली को शुष्क पत्तन धांघत किये जाने के बारे में 24 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1682 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रस्ताव को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा इस बीच कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेही): (क) तथा (ख) . दिल्ली में शुष्क पत्तन की स्थापना सम्बन्धी सुधार पर मंत्रालयों के परामर्श से अब भी विचार हो रहा है। अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया।

Agreement on sale promotion of Tea

1244. SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government subsequent to an agreement concluded between the delegations of Indian and Ceylon Governments on the sale promotion of tea; and

(b) whether the tea industry has been consulted to implement the decision arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The recommendations made by the delegations of India and Ceylon following their recent talks in Colombo are being examined.

(b) A copy of the Press Communiqué issued on the conclusion of the negotiations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-151/68]. It would be observed that the delegations have also recommended that a meeting should be convened as early as possible at which the representatives of the two Governments as well as of the Tea Producers and Tea Traders of the two countries would be given an opportunity of expressing their views on these proposals.

Tyre Dealers in Delhi

1245. SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the police forcibly opened some shops of tyre dealers in Delhi recently;

(b) whether the police action was criticised by the United Chamber of Trade; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Bicycle tyres are covered by the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The Delhi Administration under Section 3 of the said Act promulgated the Delhi Cycle Tyres and Tubes Control Order, 1967, on the 18th December 1967. According to the provisions of this order, no person can store for sale or distribution or offer for sale or sell cycle tyres and tubes except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued in this regard by the Licensing Authority. While the dealers are having sufficient stock of cycle tyres and tubes for purposes of sale without obtaining a valid licence, cycle tyres were being sold in the market at a premium. Inspection parties deputed by Delhi Administration assisted with Police for protection, broke open the locks of a few cycle tyre stores to check up the stocks of bicycle tyres in early January 1968. No shops of cycle tyre dealers were opened by the Police as such.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the position explained in respect of part (a) of the Question.

Cuts in Trade Tariff

1246. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 5-year trade agreement has been signed between the Government of India, Yugoslavia and U.A.R. for 50 per cent in the trade tariffs between the three countries mutually and for promoting trade between them;

(b) if so, the broad terms of the agreement;

(c) the Indian products proposed to be exported to each of the two countries and the items proposed to be imported from them under the said agreement;

(d) whether the agreement provides for a tripartite accord for collaboration in industrial ventures; and

(e) if so, the nature of the ventures in which collaboration is sought from these countries and in what type of ventures India will render assistance to these countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-152/68].

Crisis in Jute Industry

1247. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the Hindustan Times of the 2nd January, 1968, captioned "Unprecedented Crisis in Jute Industry";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to assist the jute industry to extricate itself from the crisis?

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

(b) Government are not aware of any crisis in the jute industry at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Diesel Shunting Locomotives

1248. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have been assigned the task of manufacturing diesel shunting locomotives;

(b) if so, the production capacity for such locomotives installed at that plant and how far it had been exploited during 1967;

(c) the idle capacity, if any, lying at that plant during the above period; and

(d) the extent of orders at present pending with the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works from the Indian Railways and from other parties for the supply of such locomotives?

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

(b) and (c). The production capacity for diesel shunting locomotives is at present being developed at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and as such no capacity for manufacture of such locomotives was idle during 1967.

The first prototype locomotive has been turned out and commissioned in January, 1968. A total number of 150 diesel shunting locomotives is expected to be turned out by the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during 1967-68 to 1970-71, and by that time a production capacity of 60 locomotives per annum is expected to be achieved.

(d) It has been planned to produce 150 diesel shunting locomotives at

the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during 1967-68 to 1970-71 to meet the demands of Indian Railways and other parties, out of which only one locomotive has been turned out.

Zinc Smelter at Debari (Rajasthan)

1249. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector zinc smelter at Debari, Udaipur district has been commissioned;

(b) if so, when it was commissioned and the production stage reached by it;

(c) the products and by-products being produced at the zinc smelter, the production capacity in respect of each item and the extent of actual production reached in respect of each of these items; and

(d) when this plant will start its full production capacity?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Trial runs of the different sections commenced from November, 1967 but the plant as a whole (except two sections namely, Sice Furnace and Cadmium plant) was commissioned from the 1st January, 1968.

(c) The products and by-products being produced at the zinc smelter and their targetted capacity are as under:—

Products and by-products *Targetted capacity*

(i) Zinc	18,000 tonnes per annum
(ii) Sulphuric acid	29,000 „ „ „
(iii) Single Super-phosphate by utilising sulphuric acid produced and with the help of	

imported rock phosphate.	75,000	„	„	„
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(iv) Cadmium 80 „ „ „

During January, 1968, the production was as under:—

Zinc Cathode sheets produced	1,533.445 tonnes
Sulphuric acid produced	2,804.67 tonnes
Superphosphate produced	5,301.59 tonnes

There was no production of cadmium as this plant has not yet been completed.

(d) Except for Cadmium and conversion of the zinc cathodes now being produced into zinc ingots, the plant has already begun production at its rated capacity, although according to the project report the plant was to achieve production capacity at 60 per cent, 80 per cent and 100 per cent in the first, second and third year respectively of the start-up of the plant.

The work on the Sice Furnace for conversion of the zinc cathodes into zinc ingots is likely to start shortly and will be completed in two months time. As regards the Cadmium plant, the work has already started and this plant is expected to be partially commissioned during the current month and the full rated capacity is likely to be attained in March, 1968.

Discontinuance of Railway Lines in Madras State

1250. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: SHRI K. RAMANI: SHRI NAMBIAR: SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: SHRI S. K. SAMBANDAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to discontinue some Railway lines in Madras State;

(b) if so, the names of Railway lines and reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the Madras Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) (a) and (b). No decision to close any line in Madras State has yet been formulated. An examination is, however, under way to see whether unremunerative branch lines, could be closed down without detriment to public interest. A list of such lines in Madras State is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-139/68.]

(c) No.

(d) In view of the answer to part (c), the question does not arise.

Catering Staff in Dining Car Restaurants

1251. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: SHRI A. K. GOPALAN; SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU; SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4804 on the 15th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the number of catering staff employed on dining car restaurants, their pay and allowances and whether they are entitled for all the benefits admissible to railway employees, has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). The information has been collected and is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-154/68]

Sale of Imported Oils by State Trading

1252. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

SHRI SATYA NARAIN:

SINGH:

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small-scale soap manufacturers of Punjab have lost foreign market due to 100 per cent profit charged by the State Trading Corporation on the imported raw materials like mutton tallow, coconut and palm oils;

(b) whether the Punjab Small-Scale Soap Manufacturers Federation has represented to Government in this regard; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir. The State Trading Corporation does not charge hundred per cent profit on import of raw materials like copra, palm oil and tallow. The Punjab Small Scale Soap manufacturers are not affected by the margin of profits charged by the Corporation on these raw materials. The Corporation, on the other hand, assists the manufacturer-exporters of soap by making available to them adequate quantities of raw materials like palm oil, tallow, copra/coconut oil at reasonable prices which are fixed by a Committee approved by Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Tea Industry

1253. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee set up to go into the problems of tea industry and recommend measures for increasing its production has submitted its report;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement its recommendation?

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

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

Delegations from U.S.S.R.

1254. SHRI DEIVEEKAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether four expert groups from U.S.S.R. visited India recently to study techniques of production of jute goods, leather goods, ready-made garments and knitwear;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether this matter was also discussed with the Soviet Premier during his recent visit to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The advance party of the four expert groups from U.S.S.R. are currently in India; but they will be reinforced by other experts as and when the need arises.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Soviet Premier Kosygin had promised to send these expert groups to India.

Heavy Electricals Complex in Bhopal

1255. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the promotion policy of the Heavy Electricals Complex in Bhopal is a matter of widespread discontent among the employees and some instances were brought to his notice on his recent

visit to Bhopal by the employees' representatives; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to fulfil the demands of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Revision of promotion policy of Heavy Electricals Bhopal has been subject of demands by the recognised union of the factory. No instances were, however, brought to Minister's notice during his last visit to Bhopal.

(b) Management have framed their promotion policy on the basis of model rules circulated by Government of India. Except in categories like lower division clerks and peons, where promotion is made purely on the basis of seniority, promotion in other cadres is made on the basis of seniority-cum-merit by means of a positive selection. This is considered to be satisfactory.

Industrial Price Commission

1256. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI K. HALDAR:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the suggestion made by the Chartered Accountants to the effect that an Industrial Price Commission should be set up on the lines of Agricultural Price Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. In a study on Price Fixation in Indian Industries made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber Economic Research and Training Foundation,

Bombay, in collaboration with the Institute of Chartered Accountants, a reference has been made to the desirability of the establishment of an Industrial Price Commission on the pattern of the Agricultural Price Commission already constituted to look into the problem of agricultural prices.

(b) Problems relating to the fixation of agricultural prices are basically different from those in the field of industrial products. Under the existing arrangements, the Tariff Commission can be asked to examine price structure in respect of a particular industry or group of industries. It would not be feasible to have a body on the lines of the Agricultural Prices Commission.

Reimbursement of Tuition Fee for Children of Class IV Staff in Khurda Division (S.E. Rly.)

1257. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tuition fee for children of Operating and Engineering Class IV Staff has not been reimbursed for the year 1966 in the Khurda Division of the South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Mineral Royalty Rates

1258. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have requested the Central Government for the revision of the existing mineral royalty rates;

(b) if so, the present rate for different minerals and how they propose to raise it; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). In view of the importance of the subject and the representations received from other State Governments and the mineral industry, Government constituted a Study Group to examine the question of royalty on major minerals in all its aspects. The recommendations of the Study Group and proposals of the State Governments in this regard were placed before the Mineral Advisory Board and the Conference of State Ministers of Mining and Geology at their meetings held at Srinagar on 26th to 29th September, 1967, and on their recommendations the matter was considered in detail by the Standing Committee of the Mineral Advisory Board on 24th November, 1967, and 13th December, 1967.

The existing rates of royalty and those proposed to be prescribed, as decided upon by the Standing Committee, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-155/68.] These are under consideration of Government.

*Loan by M.M.T.C. to Mine Owners in
Orissa*

1259. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to the mine-owners in Orissa during the period from January, 1967, to January, 1968; and

(b) the names of the mine-owners who were advanced these loans?

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

Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation gave a total loan amounting to Rs. 19,87,275.26 to various mine-owners in Crissa during the period January, 1967, to January 1968.

(b) Suppliers of Iron Ore:

1. M/s. India Trades Corporation.
2. M/s. M. H. Rehman.
3. M/s. Rajkumar Laxminarayan Bhanjdeo.
4. M/s. D. D. R. G. Shah.
5. M/s. Shri Narayan Company.

Suppliers of Manganese Ore:

1. M/s. S. N. Khaitan and Co.
2. M/s. Khaitan Mineral Development Corporation.
3. S/s. S. K. Sarawagi and Co.
4. M/s. Mangilal Rungta.
5. M/s. S. Lal and Co.
6. M/s. Rungta Sons.

Iron Ore Deposits in Kozhikode (Kerala)

1260. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1768 on the 24th November, 1967, and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to exploit the iron ore deposits in Kozhikode District, Kerala;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether the State Government have sent any representation to the Central Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the nature thereof; and

(e) Government's reaction in reto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). No. Sir. However a request was received from the Government of Kerala for assistance of the National Mineral Development Corporation for the detailed prospecting of iron ore deposits in Kozhikode area.

The experts of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited visited the Kozhikode area in November, 1967, and thereafter submitted a Preliminary Evaluation Report to the Government of India. As recommended in the Report, the Geological Survey of India has been directed to take up further exploratory work in this area immediately. Accordingly, the Geological Survey of India have included the programme of the drilling of the iron ore deposits near Kozhikode in their Field Season programme for 1967-68.

Automobile Units

1261. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposals to implement a comprehensive variety control scheme governing all units producing automobiles;

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

(c) when the scheme will come into force?

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

(a) to (c). It is not clear what is meant by "Comprehensive variety control scheme". If quality control is meant, Government had set up a Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee to go into the causes of deterioration in the quality of motor cars manufactured in India. The report of the committee has been considered and has been laid on the Table of the House along with Government's Resolution thereon.

विदेशी कम्पनियां

1262. श्री शशिभूषण वाजपेयी : क्या ओशोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन विदेशी कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने चाय, रबड़, तम्बाकू और एलोपैथी की दवाइयों के मामलों में भारत में एकाधिकार कायम कर लिया है;

(ख) 1967-68 में इन कम्पनियों के लिये अपने उद्योगों के विस्तार के लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई है; और

(ग) देश में इस प्रकार के उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये भारतीयों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये मरकार डारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

ओशोगिक विकास तथा कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलहरून अली: अहमद) : (क) एकाधिकार जांच आयोग ने 8-12-1965 को सदन के पटल पर रखी गई अपनी रिपोर्ट के विवरण-पत्र 2 में, अनेक उत्पादों से संबन्धित 5 ओर्जास्ट्य उपकरणों की एक सूची दी थी। चाय, रबड़, तम्बाकू तथा एलोपैथिक दवाइयों से संबन्धित आंकड़े बताती हुई विदेशी कम्पनियों को एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रखी गयी, देखिये संख्या L T-156/68]

(ख) 1967-68 के वर्ष की मूल्यांकनी प्राप्त नहीं है।

(ग) ओशोगिक नीति संबन्ध, 1949 व 1956 तथा ओशोगिक (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम के उपबन्धों व उनके अंतर्गत बनाये गये विनियमों की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

Mineral Wealth in Rajasthan

1263. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND

METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that substantial deposits of apatite, rock phosphate, lignite, lime stone and magnesite have been located in Rajasthan;

(b) whether any request has been received from the Government of Rajasthan for additional assistance for prospecting the mineral deposits; and

(c) whether there is any Central Scheme for the setting up of a mineral processing units in the state for a fuller utilisation of the mineral wealth?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) Substantial deposits of rock phosphate, lignite and limestone have been located in Rajasthan by the Geological Survey of India who are not aware of such deposits of apatite and magnesite.

(b) No specific request has been received. However the Central assistance to the Rajasthan Government for mineral development during the year 1967-68, was Rs. 38 lakhs and a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been proposed to be provided in the Annual Plan of Rajasthan Government for the year 1968-69;

(c) M/s. Hindustan Zinc Limited, a Central Government undertaking is developing the lead-zinc deposits in Zawar area in Rajasthan for the production of lead-zinc or to be processed into lead and zinc metals. The construction of zinc smelter near Udaipur with an installed capacity of 18,000 tonnes of zinc metal per annum was completed and trial runs started recently. The smelter was formally inaugurated on 16th February, 1968.

The Hindustan Copper Ltd., is developing copper deposits at Khetri and Kolihan to produce 31,000 tonnes of electrolytic copper (21,000 tonnes from Khetri and 10,000 tonnes from Kolihan) per annum. A scheme for the development of Dariba Copper deposits to produce 1400 tonnes of electrolytic copper per annum is also under consideration.

Detailed prospecting for rock phosphate in Jaisalmer and Udaipur by the Geological Survey of India is in progress.

United Nations help for Export Promotion

1264. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sought help from the United Nations Development Programme to boost exports of Indian goods;

(b) whether the United Nations Development Programme has agreed to conduct any commodity survey; and

(c) if so, the commodities which have been selected for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Government have not sought the assistance of United Nations Development Programme for conducting any commodity survey. Formal requests have been sent to the U. N. authorities for assistance in the following fields:

(i) training of 120 sales people in specialised techniques of international marketing with emphasis on sales promotion; and

(ii) pre-project verification survey of the feasibility and the best method of establishing a titanium products industry in India using indigenous ilmenite.

Export of Steel to Latin American Countries

1265. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting was held recently at Jamshedpur

between the representatives of the Indian Institute of Metals and the Latin American Iron and Steel Institute;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at the meeting; and

(c) whether the meeting has paved the way for increased flow of Indian technology and steel to the Latin American countries?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Institute of Metals (an Association of private individuals registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913) convened a Symposium on the "Economics of the Installation and Operation of steel plants in the Developing Countries" from January 30 to February 3, 1968, at Jamshedpur. Apart from India, delegates from the Iron and Steel Institute of Latin America participated in the Symposium at the invitation of the Indian Institute of Metals.

(b) and (c). It is understood that views were exchanged in this Symposium on techno-economic problems of mutual interest. As, however, the proceedings of the Symposium have not been received so far, the suggestions made are not known to Government as yet.

Incentives for Exports Promotion

1266. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that the existing incentives for exports are not sufficient to boost our exports substantially;

(b) whether the Board of Trade has recommended to Government some measures for increasing certain exports;

(c) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MCHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Government have not received any general reports to the effect that the existing incentives for exports are not sufficient to boost our exports substantially, though a few representations are received from time to time seeking modification of the level of assistance on some export product or the other.

(b) and (c). The Board of Trade at its recent meeting suggested a number of measures for increasing exports such as reduction of export duties, grant of tax credit certificates, linking of imports and exports, cheaper export credit, preference for exporters in purchases by Government and removal of difficulties relating to shipping opportunities and drawback on exports.

(d) Reduction of export duties on certain products has recently been announced. The other suggestions are under constant consideration of Government and appropriate action is taken whenever necessary.

Exports of Coffee and Tea

1267. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline in the quantity of tea and coffee exported to European countries by India during the last three years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Ceylon has captured a large part of the trade in tea; and

(c) if so, the steps which are being taken to step up the exports of these goods which have been earning substantial foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There has been no decline in the exports of coffee to European countries during the last three years. In the case of tea, although exports during 1966 were less than in 1965, there was a marked improvement in 1967, when these exports exceeded the 1965 level.

(b) Not as far as Government are aware, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Requirement of steel

1268. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the country's requirement of steel at the end of Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the existing steel plants would be able to meet the demand for steel fully by that time;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to start new steel plants to fulfil the targets; and

(d) whether Government propose to give permission to State Governments to set up smaller steel plants and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) to (d). Probably the Hon. Member has in mind country's requirement of steel by 1975-76. Government have commissioned the National Council of Applied Economic Research to prepare a category-wise demand study for iron and steel. This Report would, *inter alia* include country's requirement of steel by 1975-76. The need to set up new steel plants and/or to expand the existing steel plants would be reviewed in the context of expected demand and availability of resources over a period of time. At present there is no proposal to give permission to State Governments to set up smaller steel plants.

Hasan-Mangalore Railway line

1269. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the fact that large deposits of iron ore found in Kunduremukha have to be transported to the Mangalore harbour for export, Government propose to consider completing the Hasan-Mangalore railway line earlier than the schedule;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether Government also propose to construct it as a broad gauge in view of the large number of items that would be transported on the line?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Completion of the Hassan-Mangalore rail link will be synchronised with the completion of the Mangalore Port project.

(c). No. The substructures of bridges and profiles of tunnels on this line are, however, being built to suit broad gauge so as to facilitate conversion at a future date if so warranted.

Grant of import licence for Stainless Steel to a Bombay Film Star

1270. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1895 on the 24th November, 1967, and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the issue of a licence to a Bombay film star to import 11 tonnes of stainless steel has since been collected;

(b) if so, when the licence was given and the reasons therefor;

(c) the value of steel imported by the film star; and

(d) the manner in which the steel has been disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) to (d). In answer to Unstarred Question No. 1895 on November, 24, 1967, I had said that the information was being collected. This is taking time, as neither the name of the film star nor the period when the film star is alleged to have been issued a licence, are known. The Iron and Steel Controller has been asked to scrutinise the lists of allotment of quota of stainless steel sheets for the last four years or so and report his finding about grant of import licence, to a film star. The result of his scrutiny will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co.

1271. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5518 on the 22nd December, 1967, and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the capacity of 6,100 tons of Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co., Bombay was fixed in 1961 after taking time and motion study of their plant and machinery and raw materials to them were allotted accordingly in 1964-65;

(b) if so, the reasons for assessment of their capacity again in 1964;

(c) whether their capacity from 6,100 tons in 1961, to 14,538 tons in 1964 could be increased without their making substantial additions in their plant;

(d) whether they were allowed to make such substantial additions in their plant under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951; and

(e) whether Government propose to lay on the Table the detailed assessment reports of their plant and

machinery by the officers concerned at the time of fixing their capacity at 6,100 tons in 1961 and 14,538 tons in 1964?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The capacity granted to this firm in 1958 under a carrying on business industrial licence was provisional and subject to re-assessment. It was fixed for the first time in 1961, at 6,100 tons after taking time and motion study of their plant and machinery. Raw material was however allocated on the basis of this assessed capacity during the second half of 1964-65. As assessment of this units was based on inspection made in 1961 and other oil barrel manufacturing units were inspected subsequently between December, 1963, and February, 1964, and assessed accordingly, it was decided to have another inspection of this factory again in 1964.

(c) and (d). On the basis of the second inspection in 1964, it was found that the capacity of this unit was in fact 14,538 tonnes per annum. The assessed capacity represented the actual manufacturing capacity taking all relevant factors into consideration such as the state of the factory, the matters of management, improvements, modernisation and balancing additions to the plant and machinery—a benefit which was given to all other units whose capacities were assessed during the latter period.

(e) No, Sir.

Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co., (P) Ltd.

1272. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5498 on the 22nd December, 1967, and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1959, the factory of M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co., (P) Ltd., was inspected by an Officer of the Development Wing and it was reported that they possessed plant to manufacture only 5/10 gallons small drums and their plant to manufacture 60/90 gallons heavy duty barrels was not complete;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they created the capacity for 40/45 gallon oil barrels by purchasing machines locally and started manufacturing oil barrels in an improvised way and later on purchased further machines from Francis Klien and Co., Calcutta without obtaining the permission from Government;

(c) whether it is further a fact that they started reporting production of these barrels in their Steel Processing Returns since January, 1962; and

(d) if so, whether the permission and raw materials for manufacturing these oil barrels have been obtained by them from Government ?

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

(a) The factory was inspected in 1959 and it was reported that the firm possessed plant and machinery to manufacture 5/10 gallon small drums. Besides this, they had machinery suitable for the manufacture of 45/90 gallons heavy drums, but at the time of inspection the machines were not seen to be working.

(b) On a subsequent inspection of the factory in 1963, it was observed that with the improvisation of the existing machinery it was possible for the firm to manufacture oil barrels. It was also noticed at that time that the firm had installed substantial additional machinery by purchasing from an established importer. Since in the assessment of all the oil barrel manufacturing units the additional machinery installed had been taken into account, the same has been done in assessing the firm's capacity.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Permission and raw materials were given in 1964.

Durgapur Steel Plant

1275. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a further deterioration in the working of the Durgapur Steel Plant during the last six months;

(b) if so, the anticipated loss during the year 1967-68;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to improve its working; and

(d) whether the recommendations of the Pande Committee have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) No, Sir. Overall production during the last six months has kept pace with that during the similar period earlier.

(b) The approximate loss incurred in the period April—December, 1967, for which figures are available, is Rs. 126.4 million.

(c) and (d). Steps on lines recommended by Pande Committee are in hand to improve the working of the plant. With the improvement in external conditions disciplinary control is being tightened so that the productive facilities are fully utilised.

Issue of Industrial Licences

1276. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) the number of new Industrial licences issued during the year 1967;

(b) the names of applicants to whom licences have been issued;

(c) how many applications for new licences have been rejected; and

(d) the names of applicants whose applications have been rejected?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Particulars of licences issued from time to time under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 are published in the 'Bulletin of Industrial licences, Import licences and Export licences' and in the 'Indian Trade Journal' both of which are Weeklies and in the Monthly 'Journal of Industry and Trade'. Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) 235.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-157/68].

Change of Name of Southern Express

1277. SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for changing the name of Southern Express into Dakshina Express;

(b) whether Government are aware of the confusion created by a series of Press Notes issued by the different Railways in this connection; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Consequent upon the dieselisation of the old 15/16 G.T Express and diversion of a major portion of this service to and from Hyderabad from 1-1-1968, its name was changed as "Dakshin Express" in conformity with the change in its character. From the same date the name of the old 21/22 Southern Express was also changed to "Grand Trunk Express".

(b) and (c). Government are not aware of any such confusion.

Reconstitution of the Board of Trade

1278. SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently reconstituted the Board of Trade; and

(b) if so, the personnel of the Board and the criteria of their selection?

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

(b) A list of the personnel of the reconstituted Board of trade is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. Se No. LT-158/68].

The members selected are representatives of commercial, industrial and labour organisations, Public Sector Undertakings, Financial Institutions and Government Departments as also leading economists, industrialists, and exporters, whose association is considered useful to the Board.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र व्यापार तथा विकास सम्मेलन पर व्यय

1279. श्री स० च० सामन्तः :

श्री बाल्मीकी चौबरीः

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र व्यापार तथा विकास सम्मेलन की तैयारी, प्रतिनिधियों के स्वागत तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध विषयों पर होने वाले व्यय को भारत सरकार, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ तथा अन्य देशों ने क्रमशः किस-किस अनुपात से बहन किया है;

(ख) इस बारे में नगर की सजावट, सड़कों की सरम्मत आदि और नये निर्माण

के काम पर दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कितना व्यय किया है; और

(ग) सम्मेलन के लिये आये हुए प्रति-निधियों के मनोरंजन के लिये आयोजित किये गये समारोहों पर हुए व्यय का व्योरा क्या है और उन्हें सांस्कृतिक महत्व के स्थानों और अन्य महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों को दिखाने आदि पर किये गये व्यय का व्योरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). जानकारी सम्मेलन के सम्पन्न होने पर ही प्राप्त होगी।

Recommendations of Tariff Commission

1280. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Usnatred Question No. 268 on the 24th November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations on the working of the Tariff Commission have since been accepted by Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The recommendations are under active consideration of Government.

Foreign Collaboration Agreements

1281. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any cases where foreign collaboration agreements have not been used by Indian parties during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether such Indian parties have been black-listed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The information regarding the cases, if any, in which foreign collaboration agreements which had been concluded have not actually fructified for reasons attributable to the parties, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Paper Mill in Kenya

1282. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a project by Messrs. Birla Brothers to set up a paper mill in Kenya; and

(b) if so, the amount of Indian Capital likely to be invested in the venture in the shape of equity capital and machinery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a Pulp and Paper Project in Kenya by Messrs. Birla Brothers in collaboration with the Government of Kenya is receiving the consideration of Government. The financial structure of the Project is yet to be finalised.

Memorandum from Workers of Olavakkot

1283. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state-

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the workers known as E.L.R. from Olavakkot, Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to redress the grievances of the workers

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

(b) The matter is receiving consideration.

दिल्ली में सरकारी कम्पनियां

1284. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय ऐसी कम्पनियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके नाम क्या क्या हैं जिन पर सरकार का पूर्ण अधिकाराधार्मिक स्वामित्व है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इन कम्पनियों ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की; और

(ग) उनके लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा आवंटित की गई?

श्री औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलखड़ीन अली अहमद): (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह नभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का विकेन्द्रीकरण

1285. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में विकेन्द्रीकरण (डिवीज. प्रणाली) लागू करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि वाराणसी स्थित कर्मचारियों तथा वहां की जनता ने वहां पर एक डिवीजनल कार्यालय स्वापित किये जाने के लिये कई आवेदन पत दिये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु. पुलाचा):

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में मण्डल प्रणाली लागू करने के प्रस्तुत पर विचार हो रहा है।

(ख) व्यौरे को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ग) कुछ संसद् सदस्यों की माफ़त कर्मचारियों की एक शाखा यूनियन की ओर स अध्यावेदन मिले हैं।

(घ) अन्तिम निर्णय करते समय अध्यावेदनों पर समुचित रूप से विचार किया जायेगः।

सोनाई स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) का निर्वाचन

1286. श्री निहाल सिंहः क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1967 में उनके मंत्रालय को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में मधुरा हाथरस मीटर गेज लाइन पर सोनाई स्टेशन के निमिणि के लिए कोई अध्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस क्षेत्र के तम्बाकू व्यापारी संघ ने यह मांग की है कि माल बुक करने की व्यवस्था भी की जानी चाहिये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० मुनाबा):

(क) गोनाई गांव के निवासियों की ओर से एक अध्यावेदन मिला है जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इस बात का अनुरोध किया गया है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मधुरा-हाथरस खण्ड पर स्थित सोनाई फैलंग स्टेशन को क्रांतिग स्टेशन में बदल दिया जाय।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) परिचालन की दृष्टि से सोनाई को पार स्टेशन में बदलने का प्रस्ताव व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया है, क्योंकि पाश्वर्वर्ती मुरसान ब्लाक स्टेशन से सोनाई क्रांतिग

स्टेशन 5 किलोमीटर से कम दूर और दूसरे पाश्वर्वर्ती स्टेशन राया से 10 किलोमीटर दूर होगा। किसी अधिक उपयुक्त स्थान पर जो राया और मुरसान से समान दूरी पर हो, क्रांतिग स्टेशन की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जाए रहा है।

यातायात सम्बन्धी व्याचित्य के अभाव में सोनाई में माल की बुकिंग से सम्बन्धित व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव भी व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया है।

ओद्योगिक कारखानों को कच्चे माल की सप्लाई

1287. श्री निहाल सिंहः का ओद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 24 नवम्बर, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संक्षया 262 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन ओद्योगिक कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं और वे कहां कहां हैं, जिनके द्वारा समय पर शुद्ध कच्चा माल सप्लाई न किये जाने के बारे में जिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं;

(ख) इन ओद्योगिक कारखानों के विरुद्ध प्राप्त हुई जिकायतों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

ओद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलरहोन अली अहमद) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा सीधे सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

समझा कमाने के समान का उत्पादन

1288. श्री निहाल सिंहः क्या ओद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 24

नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संबंधा 1856 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चमड़ा कमाने की सामग्री के उत्पादन के लिये कितनी फर्मों ने आवेदन किया था;

(ख) किस फर्म को लाइसेंस दिया गया ; और

(ग) इस फर्म को सरकार ने कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी ?

श्रीद्वयिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) चमड़ा कमाने का सामान बनाने के लिये 6 फर्मों ने आवेदन दिए हैं। इनमें से एक ने चमड़ा कमाने के मिश्रित सत् के लिए और पांच ने चमड़ा कमाने के कृत्रिम सामान के लिए आवेदन किया है।

(ख) उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित फर्मों को लाइसेंस दिए गए थे :—

1. मेसर्स टेन इण्डिया बैटल एक्स्ट्रेक्ट कम्पनी लि०, मद्रास ।
2. मेसर्स बास्ट (इण्डिया) लि०, बम्बई ।
3. मर्नन प्लाइड रेजीन्स एण्ड केमिकल्स प्राइवेट लि०, कलकत्ता ।
4. इन्डोफिल केमिकल्स लि०, बम्बई ।

(ग) मेसर्स टेन इण्डिया बैटल एक्स्ट्रेक्ट कम्पनी लि० को आई० सी० आई० पी० आई० से मशीनों का आयात करने के लिए 13.2 लाख रुपये का एक ऋण मंजूर किया गया था। दूसरी फर्मों ने सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता नहीं मांगी थी।

Indo-U.S.S.R. Industrial Ventures

1289. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of setting up of Indo-U.S.S.R. industrial ventures was discussed with the U.S.S.R. authorities during their recent visit to India; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) and (b). There was no discussion about setting up of Indo-U.S.S.R. industrial ventures as such. The discussions related to measures to improve productivity and better utilisation of capacity of existing Soviet aided projects and possibilities of combining the efforts of these with those of Soviet Industries. Two teams of Soviet experts have recently arrived in India, one to study the problems of the Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant at Hardwar and the other to study the problems of the Heavy Machine Building Plant, Ranchi, and the Coal Mining Machinery Plant, Durgapur.

Tyre Cord Market

1290. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the world tyre cord market is at present experiencing a glut and substantial portion of it has been lying idle in India for quite some time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAJI QURESHI): (a) Government are not aware of any glut in the world tyre cord market though some indigenous capacity for type cord manufacture is reported to have been lying idle for sometime.

(b) The capacity for automobile and consequently the tyre production fell short of anticipation and this has effected the demand for tyre cord.

(c) The remedial steps taken are:—

- (1) Additional capacity for tyre manufacture is being licensed;
- (2) Licensing of nylon tyre cord (which is inter-changeable to some extent with rayon tyre cord) has been restricted. Likewise imports of nylon tyre cord are limited to meet the essential needs.
- (3) Efforts are being made to export rayon tyre cord:

Possibilities and prospects of diversified uses of rayon tyre cord for manufacture of items like flex hose pipe, strapping for export packing, mesh bags are being investigated.

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम

1291. श्री भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री 8 दिसम्बर, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3677-छ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खान विभाग ने सभी विभागों विशेषकर सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी उद्योगों को कोयला खरीदने के लिये राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम को प्राथमिकता देने के आदेश जारी किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं. सेठी) : (क) नहीं, महोदय।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता

Indian Mica Companies in Bihar

1292. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question

No. 719 on the 15th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether any reply has been received from the Govt. of Bihar regarding the termination of leases of the Indian Mica Supply Co. Ltd. Lakhimpur (Bihar) and some other Mica Companies;

(b) If so, the details thereof, and

(c) The steps taken by the Govt. to enforce its orders and action taken against those responsible for violating its orders?

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

(b) The State Government have stated that the question of implementation of stay orders has been examined in consultation with legal experts of State Government who have advised that the stay orders of Central Govt. and maintenance of *status quo* does not mean *status quo ante* but merely *status quo* on the date when the stay order was received by State Government. On the date the stay orders of Central Government were received the leases in question were not only cancelled, but also expunged from the Mica Mines licence. This being the position it was not possible to make the stay order effective.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Birla Group of Firms

1293. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4440 on the 15th December, 1967 and state the names of the firms and concerns owned by the house of the Birlas?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Government have not formally

brought out any list of firms and concerns belonging to or owned by the house of Birlas. However, as already stated in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 4440 on the 15th December, 1967, the Monopolies Enquiry Commission Report has listed certain firms/companies as belonging to the Birla Group. Also, in his Report, "The Structure of the Corporate Private Sector—A Study of Concentration, Ownership and Control" submitted to the Planning Commission Dr. R. K. Hazari has given a list of firms/companies which have been classified as Birla firms.

Reinstatement of Suspended Railway Employees

1294. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4533 on the 15th December, 1967 regarding the suspension of certain employees in the office of the Medical Officer, North Eastern Railway Hospital, Samastipur and state how the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): Proceedings under the Disciplinary Rules are in progress.

Ashoka Paper Mills, Ltd.

1295. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5494 on the 22nd December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar have since decided to take over the Ashoka Paper Mills Ltd.; and

(b) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Class I Contractors on Railways

1296. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I contractors working on Railways;

(b) the requisite conditions and guide-lines enumerated by Government to the contractors before entering the contract filed on the Railways in India; and

(c) the number of cases, in which Government have taken action to black list the contractors for their lapses and the details of the action taken together with the reasons?

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

दानापुर डिवीजन के डिवीजनल सुपरिनेंट को जापन-पत्र

1297. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ महीने पहले पटना गया रेलवे लाइन के समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले यात्रियों की ओर से दानापुर डिवीजन के डिवीजनल सुपरिनेंट को एक जापन पत्र भेजा गया था, जिसमें यह मांग की गई थी कि इस मार्ग पर यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चौ. मु. पुनाचा):

(क) ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि पूर्व रेलवे, दानापुर के मण्डल अधीक्षक को इस प्रकार का कोई अभ्यावेदन नहीं मिला है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

पूर्वोत्तर तथा पूर्वी रेलवे में नैमित्तिक श्रमिक

1298. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे नैमित्तिक श्रमिक "तने हैं जिन्होंने पूर्वोत्तर और पूर्व रेलवे में एक वर्ष की निरन्तर सेवा, अर्थात् एक पवीं वर्ष में 200 दिनों की उपस्थिति की शर्त पूरी कर सी हैं, जो श्रोतोंगिक श्रम विवाद अधिनियम की धारा 25-ख के अधीन अपेक्षित है;

(ख) इन नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को क्या कार्य सौंपा जाता है;

(ग) नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को नियमित बनाने की क्या कसौटी है और उन्हें कितनी मजदूरी दी जाती है तथा किस रूप में; और

(घ) इस पढ़ति से रेलवे में फैले हुए अव्याचार और घूस को बन्द करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु० पुनाचा) :
(क) से (घ). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

रेलवे लेखा विभाग में येड I और येड II कलर्क

1299. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे विभाग में येड I और II के कलर्क हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सब है कि येड II कलर्कों को येड I में नभी पदोन्नति होती है जब वे परिशिष्ट II में लिखित परीक्षा पास कर लेते हैं;

(ग) क्या दानों येडों के कलर्कों का काम एक बैसा है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कलर्कों के दो ब्रेडों में बेतन-क्रम के बीच अन्तर कहां तक न्यायोचित है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का दो बेतन-क्रमों में अन्तर दूर करने का विचार है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं। येड I के कलर्कों की 25 प्रतिशत खाली जगहें वरिष्ठता और योग्यता के आधार पर येड II के उन कलर्कों की पदोन्नति करके भरी जाती हैं जिन्होंने परिशिष्ट II की परीक्षा पास नहीं की है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) से (च). सवाल नहीं उठता।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड

1300. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के प्रबन्धकों ने वक्सन विभाग के लगभग 1234 तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की शीघ्र ही छंटनी करने का निर्णय किया है;

(क) क्या यह सब है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के प्रबन्धकों ने वक्सन विभाग के लगभग 1234 तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की शीघ्र ही छंटनी करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सब है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड ने उड़ीसा के श्रम मंत्री की इस प्रार्थना को स्वीकार करने से इन्कार कर दिया है कि संबंधित कर्मचारियों की इस आधार पर छंटनी न की जाये कि वे जिन पदों पर काम कर रहे थे, वे अस्थायी थे;

(ग) क्या यह सब है कि रुरकेला श्रमिक सम्मेलन ने, उक्त कर्मचारियों की प्रस्तावित छंटनी का विरोध करते हुए, ५६

बोधना की है कि ऐसा करना विधि तथा व्यवस्था के लिये खतरनाक है;

(च) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और क्या इन कर्मचारियों के लिये वैकल्पिक रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

इस्पात, लान तथा बालु मंत्रालयमे राज्यमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क), (छ) और (ड). वर्त्ये विभाग के तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की छंटनी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। परन्तु राउरकेला इस्पात कारबाने का निर्माण / विस्तार कार्य पूर्ण हो जाने से कारबाने के निर्माण विभाग में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी निकट भविष्य में आवश्यकता से अधिक हो जायेंगे। उन में से अधिक से अधिक कर्मचारियों को कम्पनी की निर्यामित सिव्वमन्ती में खपाने तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्य उपकरणों और राज्यों की सरकारी एजेंसियों में रोजगार दिलाने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग). हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड को उड़ीसा के श्रम मंत्री से ऐसी कोई विशेष प्रार्थना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है और न सरकार को राउरकेला श्रमिक सम्मेलन द्वारा इस बारे में किए गये किसी विरोध का ही ज्ञान है।

Recognition of Railway Booking Agents

1301. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any Rules for the recognition of Railway Booking Agents on the Indian Railway;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that some of these Rules are being resented by the Travel Agents; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Travel agents obtain recognition from the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, Department of Tourism. If, after obtaining such recognition, a travel agent applies to the Ministry of Railways for appointment as agent for the sale of railway tickets, the application is considered, keeping in view the soundness of the firm and the adequacy of its resources and the Railways' own need for such agencies. If the applicant is appointed agent, he executes an agreement with the Railways.

(b) and (c). There is no question of the travel agents resenting any of the terms and conditions attached to such appointment and accepted by them.

They do make, from time to time, representations requesting for liberalization of certain terms and such representations are given very careful consideration.

Export of Animal Bone Powder

1302. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries to which the animal bone powder is being exported;

(b) the quantities exported during the last three years, country-wise, and the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby; and

(c) the name of the State which exported its maximum quantity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Animal bones powder is not separately classified in the Revised

Indian Trade Classification. However, a statement showing country-wise export of crushed bones and bones-grist during 1964-65, 1965-66 1966-67 and April—October 1967 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-159 68].

(c) Export statistics is not maintained state-wise.

Curtailment of Running Time of trains between Delhi and Ahmedabad

1303. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the curtailment of six to eight hours in the present running times of trains from Delhi to Ahmedabad; and

(b) if so, whether the time-limit will be curtailed by increasing the present speed of the existing Express and Mail trains or by introducing a speedy train?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Passengers Amenities between Kharagpur and Khurda Road

1304. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways had undertaken any scheme for improving passenger amenities between Kharagpur and Khurda Road Railway stations on the South Eastern Railway during the last financial year;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes undertaken; and

(c) whether there is any provision for the above purpose during the coming financial year, if so, the details thereof?

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

3191 LSD—5

(b) A statement 'A' showing the details of the various passenger amenity works undertaken during 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-160/68.]

(c) Yes. A statement 'B' showing the details of the various passenger amenity works proposed during 1967-68 and 1968-69 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-160/68].

Rupee-Payment Agreements

1305. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign trade in terms of rupee carried on by Government during the year 1967 and the comparative figures of such trade during the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 calculated at pre-devaluation price;

(b) whether there is a fall in foreign trade during 1967 as compared to the preceding three years;

(c) if so, the items in respect of which there has been a fall in the trade and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to boost the foreign trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Amount of foreign trade carried on by India with the East European 1964, 1965 and 1966 calculated at pre-payment agreement during the year 1967, as also for the years countries with which there exist rupee devaluation price is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-161/68.]

(b) It will be seen from the statement that there has been some fall in our foreign trade with the rupee payment countries. This fall, however, has been because of diminution of our

imports but there has been no reduction in the figure of our exports.

(c) The items in which there has been a fall in imports include in the main machinery, transport equipment and petroleum products. The reasons for reduced imports are attributable to the increasing industrial self-sufficiency achieved in India in respect of the projects which have been set-up with the collaboration of the East European Countries mainly U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia.

(d) India's trade with the rupee payment countries has been under constant supervision by Government and among the steps taken, the following may be mentioned:

- (i) There is increasing participation by India in International Trade Fairs & Exhibitions held in the East European countries.
- (ii) Permanent show-room has been opened in Moscow and similar ones in the capitals of other countries are under contemplation.
- (iii) Business, technical salesmen and delegation of Export Promotion Councils have been encouraged to visit these countries frequently on selling missions.
- (iv) Commercial representation in these countries had been strengthened and they now include officers from the public sector trading organisations.
- (v) For promotion of industrial cooperation joint commissions have been set-up in respect of some of the countries and tripartite industrial collaboration schemes have been launched.
- (vi) Talks held at the highest level have opened the possibility of exchange of teams of experts particularly between India and U.S.S.R.

छोटी लाइनों पर रेलगाड़ियों का बन्द किया जाना

1306. श्री श्रोकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कुछ छोटी लाइनों पर रेलगाड़ियों का बंलना बन्द करने का निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त लाइनों पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी हानि हो रही है ;

(ग) छोटी लाइनों में से वे लाइनें कोन-कोन सी हैं जिन पर इस समय दुगना किराया लिया जा रहा है ;

(ब) क्या राजस्थान में किसी ऐसी लाइन पर ट्रेन-सेवायें बन्द की गई हैं; और

(ङ) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने इस बारे में विरोध प्रगट किया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चौ. मु. पुनाराचा) :

(क) अभी तक ऐसा कोई विनियोग नहीं किया गया है। कुछ रेलवे लाइनें घाटे में चल रही हैं या उनसे बहुत कम प्रतिफल मिल रहा है। इन लाइनों के संचालन की जांच की जा रही है ताकि यह निश्चित किया जा सके कि उनमें से किन-किन लाइनों को, सार्वजनिक हित को हानि पहुंचाये बिना, बन्द किया जा सकता है ?

(ख) भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए, सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) भारतीय रेलों की किसी भी छोटी लाइन पर दुगना किराया नहीं लिया जा रहा है। लेकिन मध्य रेलवे के नेरल-माथेरान खण्ड और उत्तर रेलवे के कालका-शिमला खण्ड पर वास्तविक दूरी का तिगुना यात्री किराया लिया जाता है। उत्तर रेलवे के पठाड़कोट-जोगिन्द्रनगर खण्ड पर दूरी के द्व्योग्य यात्री किराया लिया जाता है

पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा रेलवे के दार्जिलिंग-हिमालयन खण्ड पर किराये की एक विशेष उच्च दर लागू है। लेकिन ये सभी लाइनें पहाड़ी खण्ड हैं।

(अ) जी नहीं।

(ब) जहां तक छोटी लाइनों का संबंध है, हमें अभी केवल महाराष्ट्र से उत्तर मला है। राज्य सरकार ने नेरल-मायेर न लाइन को बन्द करने का प्रस्ताव वस्तुत; मान लिया है, लेकिन उसने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि वह बम्बई को सड़क द्वारा नेरल से मिलाने के लिए बादलपुर से नेरल तक एक सड़क बनाने तथा नेरल और मार्वरान के बीच 24 फुट चौड़ी एक सड़क बनाने के लिए इस रेलवे लाइन के बांध को चौड़ी करने का अधिकांश व्यय बहन करें।

तीव्रता इन्डेक्स

1307. श्री ओंकार साल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में डीजल इंजिनों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इस बारे में आत्म-निर्भरता कब तक प्राप्त कर ली जायेगी; और

(ग) इस समय इनमें विदेशी पुर्जों का प्रतिशत कितना है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चौ. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) बड़ी लाइन के डीजल रेल इंजन बनाने की व्यवस्था की गई है और उत्तराधन अमंता धीरे-धीरे बढ़ती जा रही है। मीटर लाइनें और छोटी लाइन के डीजल रेल इंजिनों के उदादन का भी विकास किया जा रहा है। आजका है चौथी योजना के अन्त (1970-71) तक भारतीय रेलों की डीजल रेल इंजन संख्या आवश्यकताएं भारत में

निमित डीजल रेल इंजिनों से पूरी की जा सकेंगी।

(ग) लगभग 24 प्रतिशत।

रेलवे गाड़ी

1308. श्री ओंकार साल बेरवा :

श्री सरबू पाण्डेयः

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 24 दिसम्बर, 1967 को रेलवे गाड़ी सहित रेलवे स्टाफ के 40 सदस्यों ने उनको एक मांग पत्र पेश किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार की मांग गई है; और

(ग) सरकार ने अब तब कौन सी मांग स्वीकार कर ली हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चौ. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) से (ग) कमचारियों से हर रोज काफी संख्या में अध्यावेदन-प्राप्त होते हैं। लेकिन प्रज्ञ में कर्मचारियों की कोटियों और उनकी शिकायतों का उल्लेख न होने के कारण इस अध्यावेदन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

राजस्थान में कारबाने

1309. श्री ओंकार साल बेरवा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता की कुछ कर्में राजस्थान में कारबाने स्थापित करना चाहती हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं, और

(ग) सरकार ने उन पर क्या निर्णय किया है?

श्री डॉ गोपक विकास तथा समवाद कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलशदीन अलौ महमद) : (क) से (ग) उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत 1965—से 1967 की अवधि में कलकत्ता की ऐसी फर्मों से जो राजस्थान में उद्योग स्थापित करना चाहती है प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :

वर्ष आवेदनों की संख्या टिप्पणी

1965	6	लाइसेंस मंजूर किया गया—1
		आवेदन नामंजूर किए गए—2
		लाइसेंस से मुक्त वस्तुएं — 2
1966	1	अस्वीकृत किया गया
1967	कुछ नहीं। कुछ नहीं	अजमेर डिवीजन में उच्च पदों पर काम कर रहे रेलवे अधिकारी

1310. श्री डॉ कार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 22 मिदम्बर 1967 के अतारां-कित प्रश्न संख्या 5446 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के अजमेर डिवीजन में तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से उच्च पदों पर काम कर रहे अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या यह मत है कि वर्तमान नियम किसी अधिकारी को किसी विशेष स्थान पर तीन वर्ष से अधिक समय तक काम करने की अनुमति नहीं दिते; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन अधिकारियों के बहुं पर बने रहने के क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पूनाचा) : (क) पाँच।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Cement Corporation of India Ltd.

1311. SHRI LAKHAN LAL
KAPOOR:
SHRI RAM CHARAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cement Corporation of India Ltd. has revised its policy of selling cement; and

(b) if so, the methods of granting licences to the selling agents?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Electrification of Ernakulam-Trivandrum Railway line

1312. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to electrify the Ernakulam-Trivandrum railway line.

(b) whether Government have received any representation from any official body in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of the electrification scheme?

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

(b) and (c). The feasibility of electrifying the Ernakulam-Trivandrum section was raised in the Informal Parliamentary Consultative Committee Meeting, held in November, 1966, at New Delhi. A preliminary investigation has revealed that the level of traffic does not justify the relatively

large capital outlays involved and, therefore, an electrification scheme would be financially most unremunerative.

**Hindustan Machine Tools,
Kalamassery**

1313. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike by the employees of the Hindustan Machine Tools, Kalamassery (Kerala) two months back;

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

(c) the action which has been taken so as to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The workers of Hindustan Machine Tools factory at Kalamassery in Kerala went on an indefinite strike on 9th September, 1967, on the issue of immediate payment of profit sharing bonus and payment of interim reliefs and special advance. After protracted negotiations in conciliation meetings and eventually at a final meeting convened by the Minister of Labour, Government of Kerala, a settlement was reached between the management and workers and the factory commenced work from 23rd October, 1967. The main terms of agreement were as follows:—

(1) The Management and workers agreed to the suggestion that the issue regarding bonus for the four years beginning from 1963-64 be referred for adjudication to an Industrial Tribunal. The question regarding payment of profit sharing bonus to the workers of different units of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, including Kalamassery unit, has since been referred to National Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta for adjudication.

(2) The workmen will be paid one month's wages as recoverable advance to be adjusted after the decision of the Tribunal.

(3) House rent allowance will be paid to all eligible employees who joined the Company after 1st April, 1966.

(4) The Management agreed to grant workers Dearness allowance at Central Government rates.

(5) The Management agreed to give effect immediately first promotion to all eligible persons.

(6) Uniforms to workmen would be supplied by the end of 1967 and shoes by the end of March, 1968.

The Company are taking steps to implement the terms of the settlement.

Tea Board Employees at Cochin

1314. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of Tea Board at Cochin were denied payment of Festival Advance in connection with the Republic day;

(b) if so, the number of employees who applied for this advance;

(c) the reasons for not granting them the advance;

(d) whether it is also a fact that these employees are not getting festival advances for the last so many years; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry into the matter and take action against the officials responsible for this lapse?

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

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

प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों की सेवानियुक्ति के बाद नौकरी की अवधि बढ़ाना

1315. श्री राम चरण: क्या श्रीदेविक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय में प्रथम श्रेणी के कितने अधिकारी हैं जो 58 वर्ष पूरे हो जाने के बाद 1968 में सेवा निवृत हो जायेंगे;

(ख) क्या 58 वर्ष पूरे हो जाने के बाद प्रथम श्रेणी के किसी अधिकारी का सेवाकाल बढ़ाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के बारे कारण हैं ?

श्रीदेविक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री इश्वरदीन अली अहमद) : (क) नी।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

भारतीय सीमेंट निगम, लिमिटेड

1316. श्री राम चरण: क्या श्रीदेविक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय के कितने अधिकारी भारतीय सीमेंट निगम लिमिटेड में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर रखे गये हैं; और

(ख) क्या ऐसे यकितियों को भी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर रखा गया हैं जो सीमेंट विभाग के प्रमारी थे तथा जिन के "सी ए० सी० श्रो०" गोलबद्दल में हैं था ?

श्रीदेविक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री इश्वरदीन अली अहमद) : (क) 2 (दो)।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में सामान्य कलाकार और चार्ट कल

1317. श्री राम चरण: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन के मंत्रालय में सामान्य कला तथा चार्ट कल की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन योजना के अंतर्गत कितने कलाकार कार्य करते हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शाही कुरैशी) : (क) उद्योग भवन के सम्मेलन कक्ष में लगे हुए कलर्कों पर श्रीदेविक एवं वाणिज्यिक महत्व के विषयों पर चार्ट लगाने का निर्णय किया गया है ?

(ख) दो कलाकार, दोनों मंत्रालयों से] एक एक, अपने अन्य कार्यों के साथ साथ इन चार्टों की तैयारी के लिए अंशकाल के लिए] कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

Re-Export of Indian Goods

1318. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any variety of the Indian consumer goods are being re-exported to West Germany from U.S.S.R. and other Communist Block Countries in Europe;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether these re-exported articles are actually priced lower than the identical ones reaching West Germany through the regular trade channel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There is no report of Indian consumer goods being re-exported to West Germany from U.S.S.R. So far as some other Communist Block Countries in Europe are concerned such reports

have occasionally reached Government in the recent past. But no verifiable information is available.

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

Productivity Movement

1319. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO: SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

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

(a) whether Government propose to launch a mass productivity movement to bring about a change of attitude among entrepreneurs so that the country is able to face competition in international market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Handloom Cloth

1320. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding non-implementation of reservation of certain varieties of cloth for production by handlooms; and

(b) if so, the action taken to enforce its effective implementation?

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

(b) The State Governments have been requested to enforce the reservations in so far as the powerloom sector is concerned, while the Textile Commissioner's inspection staff checks infringements by the Mill Sector.

Railway Workshop at Arkonam

1321. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Workshop at Arkonam has been down-graded as repair workshop;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of employees retrenched and reverted on this account?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to reduction in the workload in the Engineering Workshop at Arkonam, fifty employees have been reverted from semi-skilled to unskilled category and 135 unskilled workmen transferred. There was no retrenchment.

Copper Project at Khetri

1322. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO: SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

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

(a) whether a copper project is coming up at Khetri in Rajasthan at a cost of Rs. 78 crores;

(b) whether besides copper and sulphuric acid, some other by-products will be available there;

(c) the names of small, medium and large industries which are proposed to be started in that area with approximate amounts needed for starting the same; and

(d) whether Government have taken any steps to attract entrepreneurs to start such industrial?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) The Khetri Copper Project envisages the production of 31,000

tonnes of electrolytic copper metal per annum (21,000 tonnes from the ore from Khetri Mines and 10,000 tonnes from ore from the nearby mine at Kolihan). 600 tonnes of Sulphuric acid per day will be produced as by-product which will be utilised for production of 2,14,500 tonnes of Triple Super Phosphate per annum. The Project is estimated to cost Rs. 85.93 crores.

(b) Besides, copper and sulphuric acid—Gold, Silver, Gypsum, Selenium, Copper Sulphate and Nickel will also be obtained as by-products.

(c) and (d). The entire Khetri Copper complex will, apart from the mine, include a Sulphuric Acid Plant and a fertilizer Plant. The Project is still in the construction stage and is expected to be commissioned by 1970-71, achieving full production by 1972-73. The question of setting up of other small, medium and large industries in the area, may arise only later.

Jamalpur Railway Workshop

1323. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of skilled and unskilled workers engaged in the Jamalpur Railway Workshop in the years 1952, 1957, 1962 and 1967 together with the amount of total wages paid to them;

(b) the output in terms of quantity and value during the above period;

(c) the number of skilled staff including engineers and foremen and the amount of remuneration paid to them during above period;

(d) the amount of capital lying invested in the said Workshop;

(e) whether it is a fact that there is at present no work in the said Workshop and the qualified staff are mostly idle; and

(f) if so, the steps Government have taken to re-energise this Workshop and utilise its capital and the man-power to the utmost advantage of the country?

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

Export of Indian Tea

1324. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the devaluation of the Ceylonese rupee had had an adverse effect on India's tea exports; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the measures taken by Government to counteract it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) It is too early to judge whether and if so, to what extent the devaluation of the Ceylonese rupee would have an adverse effect on India's exports of tea.

(b) Government are closely watching the situation and have already initiated action such as inter-governmental discussions with Ceylon, certain adjustments in export duty, and intensification of promotional measures to strengthen the position of tea in export market.

India's Tea Export

1325. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the prospect of Indian tea export vis-a-vis Ceylonese tea export in the British and other European markets after the devaluation of the British pound?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): Government are of the view that there should be no material change in the prospects of exports of Indian tea to the British and other European markets following the devaluation of the pound sterling, at least in the near future. They are, however, watching the situation and have been taking steps to strengthen

the position of the Indian tea in these markets by measures such as recent reduction in export duty on certain types of tea.

Foreign Companies in India

1326. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign Companies working in India at present either in collaboration with Indian Companies or on their own;

(b) the paid up capital of such Companies separately;

(c) how much profit those Companies have remitted abroad during 1967;

(d) the conditions on which they are working in India; and

(e) whether Government propose to nationalize them and if so, when?

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

(e) No, Sir.

Private-Ssector Steel Industry

1327. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of profit which has been ploughed back by the private sector steel industry during 1967 for its further expansion;

(b) the new facilities which have been provided by Government to it during the above period; and

(c) whether Government propose to nationalise the iron and steel industry in the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Tata

Iron Steel Co. Ltd. and the Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd., and will be placed on the Table, when received.

(c) No, Sir.

Railway Lines in Mysore State

1328. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the new railway lines requested by Mysore State since 1962;

(b) whether all of these have been sanctioned by Government;

(c) if not, the new Railway lines which have been sanctioned in Mysore State so far; and

(d) the position regarding the remaining railway lines?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) A list of new lines recommended by the Mysore Government for construction during the Third and Fourth Plans is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-162/58.]

(b) No.

(c) Construction of the following Railways recommended by the State Government have been taken up and are in progress;

(i) Mangalore-Hassan.

(ii) Bangalore-Salem.

(d) Due to paucity of funds it has not been possible to consider construction of the other proposals recommended by the State Government.

पटसन तथा रुई पर शुल्क का समाप्त किया जाना

1329. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार ने पीड के अवमूल्यन के प्रभावों को निलिय बनाने की दृष्टि से पटसन तथा रुई पर नियंत्रित शुल्क समाप्त कर दिया है; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो भारत में पटसन और रुई के उत्पादन तथा भूत्यों पर उसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

वाचिक्य भवालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चुहमद जस्ती कुरैसी) : (क) तथा (ब) पाकिस्तान द्वारा कच्चे पटसन और रुई पर निर्यात शुल्क के समाप्त किये जाने से भारत में पटसन और रुई के उत्पादन और भूत्यों पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना नहीं है, विशेषत इसलिये कि बाद में भारत सरकार द्वारा पटसन माल की कुछ किसिमों पर से निर्यात शुल्क घटा दिया गया है।

जांसी तथा ग्वालियर और बीना तथा जांसी के बीच दोहरी रेलवे लाइन विभाग

1330. श्री यशवन्त तिह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जांसी तथा ग्वालियर और बीना तथा जांसी के बीच दोहरी रेलवे लाइन विभाग का काम कब तक पूर हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु० पुनाचा) : 249 किलोमीटर लम्बे ग्वालियर-जांसी-बीना खण्ड पर 34 किलोमीटर में दोहरी लाइन पहले से भौजूद है। 89 किलोमीटर में दोहरी लाइन विभाग का काम प्रगति के विभिन्न चरणों में है और आजात है कि यह काम 1970 तक पूरा हो जायेगा। शेष 126 किलोमीटर इकहरी लाइन के टुकड़ों पर दोहरी लाइन विभाग का काम इस बात पर निर्भर होगा कि समय-समय पर याताय त किस प्रकार विकसित होता है और इस काम के लिए रकम उपलब्ध है या नहीं।

छोटी लाइन के इन्होंने तथा डिब्बों का निर्माण

1331. श्री यशवन्त तिह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में किन-किन स्थानों पर छोटी लाइन के इंजनों तथा डिब्बों प्राप्ति का

निर्माण किया जाता है और उनकी वार्षिक निर्माण क्षमता कितनी है;

(ख) क्या निर्माण की वर्तमान दर से छोटी लाइन के रेलवे इंजनों की मांग सन्तोष-जनक रूप से पूरी हो जाती है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके लिए सरकार ने अन्य क्या व्यवस्था की है;

(ग) क्या सभी छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों प्रथमा भीटर गेज लाइनों में बदलने के लिए कोई बृहद योजना तैयार की गई है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसी योजना कब तैयार हो जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु० पुनाचा) : (क) देश में अभी छोटी लाइन के रेल इंजन बनाने की क्षमता का विकास नहीं हुआ है। इस समय दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के खड़गपुर कारखाने में छोटी लाइन के रेल इंजन बनाने की क्षमता विकसित करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

समय-समय पर भारतीय रेलों की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए कुछ रेल कारखानों में छोटी लाइनके सवारी डिब्बे बन ये गये हैं। किसी निश्चित उत्पादन-क्षमता का सृजन तो नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन रेल कारखाने भारतीय रेलों की इस तरह के सवारी डिब्बों की जरूरत पूरी सकने की स्थिति में है।

(ख) भारतीय रेलों को समय-समय पर छोटी लाइन के थोड़े-बहुत रेल इंजनों की जो जरूरत पड़ी है, उसे अभी तक आयात द्वारा पूरा किया जाता रहा है।

भारतीय रेलों के लिए सीमित संडेश में छोटी लाइन के सवारी डिब्बों की मांग को समय-समय पर रेल कारखानों में डिब्बे बनाकर संतोषजनक ढंग से पूरा किया गया है।

(ग) सभी छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी अधिकारी मीटर लाइनों में बदलने के लिए कोई बृहद् योजना तैयार नहीं की गयी है।

(घ) इस समय ऐसे किसी आमान परिवर्तन का विचार नहीं है।

उज्जैन में सहकारी रुई के मिल

1332. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने उज्जैन में एक सहकारी रुई मिल की स्थापना की स्वीकृति दे दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी प्रस्तावित क्षमता क्या है और उस पर कितनी लागत आयेगी;

(ग) उसमें सरकार के कितने हिस्से होंगे और कर्मचारी तथा अन्य लोग उसमें कितने हिस्से खरीद सकेंगे; और

(घ) इस मिल का निर्माण-कार्य कब तक शुरू होने की सम्भावना है?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Appointments for UNCTAD

Conference

1333. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some high salaried posts for the UNCTAD conference were not advertised for and some non-matric girls have been appointed against those posts; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). There were only two high salaried posts in the UNCTAD Secretariat. One of these has been filled by a

officer recalled from leave preparatory to retirement and the other by a deputation in Government service.

In the Organisation set up to make arrangements for the Conference all but two Class I posts were filled by officers on deputation. For these two posts appointments were made on the basis of experience and suitability. In view of the shortness of time, the short duration for which officers were required, and the specialised nature of requirement, it was not considered necessary to advertise for these posts.

No non-matric girl has been appointed to any of them posts.

Train Service between Delhi and Bhatinda

1334. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the people of the area for starting an additional train service between Delhi and Bhatinda and vice-versa; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Apart from the question of traffic justification, introduction of an additional train between Delhi and Bhatinda has not been found feasible at present owing to paucity of requisite rolling stock.

रेलवे में विदेश-निर्मित उपकरणों का प्रयोग

1335. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती:

श्री राम सेवक यादव:

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसंधान, डिजाइन और मानक संगठन में प्रयोग में

लाये जाने वाले 80 प्रतिशत उपकरण विदेश निर्मित हैं; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इनका निर्माण भारत में करने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा): (क) और (ब). अनुसंधान अधिकाल्य और मानक संगठन में जो उपकरण काम में लाए जाते हैं, उनमें विदेश निर्मित उपकरणों का प्रतिशत लगभग 70 है। इन उपकरणों में अधिकतर परीक्षण प्रयोजनों के लिए वैश्लेषिक प्रकृति के यंत्र और उपकरण हैं। इस प्रकार के उपकरणों को उत्तरोत्तर देशमें निर्मित करने की व्यवस्था की गयी है और अधिक से अधिक उपकरणों को देश में तैयार करने का प्रयास जारी है। आयात केवल अनिवार्य मामलों में किया जाता है और जहाँ तक संभव होता है आयात न्यूनतम अंश तक सीमित रखा जाता है।

टेलीविजन सेटों का आयात

1336. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष कितने टेलीविजन सेटों का आयात किया गया तथा उन पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई;

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 में कितने टेलीविजन सेटों का आयात करने का विचार है या उन पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय होने की सम्भावनाहै; और

(ग) देश में टेलीविजन सेटों का निर्माण करने के बजाए उनके आयात पर निम्नर रह कर टेली.विजन सेवा का विरह र करने के क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी): (क) वर्ष 1967 में टेलीविजन सेटों का अन्तर्न नहीं किया गया।

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 में टेलीविजन सेटों का आयात करने का इस समय कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ग) देश में टेलीविजन सेटों के निर्माण की संभावना को देखते हुये 1967 से वाणिज्यिक आयात नहीं किये गये हैं।

टीन के डिब्बों का आयात

1337. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुरमित और डिब्बों में बन्द फलों और मछली के पैकिंग के लिये अपेक्षित टीन का निर्माण देश में नहीं होता है और इस कार्य के लिये आयात किये जाने वाले टीन के डिब्बों की कीमत मछली की कीमत सहित टै.न के अन्तराष्ट्रीय मूल्य से अधिक बढ़ती है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देश में टीन और टीन के डिब्बों के निर्माण के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और करने का विचार है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलशहदीन अली शहमद): (क) और (ख). परिणृत खाद्य जैसे फल, मछली इत्यादि बन्द करने में काम आने वाले बच्चे डिब्बों के लिए उपयुक्त रत्तर तथा कि म का टीन भारत में नहीं बनता है। इस काम के लिये अपेक्षित डिब्बों का आयात नहीं किया जाता बल्कि ये डिब्बे आयातित टीन से बनाए जाते हैं। इन डिब्बों के निर्माण के लिए अपेक्षित उपयुक्त रत्तर का टीन देश में ही बनाने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

Grants to Urdu Schools for Children of Railway Employees

1338. SHRI MOHSIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that usual grants to the Urdu Schools for the

children of railway employees have not been given for over two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the other educational institutions which are getting such aids on the South Central and Southern Railways and quantum of grants given to each of these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Presumably this refers to Urdu Schools on the South Central and Southern Railways. In regard to Southern Railway the reply is in the negative. In regard to South Central Railway, the application from one School for grant for the year 1966-67 is under consideration.

(c) The details of educational institutions getting aids and quantum thereof are as follows:—

Railway.	Name of Institution.	Quantum of grant.
South Central.	Jack & Jill Nursery School, Vijayawada.	Rs. 240-
Southern.	Railway Colony Aided Schools, Ayanavaram, Madras.	Rs. 3,588-
"	Pananthope Railway Colony Aided School, Ayanavaram, Madras.	Rs. 4,137-

Aluminium Plant in Gujarat

1339. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1448 on the 28th July, 1967 and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to set up an Aluminium plant in Gujarat; and

(b) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) and (b). Adequate capacity for the production of aluminium

metal for meeting the anticipated demand during the current and early years of the Fifth Plan has already been licensed/approved. The Government of India have, however, agreed in principle to consider the Gujarat Government's proposal to set-up a smelter in the State.

India's Exports

1340. **SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the performance of India's exports since devaluation of the rupee; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

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

(b) Export received a serious setback during the first few months after devaluation of the Indian rupee in June, 1966. The exports (including re-exports) during the year following devaluation (June 1966 to May, 1967) at \$ 1520.0 million were 11.1 per cent lower as compared to the exports during the corresponding 12 months of the previous year i.e., June 1965 to May 1966. Exports however, have shown a rising trend during the current financial year; during the 8 months (April-November) of 1967 exports stood at \$1062 million as compared to \$993 million during the corresponding period of 1966. The better outlook of agricultural production and the various steps taken by the Government to promote exports, as also the number of large value contracts secured by India are expected to provide marked stimulus to exports during 1968-69.

Wooden Railway Sleepers

1341. **SHRI ESWARA REDDY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of certain States for higher prices for wooden

sleepers supplied to Railways has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The matter is still under consideration of the Sub-Committee of the Central Board of Forestry in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, who is the competent authority to deal with. State Forest Departments are also the constituents of this Committee. However, the view of the Railways is that there is no case for any increase in prices due to the fact that the increases given effect to as a result of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of the Central Board of Forestry at the two meetings held by it in 1962 and 1963, have been very substantial namely 33.1/3 per cent over the prices prevailing in 1962. Further that in view of the need to hold the price line, the prices should not be increased further.

(b) Does not arise.

प्याज का नियांत

1342. श्री बसवन्त : क्या वाणिज्य बंदी वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र व यांज के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप देश में प्याज की मांग काफी हद तक पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) क्या किसानों के लिए उचित मूल्य सुनिश्चित करने के लिये लंका, बर्मा इंडोनेशिया और मलयेशिया को प्याज का नियांत करने की कोई व्यवस्था का गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका अद्यता क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री महम्मद शफी कुरेशी): (क) जी, हां। देश की मांग को पूरा करने के बाद भारत अन्य देशों को प्याज का नियांत कर रहा है।

(ख) तथा (ग). सभी श्रेणियों के नियांतकों को प्याज के नियांत के लिये निर्बाध लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं तथा किसानों द्वारा प्रत्यक्षतः अथवा अपनी सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से नियांत व्यापार करने पर कोई रोक नहीं है। बर्मा तथा इंडोनेशिया भारतीय प्याज के खरीदार नहीं हैं। श्रीलंका तथा मलयेशिया पहिले ही भारत से प्याज के प्रमुख आयातक हैं। नियांत पर न्यूनतम मूल्य लागू है जिससे किसानों को उचित मूल्य मिलना सुनिश्चित रहता है।

बाना रेलवे स्टेशन

1343. श्री बसवन्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के बम्बई डिवीजन में याना रेलवे स्टेशन के पुनर्निर्माण के लिये 1967-68 के रेलवे बजट में राशि नियत की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कार्य के कब तक आरम्भ होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) अब तक कितना बन व्यय हुआ है और यह परियोजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री शे. मु० मुनाश्वा) :

(क) जी हां। याना स्टेशन की इमारत के ढांचे में परिवर्तन को लिए 1967-68 में एक लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी हैं। इस काम की अनुमानित लागत 6.89 लाख रुपय है;

(ख) आशा है यह काम 1968-69 के प्रारम्भ में शुरू हो जायेगा;

(ग) अभी तक इस काम पर कुछ खर्च नहीं हुआ है। आशा है यह काम दिसम्बर 1969 तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

पश्चिम रेलवे में बम्बई सेन्ट्रल तथा दहानू रोड के बीच शटल रेलगाड़ी का चलाना

1344. श्री बसवन्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री वह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई सेन्ट्रल दहानू रोड लाइन में बम्बई जाने वाल विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों तथा दफ्तर जाने वाले लोगों के लिये परिवहन की कोई भी सुविधा नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य रेलवे में बम्बई-कसारा और बम्बई-करजात के बीच की रेलगाड़ी की तरह सरकार का विचार पश्चिम रेलवे में बम्बई-सेन्ट्रल और दहानू रोड के बीच एक शटल रेलगाड़ी चलाने का है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु० पुनाचा) :
(क) नं० 13 डाउन-14 अप बम्बई-सूरत ए सप्रेस और 21 डाउन-22 अप प्लाइंग रानी बम्बई सेन्ट्रल-दहानू रोड खण्ड पर छात्रों और दफ्तर जाने वालों के लिए सुवाह और साम की दी जाओड़ी सुविधाजनक गाड़ियां हैं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

नासिक और बम्बई के बीच अतिरिक्त रेलगाड़ी

1345. श्री बसवन्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नासिक और बम्बई के बीच एक अतिरिक्त रेलगाड़ी चलाने के लिये जनता ने कोई प्रार्थना की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पहली प्रील, 1968 से, जब से कि नयी समयसारणी लागू होगी, नासिक रोड-बम्बई रेलगाड़ी चलाने का सरकार का विचार है?

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

(ख) जी नहीं। इस समय नासिक रोड-बम्बई खण्ड पर लाइन कमता और चल-स्टाक के अप में अपेक्षित साधनों की कमी के कारण एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

बम्बई में लघु उद्योग

1346. श्री बसवन्त : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई नगर से छोटे पैमाने के लगभग 70 उद्योगों को, जिनमें लगभग 15 करोड़ लोगों की पूंजी लगी हुई है, बम्बई से तथा उसके उपनगरों से गुजरात राज्य में ले जाया रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री उलद्दीन अली अहमद) :
(क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा पट्टन पर रखी दी जायगी।

चारबाग रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) पर रेल बाइकों में टक्कर

1347. श्री विश्वनाथ पाष्ठोऽय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 जनवरी, 1968 की अर्ध राति कोट पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के चारबाग स्टेशन के निक 32 डाउन यात्री गाड़ी और एक खड़ी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में टक्कर हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप कई यात्रियों को गंभीर बोट आई थीं।

(ब) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे;

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मरे अथवा घायल हुए; और और

(घ) रेलवे सम्पत्ति की कितनी अति हुई।

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां।

(घ) लखनऊ स्थित रेल संरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त ने इस दुर्घटना की विविध जांच की है। उनके अनन्तिम निष्कर्ष के अनुसार दुर्घटना 32 डाउन गाड़ी के ड्राइवर द्वारा बाहरी और निकट सिगनलों को उस समय पार करने के कारण हुई जब वे संकरे का संकर दे रहे थे।

(ग) इस दुर्घटना में किसी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु नहीं हुई। लेकिन 6 रेल कंपनियों सहित 15 व्यक्तियों को चोटें लगी। इनमें से 4 को गहरी चोटें लगीं।

(घ) रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 61,425 रुपये की हानि होने का अनुमान है।

Durgapur Steel Plan

1348. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a press report published in the *Statesman* on the 20th January, 1968, that the Police resorted to firing on the workers in the Durgapur Steel Plant when they wanted to celebrate labour welfare day; and

(b) if so, the number of casualties and how the Police was provoked to open fire in the factory's premises?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) and (b). There was no police

firing on the workers of the Durgapur Steel Plant.

Retiring Rooms at Adoni

1349. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retiring rooms on important Railways Stations proposed to be constructed in 1967-68;

(b) whether Government have considered the necessity of constructing retiring rooms at Adoni;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government are charging Rs. 10 per head in Bombay and other important stations;

(d) whether it is also a fact that usage of retiring rooms in Bombay have since gone down after the increase in rate from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per head; and

(e) the total number of days the retiring rooms were kept vacant in 1966-67?

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

(b) There is no finalized proposal on hand at present for the construction of Retiring Rooms at Adoni station but a suggestion made by the Divisional Railways Users' Consultative Committee of Guntakal Division for the construction of three retiring rooms at this station is under consideration of the Southern Railway Administration.

(c) Yes, the rate of Rs. 10 per bed is charged for some of the retiring rooms at important stations like Agra Cantt., Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Bombay Central, Bombay V.T. and Poona.

(d) There has been a slight drop in the utilization of the retiring rooms at Bombay V.T. There is, however, no drop at Bombay Central.

(e) This information is not readily available and is being collected. The same will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Technical Assistance for Export Promotion

1350. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently drawn a programme for technical assistance to build up exports;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether some advanced countries have been approached on the basis of this programme for seeking their technical assistance for export promotion purposes; and

(d) if so, the reactions of the countries concerned thereto?

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

(b) to (d). United Nations Development Programme has been requested (i) to provide training facilities for 120 sales people from private and public sectors of industry in specialised techniques of international marketing adopted in the developed countries with emphasis on sales promotion, and (ii) to provide advisory assistance in exploring the scope for establishing a titanium product industrial complex in India for utilising indigenous ilmenite for export production.

The U.N. authorities are processing these two requests.

2. The United States Agency for International Development has been requested to arrange comprehensive commodity surveys, for the following commodities, through reputed Indian Research Organisations with a view to examine the international trade in each of these commodities and of India's present and potential trade in world trade:—

(i) Textiles and made-up garments;

(ii) Machine tools.

(iii) Spices;

(iv) Fruits and Vegetables (fresh as well as processed).

(v) Marine products.

These surveys are likely to be completed by the middle of 1968.

3. Under the Indo-French Technical Cooperation Agreement, 14 candidates from Indian Industrial units and an officer of the Ministry of Commerce were sent in May/June last year to France for undergoing an intensive course of training in modern techniques of export promotion.

4. A Supplementary Agreement to the Indo-German Technical Cooperation Agreement of 28 March, 1966, was signed on 14th December, 1967. In terms of this agreement, the West German Government are assisting India to secure a greater share of the German and other West European markets in engineering goods. Copies of this Supplementary Agreement have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

5. Under the Colombo Plan, the Ministry of Commerce sponsored 15 candidates during the last six months for training in different fields to Canada, U.K. and Japan.

Foot Bridge on Ballarpur Station

1351. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no foot over-bridge connecting the Railway station with the Ballarpur town;

(b) whether it is a fact that owing to extreme nearness of the town to the Railway station, people cross the big railway yard which has resulted in accidents;

(c) whether it is a fact that the General Manager, Central Railway after inspection of the Station had also observed that a foot over-bridge is a necessity in Ballarpur station; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

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

- (b) No.
- (c) Yes.

(d) The foot overbridges across the railway track are constructed as railway amenity at the cost of the railway only if they are required to meet the needs of railway users or railway staff. When required by the local public of the area, to cross lines, they may, if otherwise feasible, be constructed at the cost of State Government/Civil authorities, as 'Deposit Works' on requisition by the State Government/Local authority. So far, neither the State Government nor the Municipal authorities have approached the railway with the proposal. The Railway on their part will take up the work as soon as the proposal is sponsored by the State Government/Local authorities, who should also agree to bear the entire cost of the work.

Pig Iron Plant in Maharashtra

1352. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a pig iron plant in the Chanda District of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to come up?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDEY): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Licences for Import of Sudanese Cotton

1353. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import licences for Sudanese Cotton have been issued exclusively to the State Trading Corporation and not on account of particular mills as was being done in the past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
(c) the manner in which Government propose to make good the Sales Tax which the mills will have to pay because of the change in procedure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The change viz., omission of the mills' name from the import licences is pursuant to *inter-alia* the S.T.C. having been exempted from conditions (i) & (ii) of sub-clause (3) of Clause (5) of the Import (Control) Order, 1955 by an amendment of that order. In practice this does not alter the position of the mill-importer who still receives a letter of authority as in the past.

(c) The sales tax liability will not arise in view of the amended provisions of the Import Control Order.

Claim for Incentives

1354. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian exporters face undue hardships due to delay in setting claims for incentives;

(b) the number of claims pending for settlement at present; and

(c) when they are likely to be finalised?

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

(b) The number of applications received from Registered Exporters for replenishment licences during the period 6th June, 1966 to 31st December, 1967 was 17,863. Out of this 2,292 applications were lying pending as on 31st December, 1967; 1,813 relating to exports effected during the two quarters ending December, 1967. The number of applications received for cash assistance during the period 6th June, 1966 to December, 1967 was

8,495. Out of this, 1,021 were lying pending as on 30th December, 1967; 760 relating to exports effected during the two Quarters ending December, 1967.

(c) This pendency is mainly due to the reason that the Registered exporters have not complied with all the procedural formalities and have not furnished the prescribed documents or the documents furnished by them are defective. The applications will be finalised by the Licensing Authorities as soon as the deficiencies are made up by the Registered exporters.

Manufacture of Wagons

1355. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the wagon manufacturers have not been able to execute full orders placed by the Railways for a number of years;

(b) if so, the orders placed and wagons supplied during the last 3 years, year-wise; and

(c) the orders placed during the last 6 months and the delivery periods stipulated in the orders?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-163/68.]

(c) Proposals for placing orders on private sector for 16,000 wagons in terms of four-wheelers have been finalised, against which orders have been issued for 12,300 wagons in terms of four wheelers so far. Orders for the balance quantity will be placed on receipt of the acceptance from the firms. The terms of delivery stipulated in the orders are for completion by 30th June, 1969.

Advisory Council on Trade

1356. SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI LOBO PRABHU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any

change in the role of Export-Import Advisory Council which has been renamed as Advisory Council on Trade; and

(b) if so, in what manner the change is likely to boost our export earnings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Export-Import Advisory Council has been dissolved. A new Advisory Council has been formed called the Advisory Council on Trade. The Resolution stating the purpose of this Council was published in the Ministry of Commerce Resolution No. 3(1)/67-BOT/P&P, dated 13th January, 1968. The Advisory Council on Trade would be dealing not only with problems of import and export but also with problems of internal trade. It shall review the performance of the country's economy in its commercial aspects, consider problems relating to the expansion of exports, the relation of imports, the operation of import and export trade control, the working of Commercial Services with particular reference to export marketing and export assistance, the organisation and expansion of the export sector of the economy, and the arrangements in regard to internal trade, with particular reference to the procurement, sale and distribution of essential commodities.

(b) The wide jurisdiction of the Advisory Council on Trade makes it a much more suitable body than the Export-Import Advisory Council for considering the export effort as a whole in its relation to the domestic economy. In view of the fact that exports have to form an integral part of our economy, a body like the erstwhile Export-Import Advisory Council was considered to have become much too limited in its functions. The deployment of resources by trade and industry for exports will be assisted in a greater measure by this new body in all operative aspects.

Electronic Computers

1357. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite opposition from the employees, Electronic Computer has been installed in Headquarters of the South Eastern Railway in Calcutta with the help of the Railway Protection Force and Armed Police; and

(b) whether there has been an explosion in the computer room resulting in injuries to workmen?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) A computer has been installed on the South Eastern Railway. Since there had been some representations and demonstrations earlier against the installation of computer from a section of the employees, security measures were taken to prevent any untoward incident when the equipment was being moved in and installed.

(b) No.

Smuggling of Rice through Trains to Calcutta

1358. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rice is smuggled to Greater Calcutta in all Mail or passenger trains with the connivance or acquiescence of the Railway Police Force and State Police; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop such smuggling through trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Smuggling of rice from the suburbs takes place through various channels. Passenger trains are one of the media for smuggling rice into Calcutta. Connivance or acquiescence of the Railway Police or State Police is not known.

(b) State authorities have deputed Force at vulnerable stations in West Bengal portion to prevent smuggling of rice and apprehend smugglers and smuggled rice.

Recognition of Trade Unions

1359. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the representatives of his Ministry met the representatives of Central Trade Union Organisations on the question of recognition of trade unions in respect of undertakings under his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The discussions so far held were of a preliminary and exploratory nature and no conclusions were reached. It is proposed to hold further discussions shortly.

Dead Bodies found near Nizamuddin Railway Station

1360. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three dead bodies were found on the Railway track near Nizamuddin on the 31st January, 1968;

(b) if so, whether they have been identified;

(c) whether any clue has been found; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d). Inquiry has revealed that these persons were going between the railway lines from Nizamuddin towards Hari Nagar Ashram,

and were run over by an engine near the Home signal of Nizamuddin Station.

Foreign Collaboration Deals

1361. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved any foreign collaboration deals during the last quarter of 1967; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) 29 foreign collaboration cases were approved during the period October—December, 1967.

(b) A statement indicating the details of these cases is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-164/68.]

Promotions of staff in Khadi and Village industries Commission

1362. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that promotions from clerical to technical side under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have been stopped since 1963;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to revive the system of promotion from clerical to technical side in the Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir. This decision was, however, taken in May, 1964.

(b) The operation of the Commission covers technical, servicing, banking, trading and ministerial work. Hence it became necessary for the

Commission to systematise the cadres. The Commission, therefore, took a decision in May 1964 to have separate cadres for ministerial and technical staff. Promotion from one cadre to the other is not normally permissible in view of the differences in the character of work.

(c) Does not arise.

Payment of Gratuity

1363. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no provision for payment of gratuity to the employees of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) The Regulations made by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission under section 27 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 (which govern the conditions of service of the Commission's employees) do not provide for payment of gratuity but only for Contributory Provident Fund benefits.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission

1364. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mehta Committee appointed to review the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has submitted its report, and

(b) if so, when Government propose to lay a copy of the Report on the Table of the House?

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

(b) The Report of the Committee is expected to be signed towards the end of February, 1968 and submitted to Government shortly thereafter. Printed copies of the Report will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Quarters at Sompur Railway Station

1365. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1962 on the 24th November, 1967 and state:

(a) the details and the results of investigation made about the defective construction of quarters at Sompur Railway Station in Gadag-Hospet Section, South Central Railway;

(b) the number of quarters found unfit for dwelling and vacated; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The detailed investigations have revealed that the quarters were founded in black cotton soil of vicious type of more than 15' deep in the year 1961-62. Rail raft foundations of approved type were provided at 3'-5" below the ground level. Uneven settlement of the foundation had taken place due to variation in the moisture content of the soil during different seasons of the year. This had caused certain cracks in the walls.

(b) Nine.

(c) Thorough repairs to these quarters have since been completed, and the quarters have been reoccupied by staff.

Special Train from Hubli to Secunderabad, for All-India Congress Session

1366. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special train was run from Hubli to Secunderabad for the All-India Congress Session held in 1968;

(b) if so, the number of bogies of each Class attached and the number of passengers booked for that special train from the various stations to Secunderabad destination;

(c) whether any previous announcement about the special train appeared in the local papers; and

(d) if so, the number of days or hours before the departure of the special train ex-Hubli?

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

Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

1367. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. has increased or decreased during the years 1966 and 1967;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the decrease in production, if any?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Production in 1965, 1966 and 1967 was as follows:

1965 Rs. 9.62 Crores

1966 Rs. 11.01 Crores - Increase

1967 Rs. 9.98 Crores - Decrease

(c) The shortfall in production in 1967 was mainly due to the steep fall in demand for machine tools as a result of industrial recession.

Computers Machines

1368. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which Railways are paying monthly for the Computers taken on hire-purchase basis Railway-wise, for introducing the simplification in accounts procedure on Railways; and

(b) the extent of man-power saved by the introduction of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.M. POONACHA): (a) A rental of about Rs. 48 thousands is being paid per month for each of the 5 computers installed on Railways.

(b) The computers have been installed in replacement of Unit Record Equipment and have taken over initially the work which was being done on the Unit Record Equipment. There is very little immediate saving in staff due to the change over. Savings will, however, accrue when other types of work are put on to computers in the course of the next two years or so.

Printing of Card Tickets on Railways

1369. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to introduction of simplification of accounts on Railways, series of printed card tickets have increased eight times and the number of blank paper ticket Books has increased five times, thus increasing the work-load on Booking Clerks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Booking Clerks on the Railways

are granted only half-an-hour to take over and make over charge of about 400 series of printed card tickets, 160 Blank Paper ticket Books, Closing of accounts and preparation of Returns; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to grant more time to the Booking clerks for handing over the charge?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No measure of simplification of Accounts has led to an increase in the series of printed card tickets and blank paper tickets. There has, however, been an increase of 2 to 3 times in the case of series of printed card tickets and 4 to 5 times in the case of blank paper tickets for other causes. This has not led to any increase in workload of booking clerks which is related to number of tickets sold.

(b) A daily credit for half an hour, or one hour in specially bigger stations, is given for taking over and making over in assessing the total weekly rostered hours of work for booking clerks. No additional time is specifically allowed for the closing of accounts. Generally booking clerks are able to do the accounting of sale of tickets within duty hours. As for preparation of returns, that has to be done once in the month. At certain big stations, separate staff is provided for the preparation of returns.

The number of series of tickets that a booking clerk has to handle would vary from station to station; in fact, from one booking window to another at the same station.

(c) If it is found in any individual case that a review of the roster of duty is justified that review can come under consideration. There is no occasion for laying down a universal yardstick when conditions differ from place to place.

Late Running of De-Luxe Trains from Sonipat to Delhi

1370. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one and a half hour is taken by the De-lux and other Express trains to cover the distance from Sonipat to Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of days on which the De-lux train has been late during the last year and for how many hours; and

(d) the steps taken to make the train punctual?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Out of 139 occasions the train ran during 1967, the Amritsar-New Delhi A. C. Express reached New Delhi right time on 122 occasions, 14 occasions upto 30 minutes late, and 3 occasions more than 30 minutes late. The pairing train arrived Amritsar right time on 41 occasions, 45 occasions upto 30 minutes late and 50 occasions more than 30 minutes late, out of 136 times this train ran during 1967.

(d) A special watch is kept on the running of the Air-conditioned and other trains and all avoidable detentions thoroughly scrutinised to avoid recurrence.

बुधनी में पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का हाल

1371. श्री जयप्राय राव ओशी: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बुधनी तथा उत्तरे आसपास के क्षेत्रों के निवासियों ने प्रारंभना

की है कि पहले की तरह बुधनी स्टेशन, मध्य रेलवे, पर पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का फिर हाल्ट बनाया जाये;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रन्ति, 1968 से, जबसे नवी समय सारिणी लागू होगी, यह हाल्ट बनाने का है;

(ग) क्या जनता ने यह श्री प्रारंभना की है कि बुधनी स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म को कंचा किया जाये; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब आरम्भ होने की संभावना है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री श्री. मु. मुनस्सा):

(क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) चूंकि यह काम 68-69 तक के लिए रेलवे के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल नहीं है, ऐसी स्थिति में यह बताना अभी संभव नहीं है कि काम सम्भवतः विस तारीख को आरम्भ होगा।

मुरादाबाद से एक एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी का चलाया जाना

1372. श्री श्रो. प्र० त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुरादाबाद से दिल्ली तक प्रातःकाल कोई उपयुक्त रेलगाड़ी की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण मुरादाबाद जाने वाले विदेशी व्यापारियों को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बर्तन के व्यापारियों की सुविधा के लिये मुरादाबाद से दिल्ली तक प्रातःकाल कोई एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी चलाने का सरकार का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री श्रौ० शु० पुराणा) :
(क) जी नहीं। 1 एम डी मुरादाबाद-दिल्ली सरारी माड़ी मुरादाबाद से सुबह 4.35 बजे चलती है और दिल्ली 9.50 बजे पहुंचती है। मुरादाबाद से दिल्ली के लिए यह सुबह की एक सुविधाजनक गाड़ी है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठाया।

पंजीकृत बूचड़खाने

1373. श्री श्रौ० श्र० स्यामी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1962 से लेकर 1967 तक अलग अलग, विभिन्न देशों को तथा गोजातीय पशुओं से प्राप्त हुआ कितना गो मांस तथा चमड़ा निर्यात किया गया है;

(ख) क्या इन वस्तुओं के निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार का विचार पंजीकृत बूचड़खाने खोलने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ये बूचड़खाने विनियन स्थानों पर बैठने का विचार हो और इन पर किसी लागत आवेदी?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) गोजातीय पशुओं से प्राप्त गो मांस तथा चमड़े के निर्यात के आंकड़े विवरण 'क' तथा 'ख' में दिये जाते हैं जो सदन की बेज पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। बैलिये संख्या LT—165/67/68]

(ख) तथा (ग) : गो मांस तथा उसके चमड़े का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये पंजीकृत बूचड़खाने खोलने का सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है। किन्तु प्रौद्योगिक मांस के उत्पादन तथा बूचड़खानों में अपशिष्ट एवं तहोत्पादों को प्रारंभित करने और चमड़े तथा खालों की किस्म सुधारने के

लिये चौथी योजना के मासोंदे में 7.53 करोड़ 80 की कुल लागत की एक परियोजना शामिल की गई है जिसके अनुसार देश में बूचड़खानों तथा मांस बाजारों का व्यापुनिकीरण किया जायेगा। इन बूचड़खानों में बथ करने की मानदोचित व्रजाली लागू की जायेगी।

फॉटियर मेल के साथ स्थगित लागू द्वितीय श्रेणी का डिव्हा

1374. श्री श्रौ० श्र० स्यामी : क्या देश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सब है कि बम्बई-अमृतसर फॉटियर मेल के साथ द्वितीय श्रेणी का केवल एक डिव्हा लगाया जाता है और वह भी बैठने तथा सोने वालों के लिए रक्षित होता है जिससे अन्य यात्रियों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार फॉटियर मेल के साथ द्वितीय श्रेणी का एक अन्य आरक्षित डिव्हा लागते का है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वर्तमान टिक्के में स्थानों के लिए आरक्षण न करने का है जिससे सभी यात्रियों को बैठने का स्थान मिल सके; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उतने ही यात्रियों को टिक्टट बचने का प्रबन्ध करने का है जितने द्वितीय श्रेणी के डिव्हे में स्थान हो जैसा कि प्रथम श्रेणी के मामले में किया जाता है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री श्रौ० शु० पुराणा) :

(क) बम्बई सेंट्रल से 29-9-67 से और अमृतसर से 1-10-67 से दूसरे दर्जे का एक डिव्हा फॉटियर डाकगाड़ी में चलाया जाता है। इस डिव्हे में दो

कक्ष हैं; एक कक्ष में 32 यात्रियों के लिए केवल बैठने का स्थान है और दूसरे कक्ष में दिन के समय 30 यात्रियों के बैठने का स्थान और रात में 22 यात्रियों के लिए सोने का स्थान है। इस ट्रिवे में अनारक्षित स्थान नहीं ने के कारण बम्बई की ओर से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को असुविधा होने से सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं।

(ब) जी नहीं।

(ग) जिस कक्ष में केवल बैठने का स्थान है, प्रभृतिसर से चलने वाले सभी यात्री उसका उपयोग कर सकते हैं और उसमें सीटों का अनारक्षण नहीं किया जाता। दूसरी और प्रवार्ता बम्बई सेंट्रल से यात्रा के लिए 32 सीटों वाले कक्ष को 1-3-1968 से अनारक्षित कक्ष में बदल देने का विनियोग किया गया है।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ग) को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

रुई की कीमतें

1375. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताते कि कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1967 में रुई की कीमतों की तुलना में रुई की कीमतें हाल में काफी गिर गई हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रुई के उत्पादकों ने रुई की न्यूनतम और समर्थन मूल्यों को बढ़ाने की प्रार्थना की है; और

(ग) यदि है, तो सरकार की इस पर व्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेसी) : (क) नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1967 में विद्यमान असाधारण

रुई से ऊंची कीमतों की तुलना में रुई की कीमतों में हाल में कुछ गिरावट आई है परन्तु अभी भी कीमतें न केवल चालू मौसम के लिये निर्धारित समर्थक मूल्य से बल्कि 1966-67 के लिये निर्धारित अधिकतम मूल्यों से भी काफी अधिक हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं। चालू मौसम के लिये कोई न्यूनतम मूल्य नहीं है परन्तु समर्थक मूल्य है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उत्तर रेलवे पर चलती गाड़ी से सेनिक हथियारों के बक्सों की ओरी

1376. श्री हुक्म चन्द कद्यवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे में मुरादाबाद से धामपुर के बीच चलने वाली मालगाड़ी से हाल ही में सेनिक हथियारों के कुछ बक्सों की ओरी ढो गई थी;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में जांच करने के पश्चात उन बक्सों को बरामद किया जा सकता था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री डॉ मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल की सहायता से राज्य पुलिस द्वारा को गयी तुरंत कार्रवाई के परिणामस्वरूप गोल-बारूद के चुराये गये तीन पैकेज बरामद कर लिये गये जिसमें 1390 कारतूस थे। कुल 1690 कारतूसों की ओरी हुई थी।

(ग) दो।

भागलपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के पास बम
का विस्फोट

1377. श्री दुर्गम चन्द्र कथवाय क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 21 दिसम्बर, 1967 को हावड़ा-बरोनी अप्प ट्रेन के आने पर भागलपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक बम का विस्फोट हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस घटना की कोई जांच की गई है; और

(ग) इस विस्फोट के क्या कारण थे; और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मरे गये थे जल्दी हुए?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मू. पुनार्दा): (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). जी हां। विस्फोट के कारण का अभी तक पता नहीं चला है। भागलपुर की रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 307 और विस्फोटक पदार्थ अधिनियम की धारा 3/4 के अधीन अपराध सं० 9 के रूप में इस मामले को दर्ज कर लिया है और उसकी जांच कर रही है। इस विस्फोट के कारण एक यात्री घायल हो गया और उसे अस्पताल मेज दिया गया। किसी के मरने की सूचना नहीं मिली है। इस दुर्घटना में रेल सम्पत्ति को कोई क्षति पहुंचने की भी सूचना नहीं मिली है। पुलिस अभी मामले की जांच कर रही है।

Advisory Council on Trade

1378. SHRI C. C. DESAI:
SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently constituted an Advisory Council on Trade on which four Members

of Parliament have been appointed; and

(b) if so, the criteria for their selection?

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

(b) The main criterion for selection had been whether the association of the Member would be useful in the deliberations of the Council.

Traffic Apprentices of Northern Railways

1379. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5470 on the 22nd December, 1967, regarding Traffic Apprentices of the Northern Railway and state:

(a) whether the demands of the Traffic Apprentices have since been met; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). The matter is still receiving consideration of the appropriate authorities.

Conversion of Metre Gauge Lines into Broad Gauge in Gujarat

1380. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any programme to convert the existing metre gauge railway lines into broad gauge beyond Viramgam in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Railways have examined the growth potential of passenger and goods traffic in Saurashtra?

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

(d). The Western Railway is presently carrying out investigations with a view to determining the justification for the conversion or otherwise of the MG line in Saurashtra from Viramgam to either Porbandar or Okha. A decision in this regard will be taken after the results of the investigations are known.

Reimbursement of Medical Expenses

1381. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, though covered by the recommendations of the Pay Commission, are not reimbursed their medical expenses according to the Pay Commission's formula;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove the disparity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). As the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is a statutory body set up under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, its employees are not Government servants and the recommendations of the Pay Commission do not automatically apply to them. Reimbursement of their medical expenses, however, is governed by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission (Medical Attendance) Regulations made by the Commission under Section 27 of the Act.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Export-oriented Alumina Plants

1382. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the export possibilities of alumina, Government have of late been considering the

question of setting up of some export-oriented alumina plants based on bauxite deposits in the hinterland of ports;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard;

(c) how the cost of production of aluminium and other aluminium by-products in India compares with that in other aluminium-producing countries; and

(d) the total additional capacity of aluminium and alumina proposed to be installed in the country?

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

(b) The possibilities are being exploited.

(c) Precise information regarding comparative cost of production of aluminium and other aluminium by-products in India and other aluminium producing countries is not available.

(d) Existing capacity for production of aluminium metal, with supporting alumina facilities, is about 115,800 tonnes per annum. Additional capacity for aluminium, already licensed, approved, comes to 327,500 tonnes p.a. This additional smelter capacity will have matching facilities for the production of alumina. In addition, establishment of a 150,000 tonnes p.a. alumina plant in Gujarat, part of whose production may be exported, is also under consideration.

Panna Diamond Project

1383. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of diamonds recovered from the Panna Diamond Project during 1966-67 as compared to the recovery during the previous year;

(b) the comparative value of diamonds exported during the last five years; and

(c) the prospects of the project going into commercial production with the present rate of recovery.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) 2407 Carats of diamonds were recovered from the Panna Diamond Project during 1966-67 as against 2798 carats during 1965-66.

(b) The export figures of Diamonds during the last five years from India are as below:—

(Value in lakhs of rupees)

1963-64	243.43
1964-65	276.79
1965-66	474.95
1966-67	1106.65
April '67 to Oct '67	1167.40

(c) The Panna Diamond Project has not reached the stage of commercial production. However, diamonds are recovered in the course of prospecting and trial mining operations. Government have now sanctioned, in December, 1967, two schemes envisaging establishment of capacity for commercial production of (i) 11,250 carats per annum from Ramkheria mine, and (ii) 12,000 carats per annum from Majhgawan mine. The schemes are being implemented and the anticipated level of production of 23,250 carats per annum from these two mines is expected to be achieved by 1969.

Development of Small Scale Industries in Malaysia

1384. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Malaysia have requested for technical assistance for the development of small scale and medium scale industries in Malaysia;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance asked for;

(c) whether Government have agreed to give the assistance asked by the Malaysian Government; and

(d) if so, the extent of the assistance likely to be given to Malaysia?

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

(b) Malaysia requires training facilities to be provided in India in industrial and technical fields to Malaysians. They want the Indian expertise in various fields of industrial development through intimate contacts and coordination between the Central Small Industries Organisation, National Small Industries Corporation and Small Industries Extension Training Institute in India; preparation of industrial prospect sheets for industries to be selected by them; experts to advise on the problems of advancing loans in rural areas and also an officer to organize and operate a Technical Information Documentation Centre. They also desire that a few instructors on Managerial aspects be sent to Malaysia for developing their cadre of managerial officers. They want training for two of their officers in our Institutes at Nilokheri and SIET Hyderabad.

(c) Yes, Sir, in principle.

(d) This is still to be worked out; recently an Indian Delegation visited Malaysia and the various conclusions arrived at are being processed in this Ministry and the External Affairs Ministry.

Exports to Czechoslovakia

1385. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Czechoslovakian Government have offered to purchase a wide range of manufactured products from India to tide over the industrial recession in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Czechoslovakian Government have permitted to use the unused credit for the purchase of raw materials and components in order to relieve the foreign exchange strain on India;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the relief in the industrial recession likely to be effected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) As per the discussions that a Working Group on Industrial Cooperation between India and Czechoslovakia have recently had, the Czech Government have offered to pursue the possibilities of importing non-traditional items of engineering goods in addition to what is already being taken by them under the Trade Plans. They have also agreed to examine the possibilities of utilising fully the capacities created in the Czech aided plants both in the public and private sectors and assist in the export of some of the finished components like machine tools, boiler parts and valves produced at the Ranchi, Hyderabad and Tiruchi units.

(b) and (c). In regard to the balance of the Second Czech Credit which remains yet to be utilised, the Czech authorities urged their desire to send out a Working Group early in April, 1968, to discuss the possibilities of its quicker utilisation. While indicating that there may not be any difficulty even in increasing the Second Credit allocation for the purchase of components required for the public sector projects set up with Czech assistance, they were not agreeable to consider the utilisation of their Credits for purchase of raw materials or for other invisible expenditure. It was their view that these items should continue to be financed under the Trade Plans.

(d) While the proposals to be pursued on the lines indicated are bound to assist in relieving the recessionary

trends in certain industries, it is not possible to indicate precisely the extent of the relief.

Missing of Cloth Bales from Wagons

1386. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cloth bales worth Rs. 9 lakhs were booked at Wadibunder (Bombay) for Manduadih near Banaras in April 1967 and were later found missing from the wagons;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been investigated; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes, but the exact value of cloth bales is not yet known.

(b) Yes, the matter has been investigated by the Central Crime Bureau of the Railway Board and Criminal Investigation Agency of the Government Railway Police, Punjab.

(c) So far 12 persons have been arrested. 18 bales and some loose cloth valued at about Rs. Thirty two thousand and sale proceeds valued at Rs. Nineteen thousand six hundred (in three bank drafts of five thousand each and Rs. Four thousand six hundred in currency notes) have so far been recovered. Three motor trucks have also been seized.

Allocation of C.I. Sheets to Manipur

1387. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of C.I. sheets allocated for Manipur till the withdrawal of control in 1967; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the whole lot of quota for the public of Manipur for the year 1966-67 was of low class and black C.I. sheets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The reference apparently is to Galvanised Corrugated Sheets. From 1962-63 to 1966-67, no allotments of Galvanised Corrugated Sheets were made to any State due to scarcity.

(b) During 1966-67, three thousand tonnes of black Corrugated Sheets were allotted to Manipur as a special case.

सागर और दमोह जिलों में खनिज सम्पत्ति

1388. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या इस्पात, लान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इसकी आनंदारी है कि सागर और दमोह जिलों में खनिज सम्पत्ति बहुतायत में उपलब्ध है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण की गया है;

(ग) क्या इस खनिज सम्पत्ति को बढ़ा कर सरकार का विचार यहां एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का हैं ताकि उस खेल को बेरोजगारी और डाकुओं के उत्पात से मुक्त किया जा सके; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तैयार की गई योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है?

इस्पात, लान तथा धातु मंत्री (डॉ चंद्रा रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय खनिजान संवै ण द्वारा दमोह और सागर के जिलों की प्रारम्भिक खनिज जांच समाप्त हो चकी है। इसके पलस्वरूप एक उच्च कोटि का चूना पत्थर का बड़ी निक्षेप बारबेरा, हट्टा और नरसिंहगढ़ के पास दमोह जिले में अभिलिखित किया गया है। पूना पत्थर धीमोह, धनोरा

बन्दोरा, समाधाना, माहबेरा, मांदी और सागर जिले में बनीखट्टी में प्रभिलिखित किये गये हैं। आगे कार्य हो रहा है।

(ग) और (घ). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि आगे किसी फैक्टरी के निर्माण करने की कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं है।

सागर से गाड़ियों के साथ दो/तीन टायर के डिब्बे लगाना

1389. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीना जंक्शन से बरास्ता जबलपुर, कटनी, दमोह और सागर में दिल्ली जाने वाले यात्रियों को तीसरे दर्जे में स्थान प्राप्त करने के लिये बीना स्टेशन पर बहुत समय तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मार्ग पर सागर स्टेशन पर गाड़ियों के साथ दो या तीन टायर के डिब्बे लगाने का सरकार का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चौ. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) जबलपुर, कटनी, दमोह और सागर स्टेशनों से बीना के रास्ते नयी दिल्ली आने-जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिए 5 डाउन/6 अप पंजाव भेल और 57 डाउन/58 अप पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस और मेल लेने वाली सुविधाजनक गाड़ियों में जबलपुर और नयी दिल्ली और डॉनगरगढ़ और नयी दिल्ली (कटनी-बीना के रास्ते) के बीच पहले और तीसरे दर्जे के दो मिले-जुले डिब्बे चलाये जाते हैं और इस प्रकार उपर्युक्त स्टेशनों के बीच सीधी यात्रा की सुविधा पहले से उपलब्ध है। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है कि बीना स्टेशन पर यात्रियों को बहुत अधिक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Foreign Collaboration

1390. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign firms who had asked for collaboration for the manufacture of industrial items during the last two years and who have either been refused permission to start their interests in India or whose applications have been pending decision;

(b) the reasons for rejection of their requests or delay in the disposal of their applications; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the delay in the disposal of requests of foreign entrepreneurs by Government is hampering the inflow of foreign private capital in the country and its industrial development?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT 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.

Spindles of Loans in Textile Mills.

1391. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills which have invested in other industries;

(b) how many spindles and looms are installed in such textile mills and what percentage these spindles and looms constitute of the total spindles and looms installed in the country;

(c) how these mills have fared as compared to other mills in the country which have not invested in other concerns; and

(d) how many of such mills have closed down and how many of them are suffering from losses in 1966?

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

Import of Rice from Japan by Kerala Government

1392. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has sought the permission of the Central Government to import rice from Japan in barter for export of ilmenite to Japan;

(b) if so, whether permission has been granted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). A barter proposal from a private party was received through the Kerala Government involving the export of ilmenite and import of rice from Japan. The matter is under consideration.

Cotton Stocks with Bhivani and Co.

1393. SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Commissioner is required to verify the stocks shown in the books of various cotton mills;

(b) if so, whether he conducted any enquiry to find out whether the stock shown in the records of Bhivani and Company were lying in the mills or disposed of; and

(c) if so, the results of the enquiry?

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

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

Export to Vietnam

1394. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's steel exports to Vietnam have shrunk during the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the competition in steel export to Vietnam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): It is presumed that the Question relates to South Vietnam.

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Imports into South Vietnam are classified into two categories viz. (i) imports against US AID programmes, and (ii) imports against South Vietnamese own foreign exchange sources. India had previously *inter alia* been exporting steel, and iron and steel products, to South Vietnam against US (AID) programmes. The requirements for these programmes till December 31, 1966, could be obtained from USA or from certain specified developing countries including India. However, with effect from the 1st January, 1967, US AID authorities have stopped financing imports of steel, and iron & steel products, from any other country except USA. Government of South Vietnam do not ordinarily release their own foreign exchange for such imports, and wish to procure them under the US AID. We had taken up the matter with the US AID authorities to restore status quo ante for the exports of our steel, and iron & steel products to South Vietnam, but they have not agreed to do so.

Textile Corporation

1395. SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the proposal to set up a Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the Corporation is likely to be set up?

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

(b) and (c). The details are being finalised and the Corporation is expected to be set up shortly.

Railway Freights for Iron and Manganese Ores

1396. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have calculated the differences in freights for iron and manganese ores for transportation from Hospet to Madras via Guntakal and Hospet to Marmo Goa Harbour via Hubli and Londa;

(b) the total quantities of iron ore and manganese ore despatched from stations in Bellary district, Mysore State to Madras, Marmo Goa and Karwar harbours from 1960-61 to 1966-67; year-wise; and

(c) the amount of railway freights that could have been saved by despatching the ores to Marmo Goa harbour rather than to Madras harbour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-166/68].

निर्यात संबंधन कार्यक्रम

1396क. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्षा वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्यात संबंधन कार्यक्रम में, जो पौँड पावन के अवमूल्यन से पहले

तैयार किया गया था, अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या चालू वर्ष के लिये कुछ अन्य योजनाओं पर भी किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है?

वाचिक्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी): (क) निर्यात संबंधित कार्यक्रम से, जो पौँड पावना के अवमूल्यन से पहले तैयार किया गया था, निर्यात में गिरावट को रोकने तथा थोड़ी भी वृद्धि करने में सफलता प्राप्त हुई है जैसा कि निम्नलिखित आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है:-

अप्रैल-नवम्बर 1996..... 745
करोड़ रुपये 99.3 करोड़ डालर

अप्रैल-नवम्बर 1967.... 797
करोड़ रुपये 106.2 करोड़ डालर

(ख) तथा (ग). निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए उपायों पर निरंतर विचार किया जा रहा है। हाल ही में पटसन उत्पादन, चाय, नारियल जटा उत्पाद तथा कच्छे के संबंध में निर्यात शुल्क कम कर दिये गये हैं अथवा खत्म कर दिये गये हैं। अन्य सुनाव भी विचाराधीन हैं परन्तु इस संबंध में व्यौरा अभी पूर्ण रूप से तैयार नहीं किये गये हैं।

UNCTAD

1396-B. SHRI UMANATH:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any amount ear-marked by Government for the UNCTAD conference;

(b) if so, the total amount spent so far;

(c) the total assistance received by Government from the United Nations Organisation for the conference; and

(d) the number of Indian employees on deputation for the conference and the total expenditure likely to be incurred on them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (d). In terms of the agreement entered into between the Government of India and the United Nations and in consonance with UN practice, the Government of India will reimburse the United Nations the additional expenditure resulting from the convening of the Conference in New Delhi rather than at UNCTAD Headquarters in Geneva. Initially a budget grant of Rs. 25,00,000 was made for the year 1967-68. Provision is now being made in the revised estimates 1967-68 and budget estimates 1968-69 for Rs. 75,00,000 and Rs. 11,98,000 respectively.

The total amount spent upto the end of January, 1968 was Rs. 1,32,850.

No financial assistance as such is to be received by the Government of India from the UN for the Conference.

The UNCTAD Secretariat has employed about 500 Indian in different categories of staff for servicing the Conference.

Plant to Manufacture Drilling Rigs and Machinery

1396-C. SHRI K. HALDAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a plant to manufacture drilling rigs and other types of drilling machinery necessary for oil exploration in the public sector;

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

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

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

(c). It is not proposed to set up any new plant for the manufacture of drilling machinery. Heavy Machine Building Plant of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, is already designed for the manufacture of heavy oil drilling rigs.

Indo-Soviet Trade

1396-D. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:

DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI:

SHRI RAMJI RAM:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the details of the Trade Agreement recently entered into with the U.S.S.R.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI): No Trade Agreement has been recently entered into with USSR as the existing Trade Agreement between the two countries signed on 10th June, 1963 is valid upto 31st December, 1970. On 26th December, 1967, the lists of commodities to be exchanged between India and USSR during 1968 was finalised. In accordance with this, trade between the two countries during 1968 is expected to be of the order of Rs. 300 crores. Principal items to be exported from India to USSR during 1968 are traditional goods like tea, coffee, spices, mica, de-oiled cakes, etc., in addition to many kinds of manufactured goods including leather shoes, ready-made garments, bed-linen, woolen knit-wear, spectacle frames, enamel for wire, rolled steel products, accumulators, automobile tyres and tubes, etc. USSR will supply fertilizers, sulphur, rolled steel products, tin plates, chemicals, dye-intermediates, raw asbestos, wood-pulp, newsprint, machinery and equipment, spares and components for Soviet Assisted Projects, tractors, machine tools, ball, roller and taper bearings, etc.

13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Death of several Jawans and destruction of military wagons due to avalanche near Banihal tunnel

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Saigal. Absent.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): If more than five people give notice of a calling attention, there is a ballot. If it is less than that the names should be all included. I have also given notice, but my name is not included.

MR. SPEAKER: It must have come after 10.30. There is no use raising it now.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I gave yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot change the rule now.

श्री हरवयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने अविलम्बनीय लोक-महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर प्रतिरक्षा मरी का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस के बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“बनिहाल सुरंग के निकट हिमधाव के कारण कई जवानों की मृत्यु तथा सैनिक बैगनों का नष्ट हो जाना।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I regret to inform the House that a convoy of 164 vehicles was caught in a heavy snow storm and avalanches on the Jammu-Srinagar Road between Banihal and Kazikud, i.e. just after crossing the Banihal Tunnel, on the night of the 26th/27th January, 1968. A vehicle in the convoy broke down at a narrow point and it was not possible to bypass it. The vehicle accordingly blocked the movement forward of the vehicles behind it. It started raining and snowing heavily and it turned into a snow

[Shri L. N. Mishra.]

storm. The 21 vehicles accordingly were swept away into the khud with the high velocity of the storm and the avalanches.

Out of 164 vehicles, 21 vehicles fell into the khud, of these 21 vehicles, 4 vehicles have been recovered till this morning and the balance of 17 vehicles are still to be recovered. Until this morning of the 20th instant, a total of 13 dead bodies of combatants (one JCO and 12 other ranks) and one dead body of a civilian have been recovered. The dead body of the civilian has been handed over to the police. One JCO and 30 other ranks are still unaccounted for.

Urgent action to complete the recovery work is in hand. Continuing bad weather has however, hampered the operations. A court of enquiry has been constituted and is in progress.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुणः अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला बड़ा गम्भीर है और इस गम्भीर मामले पर भी हमारे प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय ने यह सौजन्य नहीं समझा कि इस के बारे में लिखित वक्तव्य सदन के सदस्यों को पहले से दिया जाये, ताकि इसके बारे में वे प्रश्न पूछ सकें। अब जो योड़ी बहुत सूचना इन्होंने दी है—हम पहले यह सुना करते थे कि ड्रिटिंश सरकार भारतीय सेना के जवानों को कैनन-पाउडर के तौर पर इस्तेमाल करती थी, तोप के भोजन के तौर पर इस्तेमाल करती थी—इस सरकार ने हमारे जवानों के साथ उस ने भी प्राप्त सुनूक किया, जो इन के अवधार से स्पष्ट हो गया है.. (व्यवधान).

अनेक माननीय सदस्यः गलत है।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुणः अध्यक्ष महोदय, 27 जनवरी की रात को यह घटना हुई उसकी पहली सूचना समाचार पत्रों के द्वारा 17 फरवरी को, बल्कि 18 फरवरी को यहाँ लोगों को प्राप्त हुई। इस 164 ट्रकों के काफिले का कोई कमाण्डर भी होगा, जब ये ट्रक वहाँ

पर गुम हो गये, तो क्या उस को इसकी सूचना नहीं मिली होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस काफिले के गुम होने की जनकारी कमाण्डर को कब प्राप्त हुई कि उस के कुछ साथी गुम हो गये हैं। उनकी रक्षा और सुरक्षा के लिये उस ने क्या व्यवस्था की थी तथा ऊपर के अधिकारियों को उस ने यह सूचना कब दी? इस में विलम्ब के क्या कारण थे? इस के संबंध में सरकार ने जो कमेटी बैठाई है, उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्रः घटना बहुत दुखद है, इस के संबंध में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। लेकिन इस में व्यवस्था में कमी की कोई बात नहीं है। जहाँ तक देख रेख की बात है, जिस समय यह घटना हुई, उस के फौरन बाद रिकवरी करने का प्रयत्न किया गया। लेकिन जैसा बतलाया गया है, वहाँ का मौसम बहुत खराब था, अभी भी बरफ गिरती रही है और काम सुचारू रूप से नहीं चल सका। इस घटना की सूचना भी तुरन्त मिली थी और जो कुछ किया जा सकता था, वह किया गया। इस रास्ते में सुरक्षा के लिये खास इन्तजाम है, ट्रैफिक पोस्ट्स हर जगह लगी हुई है, जिनमें वायर-लेस सेट वर्गीरह की व्यवस्था है। लेकिन जैसा हम ने बताया कि एक ट्रक के खराब हो जाने से उस के पीछे 20 ट्रक कंस गये तथा ऐसे तंग कोने पर, मोड़ पर हुआ, जिसकी बजह से वे ट्रक नहीं निकल सके, इसी बीच में बरफ पड़नी शुरू हो गई और उन को नहीं निकाला जा सका। इन वास्तव में बहुत दुखद है—इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन)ः अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि वह इस के सम्बन्ध में जाँच करा रहे हैं, उन्होंने एक कमेटी बैठाई है। मैं विशेषकर प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कहाँ इस घटना का दूसरा पहलू भी न हो, पड़ीसी शत्रु की योजन वह तोड़-फोड़ की कार्रवाई के कारण ऐसी घटना हुई हो, क्या यह कमेटी जो इस के बारे में जाँच

करेगी, वह इस के इस पहलू पर भी विचार करेगी ?

भी ल० ना० मिथ : प्रकृति पर किसी शबू या मनुष्य का अधिकार नहीं होता है, प्रकृति के कारण ऐसा दुग्धा हो ।

भी दृग्म चन्द्र कार्यवाय : जो कमेटी बैठी है ये वह इस और भी विचार करेंगी कि इस में पड़ीसीद्वारा कोई तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाही न की गई हो ?

MR. SPEAKER: Today we have got many important motions before the House. I should request the hon. Members to go one by one. All the important subjects are there today; till the evening we have got very important business. Therefore, I should appeal to the Members to discuss the problems in a calm manner. All of them are coming. Let us not rush through them. We shall go one by one. Papers laid.

—
12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of Instrumentation Limited and Review by the Government on working thereof

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota for the year 1966-67, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-138/68].

Notification under Companies Act and Industries (Development and Regulation) Act

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I beg to lay on the Table:

(2) A copy of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 130 in Gazette of India, dated the 20th January, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-139/68].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

- (i) S.O. 2297 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1967.
- (ii) S.O. 3688 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1967.
- (iii) S.O. 216 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-140/68.]

(4) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) and (ii) of item (3) above.

Statement on import of Ammonia for production of fertilisers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIH): On behalf of Shri Ashoka Mehta, I beg to lay on the Table a statement on the import of Ammonia for the production of fertilisers. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-141/68.]

Export of Stainless Steel Utensils (Inspection) Rules

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Export of Stainless Steel Utensils (Inspection)

[Shri Dinesh Singh.]

Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 372 in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-142/68].

President's Act under Haryana State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, Sixth Valuation Report of LIC

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANATH PAHADIA): On behalf of Shri Krishna Chandra Pant,

(1) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following President's Acts, Under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Haryana State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1967:—

- (i) The Indian Stamp (Haryana Amendment) Act, 1967 (President's Act No. 7 of 1967) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1967.
- (ii) The Haryana Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1967 (President's Act No. 8 of 1967) published in Gazette of India, dated the 30th December, 1967.
- (iii) The Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax (Haryana Amendment) Act, 1967 (President's Act No. 10 of 1967) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1967.
- (iv) The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Haryana Second Amendment) Act, 1967 (President's Act No. 11 of 1967) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1967.
- (v) The Punjab Entertainments Tax (Cinematograph Shows) Haryana Amendment Act, 1967 (President's Act No. 13 of 1967) published in Gazette

of India dated the 30th December, 1967. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-143/68].

(2) A copy of the Sixth Valuation Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as at 31st March, 1967, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-144/68.]

Annual Report of Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, and Review by Government on working thereof

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited, for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited, for the year 1966-67, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-145/68.]
Government Resolution Re: Report of National Coal Development Corporation Committee

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. C2-8(7)67, published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1968, extending the period for submission of the Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Committee (English and Hindi versions). [Placed in Library, See No. LT-146/68].

Notification under Rubber Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI KURESHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Rub-

ber Board Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 231 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-147/68.]

12-10 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1968, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th February, 1968."

12-10½ hrs.

RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL

As Passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1968.

12.10½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: AWARD OF INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL REGARDING INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER IN GUJARAT-WEST PAKISTAN AREA

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Prime Minister.

श्री मधु लिम्ये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनका वक्तव्य आने से पहले मेरी एक प्रार्थना मुनिये। इस कल्प करार के निणय के संबंध में स्थगन प्रस्ताव भी आया है तथा सरकार के प्रति अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव भी

दिया गया है। हमारी प्रार्थना है कि जैसे इन के वक्तव्यों से मामला पहले खराब हो चुका है जो डर है कि आज के इन के वक्तव्य से समस्या और ज्यादा उलझ जायेंगी। इस लिये हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे स्थगन प्रस्ताव या अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को आप पहले ले और उस पर जो बहुम होगी उस के जवाब में उन को जो कहना है, वह कहें। हम लोगों की बात यहाँ सुन लें। हम नहीं चाहते कि वे यहाँ पर वक्तव्य दें क्योंकि उससे मामला और उलझ सकता है। हम नहीं चाहते कि प्रधान मंत्री का वक्तव्य आज यहाँ हो। (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Will that help me? It something has to be said, when the Prime Minister is here and other Ministers are there it is, not going to be helpful at all.

श्री मधु लिम्ये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जा निणय आया है उसके बारे में वे सरकारी नीति की घोषणा न करें क्योंकि उससे बड़े खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। इसलिए आप उनको वक्तव्य देने की इजाजत न दें।

MR. SPEAKER: Do not go into the merits.

श्री ग्रटलबिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ, नियम 198 के अनुनार। मैं उस नियम को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ :

"198(1) A motion expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers may be made subject to the following restrictions, namely:—

(a) leave to make the motion shall be asked for after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon."

प्रश्नों के बाद और अन्य कार्यवाही से पहले यह आवश्यक है कि अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को लिया जाए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अविश्वास

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेये]

का प्रस्ताव कर्ज के मामले से संबंधित है। प्रधान मंत्री महोदया उसी मामले पर वक्तव्य करने जा रही है। सदन को इस विषय पर चर्चा करने का मौका मिलेगा, सदन इस बारे में सरकार में अपना अविश्वास प्रकट करना चाहता है और प्रधान मंत्री बहस के उत्तर में सरकारी पक्ष को प्रस्तुत कर सकती है। फिर इस बात की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है कि वह वक्तव्य इस समय सदन में दिया जाय। इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि आप पहले अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को लें।

इस का एक दूसरा पहलू भी है कि इस समय सरकार कोई ऐसी बात न कहे जो कि इस मामले में भारत की कठिनाइयों को बढ़ाए। इस बात की आशंका है कि सदन का मत जाने विना, सम्मानित सदस्यों की राय को सुने विना, सरकार कोई फैसला करे तो वह फैसला गलत हो सकता है और जन-भावनाओं के प्रतिकूल हो सकता है। इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री महोदया वक्तव्य न दें और अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर उहों जो कुछ कहना है वह कहें।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): I would like to point out, although the rules are very clear on this point, that whenever there is a motion of no-confidence it will get precedence. After the Question Hour, we should go into that matter. You have already proceeded with it, and I think it is all right, but now, the statement of the Prime Minister means that we are really going into the business of the House; a substantive motion is there, and they will make a statement and things like that will happen.

Secondly, as has been pointed out, the no-confidence motion specifically relates to the matter on which the Prime Minister is going to make a statement. So, it is better that the no-confidence motion is taken up first.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection, but the rules are very clear.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Yesterday, on the request of the hon. Members of the Opposition, we agreed that a statement will be made by the Prime Minister, but if they are not so eager to listen, we are not at all anxious.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; the hon. Members were very anxious yesterday, and it was brought up on the request of the Opposition. (Interruption). Let me have my say. That is what I feel, and I would appeal again to hon. Members to conduct the business in a calm way. After all, we are taking it up; the rules are there. May I request hon. Members to read the direction by the Speaker on the arrangement of business, when it is categorically stated. . . .

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Which directions?

MR. SPEAKER: Direction No. 2. Please see. It is very clear. The motions for leave to make a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers come after all the other items including statements by Ministers. But I have no objection, because the Minister also is not anxious to make a statement. (Interruption). Will hon. Members kindly resume their seats? After all, when I am on my legs, no one else should stand up. So, both are agreed: you do not want a statement and the Minister also says that they are not anxious. This item was included at the specific request of the Opposition Members. (Interruption).

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. At least you should allow the Speaker to say what he wants to say. It was done at the specific request of the hon. Members, particularly from the Opposition. Therefore, it was included in the agenda. The Directions by the Speaker also lay down that the statements by Ministers will be made first and later on comes the no-confidence motion. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says the Government

is not anxious to make a statement.
(Interruptions).

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: We have not received the full text of the award.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: It is all right that all of us were anxious and we demanded that the Prime Minister should make a statement. But we now learn that she has not got the full text of the award of the tribunal yet and she may be making only a preliminary statement. Therefore, since the no-confidence motion is there, she need not make any statement now.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for her to decide whether to make the statement or not. It is her choice. From the Chair, I say that it is included in the agenda. The rules permit it. The no-confidence motion is before me, but according to the Directions, it will be taken up only after the statements of the ministers are made. Therefore, I permit her to make a statement if she likes. It is for her to decide. This is my ruling.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: To put the record straight, we did not want a statement. We wanted an assurance from the Government that Pakistan will not be allowed to occupy that area forcibly.

कल जब हमने कहा था उस समय अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने नहीं था। इस मामले में इस सरकार को कठिनाइयों से बचाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन अगर वह कुये में कूदना ही चाहती है तो कूदे।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): On the basis of the sentiments expressed, I do not think it will be difficult to request the Prime Minister and persuade her to defer her statement. Although you have given your ruling, I am sure the Prime Minister will listen to this simple request.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता था कि कल हमने केवल

आश्वासन ही मांगना चाहा था कि पाकिस्तान 350 वर्गमील का इलाका जबरदस्ती अपने अधिकार में न ले ले, इससे ज्यादा आश्वासन हमने नहीं मांगा था। यह आश्वासन श्री राम सुभग सिंह ने दे दिया है। इस लिये अब हम ध्यान नहीं चाहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. (Interruptions). Nothing will go on record now. (Interruptions).

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the International Tribunal to determine the border between India and Pakistan in the Gujarat-West Pakistan area, delivered its Award at Geneva yesterday. Government have not yet received this Award. My statement is therefore based on the message received from our Consulate-General in Geneva.

श्री मधु लिमये : जब सरकार को अभी नेवार्ड की नियंत्रण की, बाक़ यदा कौरी मिली नहीं है तब प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह बयान नहीं देना चाहिये।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The constitution of the Tribunal and the Award flows from the Indo-Pakistan Agreement on the Gujarat-West Pakistan border concluded on June 30, 1965. That Agreement was laid on the Table of the House by Prime Minister Shastri on August 16, 1965, along with his statement. The House discussed this statement on the Agreement and on August 18, 1965, adopted the following resolution:—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Prime Minister on the 16th August, 1965, on the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

June, 1965 relating to Gujarat-West Pakistan border, approve of it".

It is not necessary to take the time of the House to recapitulate the Agreement which now forms part of the records of the House.

श्री मधु लिमयः बंगलोर ए० आई० सी० सी० में भी पास नहीं करा सके । क्या हम भूल गये हैं ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: In accordance with the terms of the Agreement, India nominated Ambassador Ales Bebler, Judge of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia, Pakistan nominated Ambassador Nasrolah Entzam of Iran and the Secretary-General of the United Nations appointed Judge Gunnar Lagergren of the Stockholm Court of Appeals, Sweden.

I should like to recall what was stated in this House by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri explaining the function of the Tribunal, and I quote:—

“....I would like to state what is to be determined by negotiations or by the verdict of the Tribunal is not of any new boundary between India and Pakistan. That is not the claim of either of the two countries. What is to be determined is the boundary which came into being as a result of the partition of the country and the accession of the State of Kutch of India....”

Thus, the Award of the Tribunal was intended to settle the boundary between the former State of Kutch and the Province of Sind as it existed at the time of Partition.

The preparation and presentation of India's case was entrusted to a team of eminent Counsel. The Attorney General of India, Shri C. K. Daphthary, was the leading Counsel,

the others being Shri N. C. Chatterji, M.P., and Shri N. A. Palkhiwala, Senior Advocates of the Supreme Court, and Shri J. M. Thakore, Advocate-General of Gujarat. The Counsel had the assistance of a team of officers headed by Shri B. N. Lokur, Law Secretary to the Government of India. Hundreds of files, maps books and reports were examined by our team which spared no effort in preparing and presenting our case before the Tribunal, which it did with great ability and thoroughness.

* The claim of Pakistan was that the boundary lay roughly along the 24th parallel; in other words, Pakistan laid claim to half the Great Rann of Kutch, with an area of some 3500 sq. miles. We had contended that the entire Rann was a part of India and the boundary lay roughly along the northern edge of the Rann. The Tribunal has unanimously rejected the Pakistani claim that the border lies along the 24th parallel. One member of the Tribunal has upheld our claim, while the other two members have upheld it with modifications in some sectors of the boundary. By a majority, the Tribunal has held that about 3200 sq. miles lies on our side of the boundary while about 300 sq. miles of the territory claimed by Pakistan lies on the Pakistan side of the boundary.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am conscious of the anxiety of the hon. Members and, indeed, of the country as a whole. I share this concern. This is a grave matter. Government are awaiting the full text which will be fully examined. Then, we shall be in a better position to make a fuller statement.. (interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमयः शर्म शर्म । तासी बजा रहे हैं ।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : बेशर्म शर्म, कोई शर्म नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Now, before taking up the No-Confidence

Motion, I want to say something. Shri Nath Pai may resume his seat; I am on my legs. Yesterday, hon. Members on both sides of the House not only from the Opposition but also from the Congress side, wanted a statement by the Minister about the strike by the teachers. Naturally, I wanted to admit a Calling Attention Notice but, then, the Minister himself has agreed to make a statement.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made): The Calling Attention Notice could have been admitted.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already admitted one each for today, tomorrow and the day after. So, instead of prolonging the agonies of the teachers now on strike, I thought I will allow the Minister to make a statement. Later on, if necessary, I will allow a discussion. I repeat that on every statement that is made on the floor of the House, if it is on an important matter, I am allowing a discussion. So, this can also be discussed. It is for the Business Advisory Committee to decide it. Now, it is only a statement by the Minister. After that, we shall decide in the BAC whether we need one hour discussion or some other discussion. After this statement, we will take up the No-Confidence motion

—
12.27 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE: TEACHERS'
STRIKE**

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): I regret to say that the teachers in Delhi have resorted to general strike from 19th February, 1968 on the plea that their demands have not been met by the Government. Their main demand has been for revision of salary scales. The Hon'ble Members will recall my statement in the House on 21st December, 1967, when I informed the Sabha that after taking into account the emoluments of teachers in various categories in different parts of the country and considering other relevant aspects

of the matter, the Government had decided to improve the salary scales of teachers in Delhi. Subsequent to this announcement, Government improved further the maximum of the revised scale of Matric Trained Primary Teachers and raised it from Rs. 250 to Rs. 270 bringing it at par with the maximum of the Higher Secondary Trained Primary Teachers. The revised pay scales are given in the Annexure. Salary scales of teachers in Delhi were revised last in 1959 by applying the same principles as were applied in the case of other Central Government servants in accordance with the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. On account of the prevailing acute financial stringency in the country, the present time was not opportune for considering any programme, however important, involving considerable outlay of expenditure. Even so, as a very special case, the Government decided to revise salary scales of the teachers in Delhi and asked the Delhi Administration to implement the decision with effect from 21st December, 1967 in accordance with the Fundamental Rules.

The revised pay scales represent an improvement on the present position in respect of all the categories of teachers. There has been an increase in the maximum in all cases, and in so far as the minimum is concerned, there has generally been an increase. The annual rate of increment has also been improved in several cases. The Delhi teachers have been receiving full benefits of increasing dearness allowance granted to the Central Government servants. Thus, the total emoluments of the different categories of teachers in Delhi under the revised pay scales generally exceed those recommended by the Education Commission as well as those enjoyed by their counter-parts in most parts of the country.

With the permission of the Chair, I would like to give some factual information to the House which will show that fullest consideration has been given by Government to the question

[Dr. Triguna Sen.]

of pay scales that should be prescribed for Delhi teachers. The revised pay scales for Delhi teachers were decided with particular attention being paid to the pay scales and dearness allowances obtaining in the other metropolitan cities of India, namely : Madras, Calcutta and Bombay as also the recommendations made by the Education Commission. The emoluments (Salary plus D.A.) that will now be earned by the Delhi teachers compare very favourably with those received by the teachers in other metropolitan towns. For example, the Primary Teachers in Delhi will now receive minimum emoluments of Rs. 217 p.m. in the case of Higher Secondary trained teachers and Rs. 209 p.m. in the case of Matric-trained teachers, as against the minimum emoluments of Rs. 160 in Madras, Rs. 185 in Calcutta and Rs. 190 in Bombay, and Rs. 150 as recommended by the Education Commission. The maximum emoluments of the Primary teachers in Delhi will be Rs. 407/- p.m. whereas for the other metropolitan towns, the figures are: Madras Rs. 215/-, Calcutta Rs. 295/-, Bombay Rs. 440/- and Rs. 250 as recommended by the Education Commission. Similarly, for Trained Graduate Teachers, the minimum emoluments of the teachers in Delhi will be Rs. 289/- p.m. as against Rs. 210/- in Madras, Rs. 250 in Calcutta and in Bombay. The minimum recommended by the Education Commission is only Rs. 220/-. The maximum emoluments of these teachers in Delhi will amount to Rs. 487/- as against Rs. 365/- in Madras, Rs. 405/- in Calcutta and Rs. 460/- in Bombay: the figure recommended by the Education Commission being Rs. 400/-. The post-Graduate teachers in Delhi will also be placed in a position of advantage vis-a-vis the teachers in other metropolitan towns. The minimum emoluments of these teachers in Delhi will be As. 412/- p.m. as against Rs. 315 in Calcutta and Rs. 280/- in Bombay. Madras does not have separate scales for such teachers and they are entitled to the same scale as the trained graduate tea-

chers, which are even lower. In this case, the Education Commission has recommended a figure of Rs. 300/- p.m. by way of minimum emoluments for the teachers. The maximum emoluments of these teachers in Delhi will be Rs. 670/- as against only Rs. 555/- in Calcutta and Rs. 520/- in Bombay, and the Education Commission's recommendation is Rs. 600/-.

My sympathy with the teachers in the matter of improvement of their economic conditions is well-known. But, this is a matter that has to be tackled on a national basis having regard to various factors and particularly the availability of financial resources in the prevailing economic crisis through which the country is passing at present. Nor can the question of revision of salary scales of the teachers in Delhi be considered in isolation from the general pattern of salary scales for teachers in the country as a whole. Even so, the Government has done its best to meet the demands of the teachers in Delhi as far as they are practicable. In fact, as already stated, under the revised salary scales, all categories of the teachers in Delhi will be better off than before and also as compared to teachers in almost all the other parts of the country.

The other demands of the teachers in Delhi relate to unified control of education in Delhi and parity in service conditions. These demands are primarily of administrative nature and have first to be examined in all their implications by the respective administrative authorities namely, the Delhi Administration and other local bodies.

None of these demands can justify the agitational methods adopted by the teachers in Delhi. I am sure the teachers will realize the adverse effect of their action on the progress and conduct of their students. The country looks to teachers to create a climate conducive to discipline which is so essential for national development. I would, therefore, appeal to them to

call off the strike apply all their energy and time to looking after the pupils entrusted to their care. I would also appeal to the Hon'ble Members of the House and to the parents and guardians to use their good offices in

persuading the teachers to realize that they owe it to their pupils not to indulge in activities which could only harm the interests of their students and do not good to them either.

ANNEXURE

Sl. No.	Category of Teachers.	Existing scale Rs.	Revised scales Rs.
I	2	3	4
1.	Teacher Grade IV (Primary classes).	118-4-170-EB-5- 200-EB-5-225.	118-4-150-5-160-8-200- EB-8-240-10-270. (For Matriculates). 126-4-150-5-160-6-200- EB-8-240-10-270 (For Higher Secondary Passed)
2.	Music Teachers (Grade II).	118-4-170-EB-5- 200-5-225.	126-4-150-5-160-8-200- EB-8-240-10-270.
3.	Headmasters/Headmisters (Primary Schools)	150-5-160-8-240	160-8-240-EB-10-270- . EB-15-300.
4.	Trained Graduate teachers Grade III and all other teachers in this scale.	160-8-256-EB-8- 280-10-300.	175-8-215-EB-10-275- EB-15-350.
5.	Trained Graduate teachers Grade II and all other teachers in this scale.	170-10-290-EB- 15-380.	190-10-290-EB-15-425.
6.	Headmasters/Headmisters (Middle Schools).	210-10-290-15-380	220-10-290-EB-15-425-EB- 15-470.
7.	Teachers Grade I (Post Graduate Teachers)	250-10-290-15-380- EB-15-470.	275-10-295-15-370-EB-15- 490-EB-20-550.
8.	Vice-Principals.	325-15-475-EB-20- 575.	350-15-470-EB-20-650.
9.	Principals (Higher Secondary Schools).	425-25-500-30-680	425-25-500-30-590-EB- 30-800EB-30-830-35-900.
10.	Drawing teachers (Grade III) and other teachers in this scale.	130-5-160-8-200- EB-8-256-EB- 8-280-10-300.	140-5-160-8-200-EB- EB-8-240-EB-10-300- 15-330.
11.	Laboratory Assistants.	(i) 40-2-60-5-2- 75-3-90. (ii) 75-1-85-2-95.	110-3-131-4-155-EB- 4-175-5-180. (For Matriculates with Science).

NOTE : In addition to the basic pay in the revised scales indicated above, the teachers will get the dearness allowance as per Central Government rates.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) rose.

having a discussion?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. He may sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: He may sit down. I have already stated. Does he want me to repeat it?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Are they

Mr. Madhu Limaye.

12.35 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBERS UNDER
DIRECTION 115 AND MINISTER'S
REPLY THERETO

। श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई महीने पहले मैंने व्यापार मंत्री श्री विनेश सिंह का ध्यान उन के द्वारा की गई गलतव्यानी की ओर दिलाया था, जो उन्होंने मेरे तारांकित प्रश्न संबंधी नौ सौ तिरानवे के जवाब के दौरान में 7 जुलाई, 1967 को की थी। मेरा प्रश्न कई टेक्सटाइल मिलों द्वारा उनको दिये गये आयात परवानों को धनराज मिल्स बम्बई के नाम से परिवर्तित करने के बारे में था। इस तरह लाइसेंस की अदला-बदली करने का काम उस समय के टेक्सटाइल कमिशनर की अनुमति से किया गया था। आगे चल कर ज्वायेंट चीफ कंट्रोलर आफ एक्सपोर्ट एन्ड इम्पोर्ट की सहमति और आज्ञा से इन परवानों में मधु-सूदन गोवर्धन दास कम्पनी ने परिवर्तन करवाया था। इस परिवर्तन के कारण गैर-कानूनी रूप से नाइलोन फिलामेंट यानी मंगाया गया, जिसके उपर सरकार ने पावन्दी लगाई थी। इस नाइलोन सूत में से कुछ हिस्सा कस्टम ने रोक लिया, लेकिन वाली सरा हिस्सा 800 प्रतिशत तक मुनाफा कमा कर बजार में बेच डाला गया है।

व्यापार मंत्री ने यह कह कर सदन को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की कि अपना परवाना बेचने वाली मिलों के नाम काली सूची में डाल दिये गये हैं, यानी उनको ब्लैक लिस्ट किया गया है। सत्य बात यह है कि अब तक इन मिलों को काली सूची में नहीं डाला गया है। मैंने मंत्री जी से कहा था कि अपनी भूल को वह स्वयं सुधारें, लेकिन चूंकि अपनी भूल को सुधारने की उद्दत उन्होंने नहीं दिखाई, इस लिये अध्यक्षीय निर्देश 115 के तहत आज मुझे यह वर्तव्य देना पड़ रहा है।

मेरी मांग है कि सदन व्यापार मंत्री को डाट दें और उन से कहे कि वह सदन से

115

माफी मांगे क्योंकि उन्होंने सदन को तसल्ली देने के लिये गलत जानकारी दी। ये पार मंत्री को डटना इस लिए और ज्यादा ज़रूरी हो गया है कि उनकी गलत बयानी की जानकारी उन्हें देने के पश्चात् भी उन्होंने अपनी भूल को सदन के सामने आकर स्वयं नहीं बीकारा जैसे कि मसलन श्री कबाल सिंह ने 7 दिसंबर, 1967 को अपने उत्तर को शुरू करके स्वीकारा था।

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री मधु लिमये ने अभी बहुत सी बातें कहीं। सबाल केवल इतना है कि मैंने इस सदन के सामने गलत बयानी की या नहीं।

माननीय सदस्य श्री मधु लिमये ने कहा है कि मैंने 7 जुलाई, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संबंधी 993 के अनुपूरक प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये अपने उत्तर द्वारा सदन को गुमराह करने का प्रयत्न किया। यह बात सही नहीं है। अनुपूरक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैंने कहा था, “फर्मों को काली सूची में रखने के लिए कांवाही हो रही है” अभिलेखों के हिन्दी पाठ में “हो रही है” के स्थान पर “हो गई है” लिया गया है। 2 अगस्त, 1967 को इस मामले के सम्बन्ध में श्री मधु लिमये द्वारा मुझे लिखे जाने से पूर्व ही यह बात 13 जुलाई, 1967 की वाद-विवाद के सम्पादक को बता दी गई थी। इस शुद्धि के बिना भी अभिलेखों में छपा विवरण किसी प्रकार गुमराह करने वाला नहीं था। उसमें लिखा है: “जहां तक सबाल उठता है मिलों का वह उनकी ब्लैक लिस्टिंग की कार्यवाही हो गई है।”

मैंने ऐसा कभी नहीं कहा था कि मिलों काली सूची में रखी गई थीं, परन्तु केवल इतना कहा था कि इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही हो रही थी (अब वा हो गई थी)। लोक-सभा में मेरे उत्तर दिये जाने से पूर्व ही फर्मों को काली सूची में रखने को कार्यवाही शुरू हो चुकी

थी और इसलिये सदन को मेरे द्वारा गुमराह किये जाने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं हो सकता था। बाद में फर्मौ को वास्तव में काली सूची में रखते समय हम कठिनाई में पड़ गये क्योंकि यह मामला न्यायाधीन था। इस सम्बन्ध में 2 अगस्त, 1967 को श्री मधु लिमये ने मुझे लिखा था और मैंने 6 अगस्त, 1967 को उनको उत्तर दे दिया था जिसमें सभी तथ्य दे दिये थे। इस विषय पर न फिर कोई बात लिखी और न फिर से कोई सम्पर्क स्थापित किया और मैंने इस मामले को समाप्त हुआ मान लिया था।

उपर्युक्त स्थिति से यह स्पष्ट हो जायेगा कि किसी भी समय मेरे द्वारा सदन को गुमराह करने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं था।

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे एक ही बात कहनी है। आपके द्वारा जो रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित होती है उस पर भी उन्होंने आक्षेप किया है। इनको अपनी गलती स्वीकार कर लेनी चाहिये थी और उदारता दिखानी चाहिये थी।

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12.42 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have received a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers from Sarvashri Balraj Madhok and Shri Shrichand Goel. It reads:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

The reason is: "mishandling the Kutch affair."

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Is that part of the motion or not part of it?

MR. SPEAKER: That is the explanation.

May I request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted to the motion to rise in their places? I find that more than 50 Members have risen in their places. Leave is granted.

May I ask the Government when they would like to have this taken up?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): We would like to have a discussion straightway, if you permit. Otherwise, what is the good of this Motion being postponed?

MR. SPEAKER: Today we have got so many things on hand. If you want everything to be postponed, I cannot help it. There is the motion relating to the situation in West Bengal; the motion of Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah has also been admitted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Only tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I will fix up a convenient time. I will have a discussion I would request the Minister also to be present. We need not postpone all these things on the agenda today. Anyway, now I will go to the next item.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): On a point of order. What happens to the propaganda which they are conducting one-sidedly? I want your guidance. This is a matter in which I wish to assure you that members of this House are all concerned. We are naturally concerned with finding out, what went wrong, how it happened, to bring to bear the best judgment on the question. You are fully aware of the concern it has caused. Behind it is our clean feeling....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. He need not make a statement now.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Why should there not be an assurance from that

[Shri M. L. Sondhi.]

12.46 hrs.

side that no cheap propaganda would be done till the House decides about it? You have expressed the sense of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you. No cheap propaganda of against anybody by anybody should be done.

12.44 hrs.

MOTION RE: CONDUCT OF TWO MEMBERS DURING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P. Venkata-subbaiah.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On a point of order. I want to submit that this motion cannot be discussed.

I rise on a point of order, about the admissibility of this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been admitted already.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It has not been moved.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of being moved. If I had not put it on the Order Paper, you can oppose, but now it has been admitted in the Order Paper.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It cannot be introduced.

MR. SPEAKER: They must also have a chance to say something.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: All right. Let him move, I will raise my objection.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri): I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: On his point of order?

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: No. I am raising this point of order on what Mr. Sondhi said.

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you again.

RE AWARD OF INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL ON INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri): That is the next item on the agenda. I am raising a point of order on what Mr. Sondhi has said. Mr. Sondhi has said that there is a propaganda going on regarding the Kutch Award.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): By the Government.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: By the Government or by the Government Party members.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: By the Government not by the Government Party members. Some Government party members have reacted very nicely.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: On what basis has Mr. Sondhi come to this conclusion? Either he should substantiate his statement or he must be asked to withdraw it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): We are prepared to substantiate.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I must explain myself.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Nath Pai.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: It must be withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing. I have not asked you to withdraw. Why are you worried?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I must give an explanation.

2169 Re. Award of International PHALGUNA 1, 1889 (SAKA) Conduct of 2170
Tribunal on Indo-Pakistan.
Border

MR. SPEAKER: No, not necessary.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): I seek your protection in raising this point. Though the hon. lady has objected, the point raised by Mr. Sondhi deserves very serious consideration (Interruptions).

The rule in the House seems to be the survival of the loudest and noisiest. I hope that at least under your guidance this shall not be the rule, that logic and cogency will have the upper hand and not voice and volume of the lungs. I cannot compete with the lung power of some of the members, but in the power of reason I can.

The entire machinery of the Government is being mobilised and used in preventing a proper assessment being made by Parliament. The first announcement on the All India Radio.....(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the point of order?

SHRI NATH PAI: I will not sit down.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: This is much more important than anything else. I demand the resignation of the Ministry.

SHRI NATH PAI: The Prime Minister made a plea to this House to the effect: Let us get full document, let us study the details and then only Government will make up its mind. If that is the plea which is to be respected by us, what is this game that is going on, that everybody is being conditioned to prepare Parliament to accept the award.

You know the basic thing; they may not be knowing.

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked Mr. Venkatasubbaiah to move the motion.

SHRI NATH PAI: When a matter is sub judice, nobody tries to go into it.

MR. SPEAKER: I know.

two M.Ps. during
President's address
(M..)

SHRI NATH PAI: Have you understood my point? I credit you with many things but not with telepathy. Let me complete my sentence.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to prolong the discussion.

SHRI NATH PAI: I am not prolonging the discussion.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Pohak): I also want to say something...(Interruptions).

SHRI NATH PAI: Since we are going to make up our mind, since the Government claims that it wants to make up its mind, is it fair to mobilise the entire propaganda machinery beginning with the All India Radio and say that India has benefited? We are being conditioned into accepting this award.....(Interruptions.) I do not know if you find time to listen to the All India Radio amidst your multifarious preoccupations. If you can find the time to listen to the All India Radio, you will be surprised that one gets the impression that nothing better has happened to the Government of India and the people of India since Independence than the award of this Tribunal. This is the funniest thing and this is how they (glamorise). Why should it be so if Parliament is asked to give its calm judgment? May I therefore ask you to use your authority with the Prime Minister to direct the Prime Minister not to use the media of propaganda available to the Government to prejudice the judgment of the people and of Parliament?

12.52 hrs.

MOTION RE: CONDUCT OF TWO MEMBERS DURING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Venkatasubbaiah may move his motion.....(Interruptions.) First, the motion must be moved; later on if anybody has any objection, it can be taken up. It has been admitted; it is on the agenda. After that, if anybody wants to raise any objection, he may do so.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I move:

"That this House strongly disapproves of the conduct of Sarvashri Maulana Ishaq Sambhali and H. N. Mukerjee who created obstruction and showed disrespect to the President at the time of his Address to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together under article 87 of the Constitution on the 12th February, 1968 and reprimands them for their undesirable, undignified and unbecoming behaviour."

SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shimoga): On a point of order..... (Interruptions.) The rules say that Members shall sit in such order as the Speaker may determine. Shri Randhir Singh comes to the front always and obstructs the proceedings of the House. Please ask him to go back to his seat. He has his seat not where he is sitting but somewhere here, much behind:

श्री कंधर लाल यूसुफः (दिल्ली सदर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज तो माननीय सदस्य अंगेजी में बोले हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: He has spoken in English. After all, you must be thankful to him; he has spoken in English, a language which you can understand. Why do you want to provoke him further. Hon. Members are expected to sit in their own seats. Now and then they do come to the front seats also. But at voting time they must be in their seats. There is nothing compulsory. Of course shouting will be easier, if he is in the front seat.

श्री मनु लिम्बे (मुंगेर) : माननीय

सदस्य चिल्लाने के लिये आगे न बैठें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On a point of order. Rule 376 says that a point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of the rules or the articles of the Constitution. My point of order is in relation to the business before the

House at the moment. There is no rule under which Mr. Venkatasubbaiah can move such a motion. Sir, I am yet to know under what rule Mr. Venkatasubbaiah is moving this motion. He still does not know it. There are a set of rules in this House for such motions. Either it is rule 184 or rule 193. For the benefit of Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, I shall read these rules. Rule 184 says:

"Save in so far as is otherwise provided in the Constitution or in these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker."

(I say this is no motion, and it is not admissible. Kindly hear me. This is a very serious matter. I have got all the rules. It will take some time to read them. There are certain conditions under which you admit a motion. What are those conditions? Rule 186 says:

"In order that a motion may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:

- (i) it shall raise substantially one definite issue;
- (ii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements."

If you really read this motion, you will find that it is absolutely defamatory, but does he say? It refers to what Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri Ishaq Sambhali had said; we have no proceedings, and we do not know what they said. Yet a motion has been brought, mentioning that they had said something which is undignified, disrespectful and what not.

Now, rule 193 is there and the motion could have been admitted under that rule. But in that case, the motion should be sent to the Rules Committee, and the motion should be discussed at the Business Advisory Committee. This motion was not brought

before the Business Advisory Committee of which I am a Member. It was not sent to the Rules Committee of which Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Indrajit Gupta are Members.

Then, this motion is against the Constitution. There are no set rules in this House as to the manner in which Members of this House or of the other House, directly or indirectly, elected, can focus the attention of the hon. President at the time of the joint session. Here, Mr. Venkatasubbiah—

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: He is speaking on the motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am saying that his motion is not admissible. I have got my amendment; you may reprimand and you may do what you like. I have got all the past rulings in this matter. Now, in this House, the late-lamented Dr. Lohia wanted to move a motion against the conduct of the Prime Minister who generally giggles at important issues. Then, your predecessor in office gave a ruling that there is no rule for that—I can quote that—and said there was no rule in regard to a motion against the Prime Minister. There was no rule when there was a motion against the minister's conduct. We were told, "Move a vote of no-confidence; move a censure motion; move an adjournment motion." Under no rules can you possibly bring this sort of motion.

Now, what does this motion say? What is its wording? The wording is that the conduct of Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri Ishaq Sombhali on a particular day showed utter disrespect and was in an undignified manner. I submit that you should kindly tell us under which rule this has been admitted. That is one thing. Then, if it has been admitted—I do not question your ruling, and you have got the power and you can do it—I want to know why it was not sent to the Business Advisory Committee. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude. You are making a long speech. It is

not a point of order; it is a regular speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is a point of order. How can one make a point of order, without a speech?

MR. SPEAKER: Conclude it now.

13 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This motion is wrong. Article 19 gives every citizen the right to speak. All our fundamental rights were mortgaged when there was emergency. Now emergency has been withdrawn and under article 19, every member of this House has the right to raise his voice before the highest man in the land and point out the mistakes committed by the Government. I feel this motion is wrong and it should not be allowed to be discussed.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): Sir, I would like to speak on this point of order. May I point out that, as far as I can make out and with all respect, the motion is perfectly in order. Rule 184 makes it perfectly clear that no motion may be admitted without the consent of the Speaker. Rule 185 makes it clear that notice should be given in writing to the Secretary, and then it is your discretion, Sir, to admit the motion.

As far as I can make out, this motion does not violate anything contained in rule 186. It raises one definite issue and that is what is mentioned in the motion. The hon. member says that it includes ironical expressions, imputations and defamatory statements. There is no weight in that argument at all. If we are to discuss misbehaviour, indiscipline and breach of privilege, how else are we to discuss them except by saying that somebody has broken the rules. To say that a reference to the misbehaviour of a member is an imputation and therefore it cannot be discussed would be to reduce this House to stultification and we would not be able to discuss anything at all.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the first time we are discussing this. It was discussed already once. I have examined the rules thoroughly and also the precedents. We can certainly discuss the merits of the case afterwards. Mr. Venkatasubbaiah will have to make a speech and later on, I will permit a short discussion on it. Now, I would say that there is no point of order. We will adjourn now and when we meet a 2 o'clock, Mr. Venkatasubbaiah will make his speech.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION RE. CONDUCT OF TWO MEMBERS DURING PRESIDENTS' ADDRESS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Venkatasubbaiah—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to make one point clear. The Speaker has given a ruling so far as the admissibility of the motion is concerned.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : विना सुने ? यह तो यह तो बहुत विचित्र प्रक्रिया है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the point of order is something which is not on the same issue. . . .

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं बिलकुल नई बात कह रहा हूँ। वह बात नहीं उठाऊंगा, जो श्री बनर्जी ने कही, बल्कि इनके प्रस्ताव के बारे में बिलकुल नई बात उठाऊंगा।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point of order has been disposed of but, the Speaker has not disposed of all the points of order to come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So far as the initial objection to making the motion is concerned, it has been disposed of.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I will raise other points.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I do not object to Shri Limaye raising his point of order. I only want to point out that I was on my legs when the House adjourned for lunch. It is proper for him to raise a point of order now when I am on my legs ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : तो क्या हुआ ?
आपने अपना भाषण शुरू नहीं किया था ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What he said is correct. The Speaker observed before he left after disposing of the point of order "Now, Shri Venkatasubbaiah".

श्री मधु लिम्बे : ठीक है, मैं मानता हूँ

श्री रणधीर सिंह : (रोहतक) : अरे मानते हो, तो उनको बोलने दो ।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : कहने कैसे दूँ

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot prevent him from speaking.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं चुनौती नहीं दे रहा हूँ। स्पीकर ने अपने निर्णय श्री बनर्जी और श्री मीनुमसानी के प्रश्न पर दिया था ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not regarding the ruling of the Speaker. He is raising a new point of order. That is why I have submitted him.

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha): I hope it is not a point of order to frustrate the debate.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): Sir, on a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let him go back to his seat and then raise it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, I would request Shri Sheo Narain to occupy his usual seat.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I rise on a point of order on this very point.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): When once I was sitting in the same seat I was asked to go back.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then it was a question of crossing the floor. Now, Shri Limaye.

श्री मनु लिमये : मैं ज्याद समय नह लूंगा, लेकिन पूरी बात कहने दीजिये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैकटासुब्देया साहब के.....

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Sir, I have a point of order on this point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But, let Shri Limaye state his point of order first.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Sir, you may listen to me. First of all, even before the Member concerned has said a single sentence, on what subject is he raising the point of order?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When he has moved the motion, even though he has not made a speech, something is before the House. The Speaker has given his ruling on one point of order. Shri Sheo Narain is at perfect liberty to raise his point of order, but only after Shri Limaye has finished his. If he does not approve of Shri Limaye's point he can oppose it, but not now.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: There must be some business before the House to raise a point of order. Let the mover say at least one sentence. Then, Shri Limaye can raise his point of order.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Sir, you must appreciate his objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given the ruling that when the mover moved the motion immediately a point of order was entertained because the House was seized of the motion, as it was before the House, even though the mover had not made a speech. Now, the hon. Shri Limaye is exercising his right to raise another point of order.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: For that there must be some business before the House. Now, there is no business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling on that point.

श्री मनु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इन को नियंत्रित कीजिये। इस में बहुत समय चला गया है। हम पहले इस प्रस्ताव की शब्दावली को देख लें इस में वैकटा-सुब्देया साहब कहते हैं—

"this House strongly disapproves of the conduct of Sarvashri Maulana Ishaq Sambhali and H. N. Mukerjee who created obstruction and showed disrespect to the President".

अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल तथ्य का है। मुझे याद है और आपको भी याद होगा, आप हमारे नजदीक ही बैठे थे और मुख्यर्जी साहब मेरे बगल में बैठे थे। राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभावण शुरू भी नहीं हुआ था, जब मुख्यर्जी साहब खड़े हो गये, और स्वयं राष्ट्रपति जी ने—मेरी निगाह उन के ऊपर थी, वह रुक गये, सकेत से कहा कि वह बोलें। उस के बाद मुख्यर्जी साहब ने दो-तीन बाक्य कहे और जाते समय वह राष्ट्रपति जी के सामने झुके थे— तो यह तथ्य का सवाल है। उन्होंने कहा है कि —

"....and showed disrespect to the President...."

[श्री ममूलिमय]

मैं तथ्य को लेता हूं, मैं मेरिट्स में नहीं जा रहा हूं। तथ्य को लेकर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सदन के सामने अधिकृत कार्यवाही नहीं है। अगर कोई है तो रखिये। उस तथ्य के बारे में ही मैं आक्षेप उठा रहा हूं। सामान्यतः क्या होता है कि सदन की जो कार्यवाही होती है उस की रपट के आधार पर तथ्यों का फैसला किया जाता है। यह जो संयुक्त सब हो गया, संयुक्त बैठक हो गई उस की कोई आधिकारिक कार्यवाही नहीं है, आफिशियल रिकार्ड नहीं है। श्री वेंकटसुब्रद्या एक बार कह सकते हैं लेकिन मैं ताकत के साथ बारबार कह सकता हूं, मेरी बगल में श्री मुकुर्जी बैठे थे और उन के पीछे मैं निकला था। राष्ट्रपति जी के सामने वे जूके उसके बाद हम लोग भी उन के सामने जूके और उन को प्रणाम किया। इस लिये तथ्य ही बिलकुल गलत है कि श्री हीरेन मुकुर्जी साहब ने राष्ट्रपति जी का अनादार किया या उन का अपमान किया और तथ्य के लिये चूंकि सदन की कोई प्रमाणिक कार्यवाही नहीं है इस लिये सब से पहले मैं तथ्यों का खण्डन करना चाहता हूं। जो घटना घटी ही नहीं उस के बारे में हम लोग ऐसा प्रस्ताव चर्चा के लिये दे सकते हैं इस पर मेरा बुनियादी आक्षेप है। सदन के बाहर घटी हुई घटना के बारे में नहीं है बल्कि हम सभी के सामने जो घटना घटी है उस के बारे में यह प्रस्ताव है उस की कोई अधिकृत कार्यवाही नहीं है। तो मेरी राय में मुकुर्जी साहब ने और हम सभी लोगों ने राष्ट्रपति जी का अनादार नहीं किया या बल्कि उन का आदार किया था। इतना ही नहीं मैं पिछले दिन राष्ट्रपति जी से मिलने भी गया था और मैंने उस से कहा था कि हम को सभा त्याग करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं अखबारों में भी यह निकल चुका है कि आप का अपमान करने

का हमारा बिलकुल उद्देश्य नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने क्या कहा उस को मैं यहां कहना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि उस की परिपाठी नहीं है। तो हमने इस को उन के सामने रखा था . . . (व्यवधान)

अब मेरा दूसरा मुद्दा है। आप नियम 184 देख लीजिए। और 186 का (5) देख लीजिए :

“(v) it shall not raise a question of privilege;”

अब मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो प्रस्ताव आया है अपनी प्रक्रिया के अनुसार यह विशेषाधिकार भंग का मामला हो जाता है। कैसे? यह मैं बताना चाहता हूं अगर कोई सदस्य या गैर-सदस्य सदन का अपमान करता है जिस को अंग्रेजी ने कंटेप्ट कहा जाता है वह भी विशेषाधिकार भंग में आता है वैसे जो परंपरागत अंग्रेजों के विशेषाधिकार हैं, आप जानते हैं वह चार पांच बड़े अधिकार हैं। लेकिन अगर सदन का अपमान और अनादार भी किया जाता है तो उस की प्रक्रिया विशेषाधिकार भंग ही की है। इस में साफ लिखा हुआ है। वेंकटसुब्रद्या साहब का जो प्रस्ताव है वह सदन के अनादार का और विशेषाधिकार भंग का ही हो सकता है अगर जो तथ्य उन्होंने बताए हैं वह तथ्य हों। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह तथ्य नहीं है। लेकिन अगर आप मान भी लें कि वह तथ्य है तो भी मेरी राय में इस के बारे में जो नियम 222 की प्रक्रिया है विशेषाधिकार वाली उसी के अन्दर यह प्रस्ताव आना चाहिए। 184 में जो प्रस्ताव बताया गया है उस में यह नहीं आता। यह उपधारा (5) के साथ टकराता है

“(v) it shall not raise a question of privilege;”

अब जो संयुक्त बैठक है उस के बारे में कोई प्रक्रिया है या नहीं, यह प्रश्न है मैं आप का व्यापार परिविष्ट की ओर दिलाना चाहता

हैं। उस के चैप्टर 1(डी) को आप देख लें। इस में परिभाषा और व्याख्या है।

"Joint Sitting" means a joint sitting of the Houses."

ग्रब चैप्टर 2 का (7) प्राप्त देखिए।

"At any joint sitting the procedure of the House shall apply with such modifications and variations as the Speaker may consider necessary or appropriate."

तो संयुक्त बैठक के लिए सभापति आवश्यक समझें तो हमारी प्रक्रिया में कुछ तब्दीली या परिवर्तन कर के उस को अपना सकते हैं अब मुझे याद नहीं है आपको भी याद नहीं होगा कि संयुक्त बैठक के बारे में सभापति जी ने कोई निर्देश जारी किये हैं और न कोई अलग से प्रक्रिया बनाई है। इस लिये हम को अपनी प्रक्रिया पर निर्भर करना पड़ेगा

हम को आप कोई ऐसा नियम बतायें जिसमें यह कहा गया हो कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री कोई वक्तव्य देती है या और कोई मंत्री वक्तव्य देता है तो उस समय बिल्कुल वैध और नियमानुसार अगर कोई टोके, जिसको आप इन्ट्रूप्शन कहते हैं, तो बिल्कुल वैध चीज़ है वह सदन का अपमान है। अगर बार-बार कहा जाय और किसी को रोका जाय तो आप कह सकते हैं कि बाधा डाली है आव्स्ट्रेशन किया है। तो मेरा अलाल है कि जब हीरेन मुखर्जी साहब बोल रहे थे, सबसं राष्ट्रपति जी उन को सुनना चाहते थे, क्योंकि वह खड़े भी नहीं हुए थे और उन्होंने एक सब्द भी अपने मुंह से नहीं निकाला था, बल्कि उन्होंने मांसों से जो संकेत किया था, उस से बिल्कुल स्पष्ट लगता था कि मुखर्जी साहब हम लोगों की ओर से जो बोलना चाहते थे, उसे वह सुनना चाहते थे। उन्होंने साम्मली साहब को तो हाथ के इशारे से कहा था कि यह अवसर नहीं है लेकिन जड़ मुखर्जी साहब खड़े हुए तो उनको राष्ट्रपति जी ने टोका भी नहीं। जब राष्ट्रपति जी उनको सुनना चाहते थे

उन्होंने टोका भी नहीं, ऐसी हालत में श्री वेंकटसूब्बद्यश साहब जैसे समझदार आदमी, समझ में नहीं आता कैसे यह प्रस्ताव लेकर आते हैं। अव्यक्त महोदय, आप इन तीन बातों पर फैसला दीजिए। आपकी जानकारी के लिये मैं मेंज पालियामेन्टरी प्रैक्टिस से कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले तो मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि राष्ट्रपति जी और रानी में दुनियादी फकं है। यह बात सही है कि वे भी इंग्लैण्ड के राज्य की प्रमुख हैं और राष्ट्रपति जी भी यहां पर राज्य के प्रमुख हैं, हेड ओफ दि स्टेट हैं। इस बात में तो दोनों में समानता है लेकिन हमारे चुने हुए राष्ट्रपति हैं और हमारा गणराज्य है, रिपब्लिक है और इंग्लैण्ड में राजाशाही है। वहां पर राजाशाही की परम्परा है (अध्य-बधाय).....

तो इंग्लैण्ड में रानी जी राज्य की प्रमुख हैं लेकिन वहां पर गणराज्य नहीं है, रिपब्लिक नहीं है, किर भी वहां पर भेज पालियामेन्टरी प्रैक्टिस की जो प्रक्रिया है उसको देख लिया जाय। भेज पालियामेन्टरी प्रैक्टिस, 17 वें एडीशन से मैं कुछ उद्धरण रखना चाहता हूँ :

"Treasonable or seditious language or a disrespectful use of His Majesty's name would normally give offence outside Parliament, and it is only consistent with decency that a Member of the Legislature should not be permitted openly to use such language in his place in Parliament."

अब रानी जी की जगह आप राष्ट्रपति जी को भी अगर रखते हैं, जो कि नहीं करना चाहिए, तो मुखर्जी साहब ने ट्रीजेनेबिल और सेडिशन लैग्वेज का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया है बल्कि राष्ट्रपति जी के खिलाफ उन्होंने कुछ कहा ही नहीं। इसलिए जौ चीज़ इंग्लैण्ड में भी अपमानजनक या अनादरपूर्वक नहीं मानी जाती वह हमारे गणराज्य में कैसे

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मार्जी जाएगी ? आप दूसरा उदाहरण भी देखें :

—Unless the discussion is based upon a substantive motion, reflections must not be cast in debate upon the conduct of the sovereign, the heir to the throne...."

तो उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति पर कोई इलजाम नहीं लगाया और न ही उसके कार्य के बारे में कोई सन्देह प्रकट किया ।

तीसरा देखिये । अब यह पालियामेंट की प्रक्रिया है हाउस आफ कामन्स की प्रक्रिया है :

"Before the Queen's speech is reported, it is the practice in both Houses to read some Bill the first time proforma in order to assert their right to deliberate without reference to the immediate cause of summons".

इंडिलैंड में यह परम्परा है कि रानी के अभिभाषण के बारे में सब से पहले बहस होनी चाहिए लेकिन हाउस आफ कामन्स अपना अधिकार प्रस्थापित करने के लिए अभिभाषण पर विचार करने के अलावा एक बिल पेश कर देता है महज यह दिखाने के लिए कि रानी जी आपके अभिभाषण पर विचार करने के अलावा और उसके पूर्व भी हमारा अपना अधिकार है। इसी तरह श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी ने लोक सभा के अधिकारों को प्रस्थापित करने के लिए जैसे पांच साल पहले संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्यों ने अपनी बात बिल्कुल एक ढंग के साथ, कायदे के साथ और अदब के साथ कही थी उसी तरह मुकर्जी साबह ने किया है। इसलिए राष्ट्रपति जी का कोई अपमान नहीं हुआ है। मेरे तीनों मुद्दों पर आप अपना निर्णय दीजिये तब जाकर बहस हो ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose.—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have listened to him. I want to give my ruling.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You have heard only two points. I am not going to make a speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Where are the documents on which this has been raised? We want to have them. Let us have the proceedings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Three points have been raised. In 1963, if I mistake not, such an incident took place and a Committee was set up.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Illegally.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This House endorsed their report.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Question!

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have got the report....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: On a point of order. He has used the word "illegally" in reference to an action taken by the House. Thereby he has brought the whole House into contempt.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know it is perfectly legal.

He has raised three points. So far as the proceedings of the joint sitting are concerned, when that matter was raised in the Committee in which fortunately Shri H. N. Mukerjee, though not present throughout, was present, whatever record was available was accepted. There was no regular proceedings kept.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे जैसा आदमी होता तो यह कमेटी ही नहीं बनती। ऐसी गैर कानूनी ढंग से मैं कमेटी ही नहीं बनने देता।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have a precedent. Let us proceed with the Motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): What is the basis on which this is proposed?

શ્રી મધુ લિમયે : તીનોં પર રૂલિં દીજિયે, એક, એક કરકે દીજિયે।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am giving my ruling. So far as the proceedings are concerned, about the facts, they were ascertained and they were accepted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Who ascertained? Who accepted?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not tolerate this. What does he mean?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is a wrong motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever he may think about it, I am within my rights to give my ruling. I am on my legs. This is not the way to proceed.

That Committee constituted by this House accepted whatever record was available, though no regular record was kept.

SHRI C. C. DESAI: A record has been kept.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If Shri Limaye does not want to listen, I would brush aside his point of order and ask the Mover to proceed.

The question of record was disposed of then.

Regarding the question of privilege....

શ્રી મધુ લિમયે : મૈને કહા કિ યહ રોવિલેજ મેં આતા હૈ . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Conflicts with that provision? It is not correct. Under a mandatory provision of the Constitution, it is an obligation on the President to address both Houses.

શ્રી મધુ લિમયે : ઇન્હોને થોડે હો રોકા થા !

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, the question of privilege in this connection is not pertinent.

You must accept my ruling.

Regarding the last point, whether he had any intention.....

શ્રી મધુ લિમયે : યદ્ય 'કાજાડ આંસુદ્રબ્ધશન' કા ચાર્જ ગલત હૈ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You could have kept out as the DMK kept out.

શ્રી મધુ લિમયે : ઉસ વક્ત 4 થે આજ 80 હો ગયે !

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Regarding showing disrespect, I know perfectly well, and I told him before he was about to walk out, that he was placed in the most embarrassing position.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Who had placed him? He has brains.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot possibly imagine a senior member like Shri Mukerjee showing by even his conduct any disrespect to the President. Therefore, in that report what has been stated is that it is a question of decorum. I am pointing out to Mr. Mukerjee who was a member of the Committee that it was not a question of privilege, but of decorum; and indecorous conduct has been disapproved by this House. So, the hon. Mover is perfectly in order. I will not permit any more points of order. Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: (NANDYAL): Shri Limaye and Shri Banerjee have raised many points of order. I do not want to deal with them separately as you have dealt with them adequately.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I have submitted a substitute motion. What has happened to that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him make his speech.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is not with pleasure that I want to move this motion. I have got the greatest respect for Shri Mukerjee,

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.]

one of the senior members of the House, and also leader of the Communist Party in Parliament. I thought it was my duty as a Member of the House to point out that this attitude of Members of Parliament, however senior they may be, however well-versed they may be in parliamentary practice, was not proper, so that this House may set an example to other legislatures and other parliamentary democracies. It is with that in mind that I have brought this motion before the House. I have already stated that it is not a pleasant duty I am performing. I must appeal to the hon. members not to treat this as a matter of scoring a personal point over individuals here. It is a duty enjoined upon us that we should adhere to decorum, dignity and the rules that are enjoined on us.

Before speaking on this motion, I would recall the memory of the members here that a similar incident happened in 1963.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (PEER-MADE): More will happen in future.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: That is the attitude of Mr. Vasudevan Nair. I would only point out to hon. members that when we speak of Parliament, we should remember that article 79 of the Constitution clearly states that Parliament consists of not only both Houses of Parliament, but also the President. So, any disrespect shown to the President is disrespect shown to Parliament and to the members themselves.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यही मैं कह रहा था। अभी उस पर वह आये। वह कह रहे हैं कि कॅटिस्ट आफ की हाउस है, प्रीविलेजेज में मामला आ जाता है....

श्री रमेश लिमये : उस का जवाब दे दिया जायगा लेकिन माननीय सदस्य इस तरह के रूपान्तर क्यों कर रहे हैं?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In that context I appeal to the members that this is a matter of constitutional propriety, rather than of the position enjoyed by an individual member. No Member is above the Constitution. When he takes the oath of allegiance to the Constitution it is expected of him that he would abide by the provisions of the Constitution and show respect to the Constitution.

श्री मधु लिमये : आदर के, रिस्पेक्ट के बारे में कौन सा आर्टिकल है वहां पर?

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा ज्वाइट आफ आर्डर है। या तो इस तरह की रूपान्तर कमेन्ट्री बन्द की जाय या फिर माननीय सदस्य अपने लिये भी तैयार रहें।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह प्रक्रिया नहीं जानते हैं। जब उन्होंने अनुच्छेद का उल्लेख किया तब मैंने पूछा, कौनसा अनुच्छेद।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: We listened to Mr. Limaye when he made a very long statement on the pretext of a point of order and now he should remain silent; he can express his opinions later on.

Another point was sought to be made out that there were no rules under which this action could be initiated. It has been clearly laid down that the conduct of the Members of the House should be proper. The rule refers not only to the Lok Sabha but says 'precincts'. There is a clear direction from the Speaker, direction 124(1) which says that the term 'precincts' includes the Central Hall, the Lobby, etc. So that, whatever happens inside the Lok Sabha or the Central Hall can be scrutinised by this House; it comes within the jurisdiction of the House. Thus, may I point out, my motion is relevant? It is the duty of the Lok Sabha to take cognisance of this incident.

There is another matter which I shall deal with in an extensive manner. Article 87 of the Constitution clearly says that the President has got a constitutional responsibility to address both the Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform the Members of Parliament of the causes of the summons. Under this provision, it is mandatory on the part of the President to address the Members of both Houses of Parliament. It is clear that when the Head of the State, namely, the President acts in exercise of the constitutional provisions requiring the attendance of Members of both Houses of Parliament, the solemnity and dignity of the occasion are of the utmost importance. The President represents not only the executive authority; he is also in essence the symbol of our Constitution. Any disrespect shown to the President is disrespect shown to the Constitution. Mr. Limaye said that Mr. Mukerjee did not show any disrespect and did not obstruct the proceedings. What is meant by the words 'Disrespect and obstruction'? It is disrespect to interrupt when the President rises in his seat to speak in the discharge of his constitutional responsibilities.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He had not risen.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He rose simultaneously so as to prevent the President from discharging his duty. It is disrespect. It is not as if he can bandy words with the President and enter into a conversation with him. It is obstructing the President from discharging his constitutional obligation..... (Interruptions.) In this connection, I shall briefly review how the function is held year after year. The President comes in procession followed by the Presiding Officers of both the Houses with all the fanfare, and the National Anthem is sung and then the President rises to speak. Then the President's entry

into the Central Hall is also announced. The President's address to Parliament is a most solemn and formal act under the Constitution. This solemn occasion should therefore be marked by dignity and decorum. So, it is in the context of these things that proper respect to the Constitution should be shown, and every Member should maintain the utmost dignity and decorum.

I may recall to you and also to the hon. Members that every time the President addresses both Houses of Parliament—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why should he address at all?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is intimated to the Members of Parliament that the hon. Members are required to be in their seats by such and such a time and nobody should leave the House till the President's address is over. Here, they have showed disrespect by leaving the House when the President was addressing the Houses of Parliament. The commission of these two acts—showing disrespect by obstructing the President while he started addressing the House and by leaving the Central Hall while the President was speaking—constitutes utter disregard to the Constitution and also to the President, and it constitutes misconduct and disorderly behaviour.

This matter is of grave importance. (Interruption) I would only appeal to Shri S. M. Banerjee that he should not make such light remarks and in a very casual and easy manner, because we are discussing a matter of urgent importance and he says that the President need not address the Parliament. Then he is clearly violating the Constitution by saying that the President need not address Parliament.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन के बिलाफ प्रस्ताव ले गाइये ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He is a senior Member of Parliament and

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.]

he always interrupts; and by way of interruption he makes long speeches; we have no objection to that, but this is not the way in which he should act and thus bring disrespect to the Constitution.

Why I want to bring this motion before this House is this. As I have already stated, in 1963, a similar incident happened. Then, Mr. Jaipal Singh raised the matter in the House. The Speaker in his wisdom constituted a committee, and several Members expressed their displeasure at the way in which things happened on that day, and they wanted to convey their deep regret to the President for this disorderly behaviour. I would just like to quote certain speeches made on that occasion.

श्री भग्नु लिमये : क्या गड़े मुर्दे उखाड़ रहे हैं ? उस समय कांग्रेस का तीन चौथाई बहुमत था, राक्षसी बहुमत था ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: When this matter was raised, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri spoke on that occasion. I do not know much of Hindi, but with my little knowledge of Hindi I would like to read what Shri Prakash Vir Shastri had said. He said:

“अद्यतम होदय, आज प्रातः काल जो चटना घटित हुई है उसके सम्बन्ध में जहां उन सब लोगों को हर्दिक कष्ट हुआ है”

I am not able to read further. He said that this was a matter of deep regret and he wanted to convey the deep regrets of this House to the President. The then Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, said on that occasion as follows:

“I agree that this is a matter of a serious nature and this House should take cognizance of this and find suitable measures to see that such incidents do not recur.”

A committee was appointed at that time. It has been asked why this motion should be brought when that committee had already submitted its recommendations to the House. Sir, certain recommendations of that committee were put before the House for its approval. But in view of recommendations contained in para 28 of that committee's report, I feel it is necessary that this matter should be brought again before the House. Recommendation No. 28 says :

“The committee recommend that in future if any member of Lok Sabha interrupts or obstructs the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together either before, during or after the Address while the President is in the Hall with any speech or point of order or walk-out, such interruption, obstruction or show of disrespect may be considered as a grossly disorderly conduct on the part of the offending member and dealt with by the House subsequently on a motion moved by a member.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That recommendation was not placed before the House, though it was made by the committee.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: While presenting the report of the committee, the Deputy-Speaker mentioned why he had omitted this paragraph 28. This is what he said:

“Before closing, I would also refer to paragraph 28 of the report. It is only a suggestion for future events. But, after reconsidering the whole matter, I feel that there is no need to move that this House agrees with the recommendations in paragraph 28, because I feel that it would be restricting the powers of this House. This House has got sovereign authority. It has got the power of admonition; the power of reprimand, the power of suspension,

the power of expulsion of the members for any disorderly and un-becoming behaviour. I feel that no committee has got any powers to restrict the powers of this House. Each occasion has to be judged on its merits. I would, therefore, request this House through you to agree to the recommendations of the committee in paras 26 and 27..." etc.

While supporting the recommendations of the committee, the late Prime Minister also referred to para 28 and said :

"I do not suggest for a moment that there should be the slightest deviation from dignified behaviour, particularly when the President symbolises the unity of the House."

I would only give the gist of what he said. What he said was that he was inclined to recommend this paragraph 28 of the report to be accepted but he felt that it would be fettering the House in future for not taking a very serious view about this. I would only say that this matter is brought before the House in view of the previous Committee's report in which they have not taken any action about such things which may happen in future. I, therefore, thought it my duty to bring this matter before the House so that they may take serious note of it and deal with it in whatever manner they thought it fit.

Ironically enough, Sir, Shri H. N. Mukerjee was also a member of this Committee. I will only quote the relevant portion of his speech while this matter was being discussed in this House. He said:

"I do not suggest for a moment that there should be the slightest deviation from dignified behaviour, particularly when the President symbolises the unity of the State in addressing both Houses of Parliament. On that day when our

friends walked out, we all felt very badly about it. On behalf of our party our leader expressed himself and unequivocally condemned the action that had taken place. So as far as that is concerned there is no reason for us to have any doubt in our minds that any Member of this House, to whichever party he might belong, wanted to malign the President, to bring down the dignity either of Parliament or of the State."

Several hon. Members have expressed strongly about this. Before I conclude my speech I only want to point out that Shri Vajpayee, Leader of the Jan Sangh Party, while speaking on the Motion of Thanks to the President, also specifically mentioned about this and condemned in the strongest terms the attitude of some Members of this House on that occasion.

With these words Sir, I commend my motion to the acceptance of this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House strongly disapproves of the conduct of Sarvashri Maulana Ishaq Sambhali and H. N. Mukerjee who created obstruction and showed disrespect to the President at the time of his Address to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together under article 87 of the Constitution on the 12th February, 1968 and reprimands them for their undesirable, undignified and unbecoming behaviour."

There are some amendments. Are hon. Members moving them?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Sir, I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

for

"strongly disapproves of the conduct of Sarvashri Maulana Ishaq Sambhali and H. N. Mukerjee who created obstruction and

[Shri Madhu Limaye.]

showed disrespect to the President at the time of his Address to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together under article 87 of the Constitution on the 12th February, 1968 and reprimands them for their undesirable, undignified and unbecoming behaviour",

substitute—

"after taking into consideration the happenings at the time of the President's Address to Members of Parliament on the 12th February, 1968, is of opinion that the Rules of Parliament should provide for the ventilation of grievances by Members of Parliament at the joint opening session of Parliament every year". (1)

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE
(Balrampur): Sir, I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

for

"and reprimands them for their undesirable, undignified and unbecoming behaviour",

substitute—

"and resolves that a Committee of Lok Sabha be constituted to examine thoroughly all aspects of the question and make recommendations with a view to ensure that such unbecoming events are not repeated". (2)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

(i) for "strongly disapproves of",

substitute—

"having considered".

(ii) omit "who created obstruction and showed disrespect to the President" and for "his" substitute "President".

(iii) for "and reprimands them for their undesirable, undignified and unbecoming behaviour"

substitute—

"recommends that no action be taken against them." (3)

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it does not give particular pleasure to stand up here and support the motion moved by my hon. friend, Shri Venkatasubbaiah or to use harsh language against some of our friends and colleagues sitting on this side of the House; but we just cannot see our way to condone the unpardonable conduct on the part of those members of the House who staged a demonstration, made noisy interruptions and marred the solemnity of that particular occasion. The Swatantra Party firmly believes and stands for correct parliamentary practices and democratic decencies. We have our own grievances with the Congress Party, but we know where and how to ventilate our grievances and we follow the constitutional procedure. We know that the Congress Party, power-hungry as they are, are anxious to topple non-Congress governments all over the country. But that does not mean that we should adopt indecent methods or create such unseemly scenes as we witnessed, much to our shame, the other day. Particularly when the procession was led by so able, so polished and so mature a parliamentarian as Shri Hiren Mukerjee, it was very much un-understandable for people like me who are new to the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : ब्रेन टानिक लीजिये ।

SHRI C. C. DESAI: But I am beginning to understand.

Now I would like to say that the President is the Head of the State and when he is making a statement,

he is not giving the address in his own personal capacity. He is speaking on behalf of the Government, as a representative of the Government. We have our own complaints against the Government but there are constitutional ways of ventilating our grievances, and that is precisely what we are going to do by having a vote of no-confidence or censure motion against the Government. Creating disorderly scenes and unseemly demonstrations in the presence of the President is not a decent democratic way of ventilating the grievances of the people. Shri Madhu Limaye said that there was no intention to commit....

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने इन्टैक्शन की बात नहीं कही है। मैं ने कहा है कि श्री मुकर्जी ने कोई निरादर नहीं किया।

SHRI C. C. DESAI: But the fact remains that when the President entered and when the President sat down these people got up and shouted slogans. Some of them shouted even unseemly slogans and went past the President in a disorderly manner and everyone who was present there must have hung his head in shame. As Shri Venkatasubbaiah has rightly mentioned, Professor Mukerjee was a member of a committee appointed in 1963 to go into the very same matter and I will, with your permission, read out some of the extracts from the recommendations of that committee. That was an occasion, precisely the same occasion; when Dr. Radhakrishnan as President was making an address and he was speaking in English, some of these Hindi people—we are now realising what Hindi imperialism has now led us to—

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रश्न हिन्दी का नहीं है, बल्कि लोक-भाषाओं का है। उन को कहा गया था कि अगर वह चाहें, तो वह तामिल या तेलगू में बोलें।

SHRI C. C. DESAI: No, Sir, it was a case of Hindi imperialism.

श्री मधु लिमये : हिन्दी नहीं, लोक-भाषा।

Let him not distort.....(Interruptions).

SHRI C. C. DESAI: You are free to speak in Hindi, but I come from Gujarat and I will not speak in Hindi.

श्री मधु लिमये : हम कहां मना कर रहे हैं? यह गलत बातें बोल रहे हैं?

SHRI C. C. DESAI: It is my right to speak in any language I like. I will not be cowed down by others.

श्री मधु लिमये : हम कहां मना कर रहे हैं? लेकिन ज़ूठ न बोलें।

श्री रवी राय (पुरी) : इस में हिन्दी का प्रश्न नहीं है अठवें शिड्यूल की सब भाषाओं का सवाल है।

श्री जार्ब फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण): बोट अमेजी में मांगे थे या हिन्दी में? वहां गुजराती बोलते हैं।

SHRI C. C. DESAI: I am not yielding. It is my right to speak.....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the time of the House not be wasted by interruptions.

SHRI C. C. DESAI: In the Report, to which Professor Mukerjee was a party, the Committee pointed out that:

"In our Parliament which not only affects the dignity of the President, Parliament and its Members, but also raises the wider issue of laying firm foundations for the successful working of the Constitution and Parliament, such walk-outs were undesirable and should not be practised. After all, it is the constitutional obligation for the President to deliver his Address which is a statement

[Shri C. C. Desai.]

of the Government policy of which, as the constitutional head, he is the mouthpiece".

Again, the Committee went on to say :

"On such an occasion, solemnity and dignity.....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Humbug. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Law and order is always humbug. for these people.

श्री मधु लिमये : डेकोरम और डिग्निटी। कच्छ दे दो और डेकोरम तथा डिग्निटी की बात करो।

SHRI C. C. DESAI : The Committee went on to say :

"On such an occasion, solemnity and dignity are of the utmost importance since the President represents not only the executive authority, he is in a sense a symbol of the Constitution."

What was the recommendation of that Committee ? The recommendation of the Committee was :

"In future, for any disorderly conduct during the President's Address committed by a Member, he may be suspended from the service of the House for a period which may extend up to one year."

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर हिम्मत है तो करो। इन में हिम्मत कहां है ?

SHRI C. C. DESAI : We want to establish sound conventions in this House. We do not want, particularly, to pursue any individual. Even at this stage, if Prof. Hiren Mukerjee who is sitting here expresses regret..... (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI C. C. DESAI :at what he did which he must be sorry for in calmer moments, I hope, my hon. friend, the mover of this motion will accept the apology and treat the matter as closed.

All that I want to say is that we, particularly of the Swatantra Party, as I said in the beginning, are anxious to establish sound parliamentary practices and democratic decencies Prof. Mukerjee, while walking out, referred to parliamentary practices and democratic decencies. Who are these people to talk of democratic decency ? The people who have committed Naxalbari atrocities..... (Interruptions) and the people who are shouting all the time even in this House ? Who are they to talk of parliamentary practices ? This is not the way..... (Interruptions).

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़ : अगर नक्सलवाड़ी वाले नहीं बोल सकते, तो क्या टैक्स-चोरी वाले बोल सकते हैं ?

SHRI C. C. DESAI : I do not have to learn anything from Mr. Madhu Limaye on democratic decency. If on sound democratic practices he is to teach me, I will be his student.... (Interruptions).

In conclusion, I say, the House should still give an opportunity to these erring Members for repenting what they did on that occasion and for expressing their regret and, if they don't I hope, the House will support the Motion.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : I rise on a point of order under article 14 of the Constitution. Article 14 says :

"The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India."

Here is a motion under which only two of the delinquent Members are being hauled up who staged a walk-out on that occasion. There were about 70 to 80 Members who staged a walk-out—I am one of them. Is it right or proper to penalise only two Members and not to penalise others? Is it equality before law?

15 HRS.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The names of those who said something and led the walk-out, are included here in the Motion. If the hon. Member wants that all should be clubbed together, he should have moved an amendment to that effect; that would have been better.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I am not interested in clubbing or not clubbing. I am only interested in pointing out that a large section of the Opposition walked out. If walk-out alone, according to the interpretation of the Mover of the Resolution, constitutes a breach of privilege of the House or an insult to the President, then all of us are equally guilty. Those two members alone should not be victimised or penalised.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: He is making a confession. It should be recorded(Interruptions).

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I don't mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Mover of the Resolution has himself said that it is not with gusto that he has brought forward this Resolution. He has himself said that they are our colleagues, but to preserve the decorum and dignity of Parliament, he has brought forward this Motion. For a symbolic punishment, only two names are mentioned. So, the hon. Member need not insist that all the names should be included.

Mr. Shri Chand Goel.

श्री शिव नारायणः एक इधर से भी तो बुलाइए। एक उधर से एक इधर से इस प्रकार चलना चाहिए।

श्री रमेशर सिंहः दो दो मिनट इधर से भी बुलवा लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to conclude the debate early. So, I will conduct accordingly.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: We have a right in this House....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will get his chance. He may now resume his seat.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : वेंकटासुब्बद्या जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may please resume his seat. This is not their way. He will not be called. I have called Mr. Goel.

श्री श्रीचंद गोप्त्व (चण्डीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय सदन के सम्मुख एक विशेष महत्व का प्रस्ताव विवाद के लिए उपस्थित है। मैं इस विचारधारा का नहीं हूँ

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to point out that not more than five minutes will be given to each Member. I want to finish it by 3 O'Clock.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: It is already past 3 O'Clock.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is a very serious matter.....(Interruptions).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East): I do not know how many.....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That has given a substitute motion....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That has been ruled out of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: That is very unfair, Sir, because I was one of the persons who walked out....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he wants it to be on the record that he was also one of the offenders, that can be done.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: What I was trying to say was that you must give me a few minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a different matter. But so far as the substitute motion is concerned, it has been ruled out of order.

Mr. Mukerjee

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I do not know how you were allocating the time. At 4 O'Clock, we are supposed to have another discussion. You will have to allow me a considerable amount of time in order to express myself in this House...*(Interruptions)* because I am in the dock. Therefore, I would like to know how you were allocating the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Normally for all such motions, we give 2 to 2½ hours. We could finish by 4 O'Clock. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that he must be given full opportunity to express himself because, as he said, he is unfortunately in the dock.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): I would like to make a submission, not on this motion but in connection with it. The point is this. When a serious matter is being discussed, if you are going to say that it must be disposed of in 50 minutes or 52 minutes, it is really a hardship which every Member of the House is labouring under. Either it is a serious matter and should be discussed threadbare or it is a matter to be disposed of within 50 minutes. It could be either of the two. If you want to dispose of it properly, you

must allow Members to express themselves...

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Adequately.

An HON. MEMBER: How long?

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Someone is asking 'how long?' Till the matter is properly discussed. That is the only way it can be discussed. The way in which many times we conduct our business wanting to dispose of it looking at the clock rather than the matter in hand is really, allow me to say, a departure from proper parliamentary practice. Parliament has to discuss properly; it is a matter of parleying.

Therefore, my humble submission is that you must not restrict the time. If a Member is repeating himself or arguments advanced are being repeated, there he could be controlled. That is the only way by which the debate could be controlled, not by pointing to the clock and saying that the debate must be finished within 50 minutes or whatever it is.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I fully agree that this matter is very serious and it should be debated properly. But we must keep in mind the time factor too. I will bear in mind what he has said. Opportunity will be provided as far as possible. Let it be 10 minutes for each Member, but not 20 minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If this had been referred to the Business Advisory Committee, we would have demanded 5 hours for it. Now that it has not been referred to the Business Advisory Committee, allow us to have our full say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Government may withdraw the motion and be done with it.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: It is not a government motion; it is a Member's motion.

श्री श्रीचंद्र मोयन (चण्डीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात पर आपत्ति है कि यह समय का नियंत्रण आप उस समय करते हैं जब कि कांग्रेसी सदस्य ने या इस प्रस्ताव के प्रस्तावक ने लगभग एक घंटा इस सदन का इस पर लिया है और वाकी सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को केवल एक घंटा आप देना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आपत्तिजनक बात है। अगर नियंत्रण करना था तो आप को शुरू से नियंत्रण करना चाहिए था ताकि वाकी दलों के माननीय सदस्यों को भी उचित समय मिलता।

ब्राह्म मैं इस सिलसिले में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस सिद्धांत को स्वीकार नहीं करता कि ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर जो परम्पराएं रखी गई हैं हम उन के शत-प्रतिशत दास हैं या उन के अनुसार हमें अपने आचरण का नियंत्रण करना पड़ेगा। मैं यह भी मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं कि जो कमेटी का प्रतिवेदन है जिस के श्री हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी सदस्य ये उस का जो आवेदन है उस का पूरे तीर पर सहारा लिया जायेगा उस की आड़ ली जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज के इस सदन का चिन्ह बिलकुल बदल गया है। आज के इस सदन का रूप बिलकुल भिन्न है। उस समय इस का रूप कुछ था आज इस का रूप कुछ और है। इस प्रकार के प्रस्तावों को हल करने के लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि एक सर्वदलीय समिति का निर्माण होना चाहिए, आल पार्टी मीटिंग होनी चाहिए जो आपस में भिल बैठ कर कर के गम्भीरता से इस प्रश्न पर विचार करें क्योंकि एक बहुत बारीक लाइन खींचने का प्रश्न है कि कहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति का अपमान शुरू होता है कहाँ उस का सम्मान खत्म होता है किस बात से हम उस के सम्मान को धक्का पहुँचाते हैं किस बात से हम उस की रक्षा करते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूँ कि वैसे सरकार की जीतियों के प्रति सरकार के कार्यों की असफलता के

प्रति हमें भी उतना ही रोष है, हमें भी उतना ही गुस्सा है लेकिन उस को प्रकट करने का उस को व्यक्त करने का जो ढंग है वह राष्ट्रपति के अधिभाषण का बायकाट करता नहीं है। लेकिन इस परंपरा की स्थापना हम सर्वदलीय समिति का निर्माण कर के उस के द्वारा करें। इसलिए मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि यह जो मामला है कि एक सर्वदलीय समिति को सौंप दिया जाय क्योंकि इस में दो बातों की तरफ इशारा किया गया है। एक यह कहा गया है कि जो कुछ इन माननीय सदहयों ने उस रोज किया उस को नापसंद किया जाय। उस के साथ साथ यह भी सूझाव दिया गया है कि उन की ताड़ना की जाय उन को तम्हीह की जाय। मैं इस दूसरे भाग के साथ सहमत नहीं हूँ। जो कुछ उन्होंने किया उस के प्रति असहमति तो मैं प्रकट कर सकता हूँ उस का डिसअ-प्रूबल तो मैं व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन उस को किसी प्रकार का दब्ड दिया जाय, किसी प्रकार की ताड़ना की जाय-मैं इस के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जो हमारे राष्ट्रपति हैं वह हम सब गों के मत से और देश के अन्दर विद्यान मण्डलों के जितने सदस्य हैं उन के मतों से चुन कर आये हैं। उन के प्रति हमें किसी प्रकार की शिकायत नहीं है किसी प्रकार का रोष नहीं है और उनकी गरिमा को कायम रखना सदन की गरिमा को कायम रखना है। उन के प्रति किसी प्रकार के असम्मान का मैं समर्थन नहीं करता परन्तु उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे प्रसंगों में यह उचित रहता है कि जिन माननीय सदस्यों को किन्हीं बातों के कारण रोष है सरकार की असफलता के कारण, सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण, सरकार के गलत कामों के कारण यदि उन के मन में गुस्सा है तो उस के व्यक्त करने के

[श्री श्रीचंद गोयल]

अनेकों तरीके हैं। परन्तु जहां तक सदन की गरिमा का प्रश्न है हम सब का कस्तम्भ है कि उस की रक्षा करें, लेकिन इस के साथ साथ यह बात तय होनी चाहिये, आप इस मामले को एक सर्वदलीय समिति को सौंपें जो इस सारे मामले पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे और उस के बाद इस प्रकार की एक आचार-संहिता बनाई जाय कि जहां पर बारीक लाइन खींची जाय। कौन सी बात ऐसी हैं जो राष्ट्रपति के सम्मान को, प्रतिष्ठा को, गरिमा को धक्का पहुंचाती हैं और कौन सी ऐसी बातें हैं जो हम संवेदनिक तरीके से कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि वह हमारे संविधान के एक प्रपञ्चारिक हैं हैं।

इस सुझाव के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): It is not with pleasure I at I take part in this discussion.

I would like my hon. friends to consider one aspect of this question. All the opposition parties have contested for the Presidentship of India. Suppose by some chance or turn of events the other gentleman who had contested against the Congress nominee had succeeded and become the President of India, and if some others had walked out of the opening Address of the President to the joint session of Parliament or if some other opposition members created scenes which have been now created, how would you have taken it? I would like you to have some minimum standards of conduct, because every one of us is protesting that we are upholders of democracy, but in the public attitudes that have been now clearly shown and owned, the Jana Sangh and the Swatantra Party have been really outraged at the conduct of the others who have got different ideologies.

The others who have combined in this are both the Communist Parties

and the SSP which has been trying to be a constitutional party, to be a party entirely within the country but in its conduct is more akin to the Communist Party. I want you to realise that at a time when they are all aspiring to occupy the Treasury Benches, to run this Government, and to run the Government according to the Constitution and the rules that are obtaining today, what is happening? Some of my hon. friends were complaining that the S.V.D. Governments are being thrown out I would like to draw the attention of the house to what has appeared in yesterday's newspapers about Shri Charan Singh's leadership and how he is relinquishing it. The components of the S.V.D., he has said, are not patriotic enough, that is the certificate he has given to his colleagues with whom he has served in all these months. Therefore, I would like you to remember that the Communist Party have extra-territorial loyalties; they take their orders from Moscow or Peking, but there are other parties in this country who want to come to power one day or other. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is entirely within his rights.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO: I am not going to leave. I can shout louder.

If you want to come to power, you must have minimum standards. My hon. friend Mr. Vasudevan Nair had told us that there would be more such walk outs. I do not expect anything better from him; he is a left communist... (Interruptions.) There is no secret about it. But others should think how to keep this country in tact and keep it independent and not hand it over to a foreign. If you are agreed on this, you will also agree that this matter should go before a Committee which will enquire into it. I was much pained at this. I wonder very much how it was possible for a courteous, educated and cultured person like Mr. Mukerjee to begin the

Communist Party. He has become a prisoner of his own party. He was not a leader that day; he was led that day. His inner self should have revolted against such discourteous conduct. I know this because we have been friends for more than a decade and we know each other and have mutual respect for each other. This is not the way of conducting oneself; he himself once condemned such a conduct. He forgot that and he was not also allowed to remain where he was and he was forced to conduct himself like this. That is all I have to say.... (Interruptions.)

श्री शिवनारायणः उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इन को कन्ट्रोल कीजिये... (व्यवस्थापन) इस तरह से पालियामेन्ट के स्टेंडर्ड को मेन्टेन नहीं किया जा सकता।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Let me at the outset point out that I am no less eager to uphold the dignity, decorum and decency in the House. I can understand the stand taken by Mr. Desai because everything concerned with the Communist Party is taboo for him and his party and so they demand drastic action against them. But I am unable to appreciate the view taken by an old and senior Member like Mr. Venkatasubbaiah who had thought it fit to move a motion to reprimand Prof. Mukerjee; it is somewhat amazing and astonishing. This kind of attitude is not going to end the trouble in the country. The resolution is rather harshly worded and it says that the conduct was undesirable, undignified and unbecoming. It may be the subjective attitude taken by him and some others. In 1942, when there was an agitation against the British, persons like Mr. Venkatasubbaiah indulged in acts of burning and holliganism but then it was called heroism.... (Interruptions). It was praised by the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are concerned with the conduct of Members in Parliament.

AN HON. MEMBER: The events of 1942 are a glorious chapter in our country's history.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Do the Members of the Congress party deny that there is political turmoil in the country after 1967 elections? Has not the whole complexion changed? More than half the states have become non-Congress, which meant a definite demand for a review of political pattern in the country. In the face of these new forces emerging, has the Government searched its heart? They are not going to solve the problems of the country by reprimanding professors like Mr. Mukerjee.

This is my sixth year in Parliament. I might say here and now, without any fear of contradiction, that it has never happened in this House, where Prof. Mukerjee even at the peak of his anger or even when he was talking in a temper and charged with emotion on certain subjects, even then—he did not violate the rules of the House. He still maintained the dignity of the House. It has never happened that he has taken back a word that he had uttered on the floor of this House. Such a Member with great restraint went out of the Hall when certain things happened. Unfortunately, we were not there; we of the DMK group had abstained; that can also be explained as a disrespect to the President, because the President was there. We have no quarrel with the President, but still, we abstained from attending the joint session, because we felt very keenly and acutely on a certain thing on which the Government had not taken any stand and given any satisfaction to us. So, we feel very acutely on certain things and try to exhibit and demonstrate our disagreement with the Government. It might be that the action of Shri Mukerjee and others may be approved by Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, but that does not mean that it is mandatory for Members to hear the President.

Much has been said about the constitutional obligation of the President

[Shri S. Kandappan.]

to come and address the House. But let me ask my friend, the mover of the motion is it mandatory for the Members to remain and listen to the President's speech? (Interruption) No. It is not mandatory on the part of Members that they must be present and they must listen to the speech of the President. It is not at all mandatory. You may not agree with their action fully, but it is definitely not mandatory for all the Members to remain there.

I would like to tell the House, through you, that it is time that instead of resorting to this kind of reprimand and all that, the Congress should honestly move and take initial steps to see that they, by and large, rule this country on a larger agreement with the citizens of this land. Simply because they have got a brute majority here, it does not mean that they can indulge in this kind of thing. We know the anxiety and even the agony, and the consequent indecent exhibition of certain Congress members where they happened to be in the Opposition, to capture power. What happened in my State of Madras? Recently, they have passed a resolution—(Interruption). I am just referring to it; you better listen to me. A resolution was passed, wherein they have stated that they are for two-language formula. We all know it; it was published in the papers. The Congress was there, in the Opposition; the Swatantra party, the SSP, the PSP were there. Both the communist parties were there, but not a single party moved or pressed for an amendment for the retention of the three-language formula. They all kept quiet. They sensed the mood of the country there. Afterwards, it was even referred to by the Governor when he addressed both the House of the Legislature there recently. After that, senior Congressman who happened to be the President of the Congress in Tamilnad,

came with the charge against the resolution, wherein he stated—it is reported in *The Hindu*—that it is the biggest political fraud—(Interruption).

SHRI K. N. TIWARI (Bettiah): Sir, a point of order. That question is pending before the Madras Assembly. Already there is a proceeding against Mr. Subramaniam, the President of the Tamilnad Congress. That should not be referred to here. The other thing is, the hon. Member has taken the oath of allegiance to maintain the dignity of the Constitution and all that. After that he is speaking against the Constitution. Is it proper?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So far as the first objection is concerned, he is quoting from *The Hindu*. I have also read that report. So far as the other objection is concerned, the hon. Member should not show disrespect to the Constitution in his expressions.

SHRI K. N. TIWARI: There are some proceedings going on against that report published in *The Hindu* and against Mr. Subramaniam.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That come as evidence before the Privileges Committee. But so far that portion is concerned, I am not taking it as a fact or as true, that which has appeared. Whatever he has said has appeared in the press. That is all.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO: Mr. Subramaniam's case is referred to the Privileges Committee. We are also asking for the same thing here.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: I know the feeling of the Congress Members. I can reply to the point made: that I am opposing the Constitution. But let me point out that the Governor, appointed by the Central Government, in Tamilnad, has demanded an amendment of the Constitution.

Does it mean that he shows disrespect to the Constitution? Certainly not. So, if we demand amendment of the Constitution, it does not mean we

are showing disrespect to the Constitution. Considering the anxiety of a senior Congressman like Mr. Subramaniam branding the unanimous resolution passed in the Tamilnad Assembly as the 'biggest political fraud', you can imagine the agony through which the Congressmen are going. After ruling the country for 20 long years, when these power-mongers are in the opposition, they become such maniacs and try by hook or crook to topple the non-Congress Governments.

What is the position in Bengal? What is wrong if Prof. Hiren Mukerjee gets against over that? Let us have a little patience and think over it. A few months back, when the UF Chief Minister wanted a month or so to be given for convening the Assembly, the Governor did not agree and asked him to convene it right at that moment.

SHRI K. N. TIWARI: How is it relevant?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is quite irrelevant so far as this motion is concerned. We are concerned now with the conduct of Members of Parliament.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: What happened in Bengal afterwards is within everybody's knowledge and I need not dilate on that. Prof. Mukerjee comes from Bengal and naturally when such political happenings are going on there, he had an intense feeling over that issue. That feeling was expressed, probably in a manner not agreeable to the Congress benches. But in his judgement, he thought that was the proper way to express his anger and sentiments over that issue. We may approve of it or not. Personally speaking, I may not approve of it. The DMK decided to abstain. That was our attitude. But they thought differently and they expressed their feeling in that way. There might be difference of opinion on that, but definitely it is not a case for reprimand. I would appeal to Mr. Venkatasubbiah, who was quite a reasonable man. Normally he upholds the dignity,

rights and privileges of members of the House. For him to move a reprimand motion against a senior colleague of his own is rather beyond my comprehension. I would appeal to him to withdraw this motion. If all sections of the House feel that something must be done about his, let the Speaker convene a meeting of the leaders of various parties in his chamber and let us decide it there. The 1963 committee report has no relevance at all, because the whole political complexion has changed now. Therefore, I would plead with the member not to press this motion, but to withdraw it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: On a personal explanation, Sir, Mr. Kandappan said that I have indulged in conflagration and all that in the 1942 national movement. Sir, many people made sacrifices at the alter of freedom at that time and I take reasonable pride in participating in that great movement. Sir, I did not expect Mr. Kandappan to speak differently, because I know they do not believe in the Constitution and there were occasions when they have burnt the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I pointed out to him that it was not relevant and the matter ended there.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: It is not the Government that is against the Constitution there. There are reports in the papers that the students there are demanding secession and they are burning the Part XVII of the Constitution. We have got nothing to do with it.

SHRI R.D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Shri Venkatasubbiah in bringing forwarded this motion has done yeoman's service to parliamentary institutions. The relevancy of this resolution is so clear that I am really surprised that some Members of the Opposition have taken courage to oppose it. I do not know whether they have applied their

[Shri R. D. Bhandare.]

mind and paid attention as to what they oppose.

Here is a question of constitutional propriety. The President the other day was performing a constitutional obligation. When he stepped in the procession some of the Members got up, and they made a statement when the President was about to speak. If he was thwarted, obstructed from speaking and delivering his Address, was it not obstruction? If it was not obstruction what else could it be? It is not necessary that the President should say it in so many words. We have to take into consideration the action, the process and the act done by the Opposition Members. Here was a process of an action. When the President stepped in to perform a constitutional obligation under article 87 and he was about to speak he was obstructed. Therefore, Shri Venkatasubbiah was right in putting these words in the motion "who created obstruction and showed disrespect to the President". It is not necessary to adduce evidence for the purpose of coming to this conclusion that the very acting proves beyond a shadow of doubt that in the performance and in the discharge of constitutional obligation some senior Members of this House obstructed the President.

Sir, I am speaking without passion or prejudice I am for the preservation of the sanctity of Parliamentary institution. We have accepted the Parliamentary institution (*Interruption*). The very fact that we have moved this motion shows clearly that we are not giving up the parliamentary institution at all. On the contrary, whoever tries to create obstruction in the running of the parliamentary institution we shall oppose him tooth and nail. That is exactly the purpose of moving the resolution. Their action must be judged according to the rules. It must be tested on the touchstone of the Constitution (*Interruption*). Sir, they are bringing extraneous matters

in the discussion. There is no other way open to the House except to reprimand these two Members however senior they may be.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot understand the mentality which make them bring a Resolution of this type. It is a flippant Resolution. After all, they talk of the Constitution and the sanctity of the Constitution. The sanctity of the Constitution is recognised by all. After all, the President is the Head of the State. But being the Head of the State does not make him a demi-God.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: But do you believe in God?

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is only a demi-God.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I am reminded of what happened in Madras some 50 or 60 years back. There was a zamindar in a village in Madras at that time. A trunk road was being laid through his village to Kanyakumari. He immediately presented one lakh of rupees to the Government of Madras to see that the trunk road did not go through his village. Do you know why? Because, according to him, once the trunk road goes through his village, buses will start plying through that road and his peasants, who are accustomed to appearing before him with their clothes tied down—that how they used to show their respect to superiors—they will cease to give him respect and he will become just an ordinary villager. Now Shri Venkatasubbiah wants to reduce the President of India to the level of that boorish zamindar. This is their mentality.

SHRI P. VENKATASUREIAH: What else can I expect from Shri Ramamurti who does not owe allegiance to the Constitution?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: After all, the President of India is not a demi-God. Therefore, if some people tell

him that they do not like the activities of the government and, therefore, voice their protest they do not want to listen to him, it becomes derogatory behaviour I cannot understand this mentality. What is this kind of thing? If the President of India cannot withstand this simple protest by elected Members of Parliament, I do not know what to think of the President of India. What is this kind of thing? After all, what happened on that day? Shri Hiren Mukerjee got up and laid that in view of what the government has done.....

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकांतमा (खम्मम) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। 352 के अन्तर्गत श्री पै० वैंकटा सूब्बया जो मोशन लाये हैं उस विवेयिर के बारे में उस में यह दिया हुआ है :

"using the President's name for the purpose of influencing the debate"

श्री राममूर्ति प्रसीडेंट का नाम लेकर इस डिवेट को इन्फ्युलुएंस कर रहे हैं। यह गलत है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order. That was only an analogy.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : After all, what happened on that day? Shri Mukerjee was commissioned by all of us to take that stand. I myself take the fullest responsibility for what Shri Hiren Mukerjee has done.

Then, as far as the walk-out is concerned, it is not Shri Mukerjee alone that has made the walk out. Many of us also walked out. So, if he has to be censured, all of us also must be censured. We are prepared to give the names of the members who walked out that day. Let Shri Venkatasubbaiah bring a resolution to reprimand all of us. Why should Shri Hiren Mukerjee alone be selected? Leave that alone.

But the question is this. When the President came, Mr. Mukerjee got up and then told him, in as polite a lan-

guage as possible—there is nothing impolite about the language used; there is nothing derogatory in that—"Mr. President, we are pained at the doings of your Government with regard to number of these things. We do not think that much useful purpose will be served by our participating in this august ceremonial function. Therefore, we are going out". The reasons for our walking out were told to the President. He was not interrupted. There was no unseemly scene; there was no attempt to prevent him from making the speech. He sat down and heard the whole thing. Now, if our telling the President that we walk out is something derogatory, I cannot understand what you are reducing the President to. After all, he is a human being; he is the Head of the State. If a simple right of protest by the Members of Parliament against the doings of this Government of which he is the head is denied to us—this is sought to be in the name of parliamentary decorum—I would say that parliamentary institutions are being brought to contempt, not by us, before the public but by the ruling party itself. What has the people of this country to do? If the Members of Parliament raise their protest in a simple way, in a dignified way, if even if that is sought to be prevented, what will the people of the country think of the Parliament itself? I want them to realise this. When we did it, we did it with the full sense of responsibility, more than that of the Congress Party, more than the majority which they command, in the name of which they will carry the motion. We believe that the destinies of the country are going to be decided by the people of this country and we are prepared to justify before that tribunal. Let the Congress Party go and justify their activities before that tribunal. It is that tribunal to which we owe our allegiance, not to the Congress Party which might command a majority today.

[Shri P. Ramamurti.]

I would also like to point one thing more. This question of passing strictures or something on the Members of Parliament is not something which has got to be trifled with or taken lightly. After all, when a Member of Parliament has got to be reprimanded, if that thing has got to be done seriously by the people of this country, that reprimand must be given with the unanimous support of Parliament. Otherwise, it will lose its significance whatsoever. If a reprimand is carried by a majority, simply because they have a majority, if this issue is treated as a party issue, if, on that basis, reprimands are given, I would say, respectfully, that the people of this country are not going to tolerate it and they will not respect it also. That is why I ask them to think about it. They may carry this reprimand with their majority but this is not a question to be decided by the majority of a party. If you still insist on doing it, it is the Congress Party, the ruling Party, which is bringing Parliament itself into disrepute. Let them do that. If ultimately, the Parliament's authority today does not run and will not run in this country, they will be responsible for that. We are not the people who are responsible for that. They will be bringing Parliament itself to contempt. Let them think hundred times before passing this motion. If, in spite of that they want to do it, we will not be a party to bring Parliament itself into disrepute. As to what action we should take, we shall decide at that time.

SHRI PILO MODY: I do not know why all this fuss is being made? There was a great shortage of chairs in the Central Hall. When the President was addressing, some people walked out and other people moved into those chairs.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): The Motion that is before the

House has been moved by the Mover, as he himself said, with all seriousness and with great restraint. The real question is whether he really wants this matter to be properly discussed and wants us to come to a proper conclusion. If that is so, then it would not be a matter of a mere Resolution passed by a large number of members voting for or against. It has to be a consensus where the dignity of the House is concerned. He has told us as to what happened on the 12th February. I would like to say that I have been a Member of this House since 16th March, 1967, and I have been seeing many a sorry spectacle in this House itself. I would really like to ask of the Mover of the Resolution this question. He need not answer the question to me; let him answer it to himself. The question is whether they have at all made any attempts in their own Party and with their colleagues to maintain the decorum and dignity of the House. I do not want to support any person who, by any conduct of his wants to do away with the dignity and decorum of the House because if we call ourselves as Parliamentarians, we have to decide, we have to come to conclusions, by parley and not by any other method. The argument of shouting, the argument of cowing down people by hearse vocie, is out of code as far as Parliament is concerned. But what is the experience in this House? Experience in this House, as far as I have seen, is that all these things are at a premium. The decorum and dignity and attempts to maintain it are at a discount and whenever such matters have been brought to the notice of the Chair, may I humbly submit that the Chair itself has not come to our help? I am prepared to take the reprimand for having said this. If the reprimand comes, but I want to plead on this occasion before you, Sir, that the position is this. Since the time that I have been here, I have been finding this in this Parliament.....(Interruptions). What is it doing? We are not

following any Parliamentary convention. If this is Parliament, we have to parley. But what happens? There are only shouts and shouts and whosoever has a larger lung shouts more. That is what one finds. If this is the position, does the Mover of the Resolution feel that merely reprimanding a person like Prof. Mukerjee, for whom he has great respect and for whom he has such nice words to say, will help? You may come to the conclusion that the dignity of the House is maintained, that the Constitution is upheld. But we have seen occasions in this House where the Constitution has been trampled down by the Party in power itself. What does one see? Why did the walk-out take place? If I have followed the newspapers properly, it was on something that happened in West Bengal. What happened in West Bengal? The Governor acted on his own authority, trying to read something in the Article of the Constitution which could not be found there. He did not want to abide by the advice given by the Ministry, as if the Heavens would fall if the Assembly had been called on a particular date given by the Cabinet. When the representatives of the people, the representatives of the House, gave some advice to the Governor, he did not want to abide by it. After all, who is this Governor? The Governor is just nominated by the President. A Governor is only a nominated person whereas they were the representatives of the people. Does the Government want to stand by such Governors or does it want to stand by the people? This was the question which was raised and I was happy about it. I do not want, at any stage, to justify any rowdism or any bad conduct in this House, whether it is on my right or on my left. At the same time, to single out two individuals and to say that they only misbehaved and therefore, they should be reprimanded is..

AN HON. MEMBER: Discriminatory.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: . .

. not merely discriminatory, but is ridiculing the whole Parliament itself. If it was discriminatory, I can understand. There are human beings and their thinking is subjective. About discrimination. I have no objection.

But the question really is: Why did not the Mover of the Resolution bring forward a resolution to say that any kind of indulgence by any Member of this House in conduct derogatory to the dignity of Parliament either in the past or in the future ought to be reprimanded by the Chair? No, he is only wanting to reprimand two Members of the House.

What does he see to his right to his left among his own Members? Even today, when we are trying to maintain the dignity of the House, the way it was maintained is there for all to see. Some Member made a jocular remark and another Member got annoyed. The Member need not have made the remark, but there it is. That is the position.

Therefore, we have really got to decide whether we are wanting to maintain the dignity of the House and upheld it. It is not merely a question of the Constitution. Do we want to call ourselves a Parliament? Do we want to parley with each other? That is exactly the reason why I raised a question earlier as regards the time. When an important matter is being discussed, are we just to look at the clock and say that it must be disposed of within such and such time? If that be so, why do we have to parley at all? The best method really would be for people to raise their hands and then decide matters that way.

The hon. Member, Shri Thirumala Rao, who supported the Mover was under the impression that it was going to a Committee. It is not going to a Committee. Nobody can dispassionately discuss it. There is not going to be exchange of views across the table where party labels do not bind people. But the question is really going

[Shri Dattaraya Kunte.]

to be: who did not like what Prof. H. N. Mukerjee and his 87 other colleagues did the other day? What Prof. Mukerjee said there was being mutely said by others also. But the Mover of the Resolution wants to reprimand only two of them. As one Member has rightly pointed, he should have named all the 88 Members.

If this was a matter of the dignity of the President only, the President, as Shri Venkatasubbaiah pointed out, is part of Parliament, if the President and the two Houses make the Parliament, if the dignity of the House is not maintained every day in the absence of the President, are we not showing disrespect to the President and to the Constitution? Why has not any Member who has supported this Motion raised his objection to that?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: A number of times we have raised it.

SHRI DATTARAYA KUNTE: Shri Bhandare says that they have raised it a number of times. Will he persuade his friends and colleagues, over whom he can have some control and bring them round? That is the only way it can be done. But they say 'All right.' Because they shouted, therefore we will shout. Therefore, shouting becomes respectable.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabboi): Look to your right.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I may tell my hon. friend that I have condemned this shouting whether it is to my right or to my left. Naturally, he being, after all, a member of the Congress Party, would naturally side with them only. I am not sorry about it.

AN HON. MEMBER: You come back to us.

SHRI DATTARAYA KUNTE: My friends are asking me to go back. Let me tell them that it is their own conduct that made me leave their party, and I am very happy about leaving it.

I must point out that if we are simply going to pass this Resolution and reprimand Prof. Mukerjee and another colleague of his and not going to say anything as regards the way this House behaves, we will only be ridiculing Parliament itself. May I say it might be that the Chair tolerates all this. I would really like the Chair in whom the ultimate authority of this House is vested to exercise its authority. What do I find? If any one wants to get up and interrupt the debate, the best method is to raise a point of order. Even during the Question Hour there is a point of order. Even before there is any motion before the House, there is a point of order. All these things are tolerated, and I really feel very sorry, sometimes humiliated, when the Chair has to tell us, "Well, gentlemen, please remember that I am on my legs". He has the authority, he can do it, and we have found that if the Chair says this will not be recorded, it does not go on record. That authority the Chair has. Why should not the Chair exercise its authority? But then, if the Chair is fair to every one, that is not sufficient, the Government has got to be fair to every one.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: We are not discussing the conduct of the Chair.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, a parliamentarian who is sitting here, thinks I was discussing the conduct of the presiding officer. No, Sir, let him understand I am saying what is happening here in the House, and therefore if I refer to that the Chair has been doing or allowing us to do, naturally it is my right and privilege, even at the cost of being reprimanded, to bring it to the notice of the House.

So, it is really a good opportunity that this question has been discussed, it should be discussed threadbare, it should be discussed dispassionately, not what was done to the President. As a matter of

fact, I was there in the Central Hall that day. The President took it in a very different light when somebody interrupted. He had, as a matter of fact, not begun his speech, when Mr. Mukerjee said something which I could not hear, in such a mild voice he had spoken. The other friend whom they are trying to reprimand said something, and then the President beckoned him and asked him to sit down or something of that sort. That is the way the President took it, and here all of a sudden a motion has come to reprimand the two members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have to take up another business.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I will stop. I will begin tomorrow. This is exactly what happens. If you think that my remarks are irrelevant, that I am repeating any of my remarks, I am in your hands, but otherwise, if you are going to stifle my remarks, in protest. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not heard me properly. I have to take up some other item. Do you want to conclude now or would you like to resume your speech on the next occasion, that was the question.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I would like to resume on the next occasion, because otherwise if you want me to finish I will do so in half a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I request him to resume his speech on the next occasion.

15-59 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO WEST BENGAL
[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister will make a statement now.

SHRI NATH PAI (RAJAPUR): Before that may I say—I am not interrupting. I am only asking your permission—that I had given a motion in respect of Bihar. Whereas this is the fourth occasion that you are

affording my hon. friends from West Bengal. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Let Bengal be over. We will take up Bihar later on.

SHRI NATH PAI: You will take it up, I understand.

16-00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall allow one after another; every day we are having one thing or another. The Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table a Notification and an Order by the President regarding the Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution and the report of the Governor of West Bengal to the President to issue the Proclamation. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-148/68].

I should like to make a few observations on this occasion. I have placed on the Table of the House a copy of the letter from the Governor of West Bengal addressed to the President wherein the Governor has given a detailed account of the recent developments in West Bengal. It will be seen therefrom that floor crossings by Members of the Legislative Assembly had become a serious problem. As early as June, 1967, 5 members of the Assembly who had hitherto been supporting the United Front Government had crossed the floor. It is not necessary for me to recapitulate the developments associated with violent gheraos, Nuxulbari and the lawlessness in which the State was deliberately being plunged. The House may recall that the United Front Government was only united in name and not a day passed without one Minister or the other making public criticism of his colleagues. The principle of collective responsibility was more a fiction than a principle which commanded the support of the Council of Ministers. The House is also aware that matters had indeed gone so far that Shri Ajay Mukerjee was himself compelled to think in terms of resigning on October 2, 1967. The reasons he gave as to why he contemplated such a resignation were illuminating.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan.]

He admitted that there had been massive violations of law and order which had retarded the industrial growth of the State. He referred to the activities of a certain party in the Coalition as anti-national. Eventually, he was, no doubt, persuaded not to resign but it was clear to everyone that conditions of political instability had been deliberately fostered by some political parties, particularly, the C.P.(M). The continuous attacks on a senior member of the Council of Ministers of the United Front Government left him completely disillusioned. Dr. Ghosh, the House is aware found that he could not continue with his colleagues because of the unconstitutional manner in which the United Front Government had been functioning. He therefore, resigned from Government on November 3, 1967, and formed a new party, the Progressive Democratic Front with the support of 17 MLAs. In the first week of January, 1968, Shri Jehangir Kabir, a Minister in the former United Front Government broke away from the United Front and formed another party known as the National Party of Bengal. On February 11, 18 MLAs belonging to the Congress Party and the Progressive Democratic Front withdrew their support from the Government and formed yet another party called the Indian National Democratic Front, under the leadership of Shri Shanker Das Banerji. The Governor has described the resultant situation in mildly measured words by saying that the present position in regard to relative strength of the various parties is very fluid. I have no doubt in my mind that the existing position in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly was not only then fluid but would have continued to be fluid, so long as principles, programmes and policies did not determine the functioning of political parties and members belonging to such parties. In short political instability was certain to continue.

The political instability was aggravated by two other factors to which I

would like to refer. In the first place, the house is aware that the faith in the democratic processes of our Constitution has not been the strong point of certain political groups and atleast of one political party in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

They had been strenuously endeavouring, right from March, 1967, to create conditions in which democratic concepts and principles would be impossible to practice. Their object in bringing about a complete collapse of rule of law was only part of a broader design to paralyse democracy. They were not willing to have issues settled on the floor of the Legislature. The House has gone over this ground in elaborate detail during the last session. But I would like to recapitulate very briefly that as early as in the first week of November, 1967, when Dr. P. C. Ghosh and the Progressive Democratic Front that withdrawn their support from the United Front Government, the Government of West Bengal suggested that the question whether or not the Government enjoyed the majority support in the Legislative Assembly should be promptly decided on the floor of the Assembly. The House is aware of the unwillingness to do so, of the attempts to postpone the day of opening of the Assembly and the circumstances under which the Governor had to withdraw his pleasure in regard to Shri Ajoy Mukerjee and the Council. The House is also aware that this matter was taken before the Calcutta High Court and the Calcutta High Court had confirmed the constitutionality of the Governor's action. What is however relevant for our present purpose is that Dr. P. C. Ghosh wanted to face the Assembly almost within a week of his assumption of office. The forces, which did not want the Assembly to function in a constitutional manner, found an ally in the Speaker.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): On a point of order. The hon. Minister cannot refer

to the rulings of the Speaker of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

SHRI VASÚDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): If this thing is allowed, then he can be accused; he will be accused. (Interruptions).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is the role of the Speaker which is the second factor which had aggravated the situation. I have no doubt in my mind about the unconstitutionality of the Speaker's action. It was not the function of the Speaker either to interpret the Constitution or in any manner prevent the Assembly from transacting its legitimate business including voting out of office a Government which does not enjoy majority support. The House is aware that even when a second opportunity arose to test the question whether or not the Government of Dr. Ghosh enjoyed a majority support, the Speaker again adjourned the Assembly sine die.

It is the complex interplay of these three factors, the chronic political instability, the deliberate policy of certain groups not to face the Assembly or, allow it..... (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मूरेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ आड़ंडर है। हमारे सदन के कई ऐसे नियम हैं, जिन में कहा गया है कि अगर परसन्ज इनएथार्टी के बारे में जो व्यक्ति अधिकार में हैं उन के बारे में नुक्ताचीनी या उन की निन्दा करनी है तो सदन के सामने एक सबस्टेंटिव मोशन होनी चाहिए। अगर ग्राप के बारे में नुक्ताचीनी करनी है तो सदन के सामने प्रस्ताव होना चाहिए और अगर प्रेजिडेंट को इन्पीच करना है तो भी प्रस्ताव होना चाहिए। उसी तरह हम पश्चिमी बंगाल विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष की नुक्ताचीनी विना प्रस्ताव के, विना सबस्टेंटिव मोशन के, नहीं कर सकते। ग्राप इस बारे में स्पष्ट नियंत्रण दीजिए और गृह मंत्री को यह आदेश दीजिए कि वह नियमों के विपरीत इस सदन में पश्चिमी

बंगाल विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष के उस काम के बारे में नुक्ताचीनी न करें जो उन्होंने वहाँ की प्रक्रिया के अनुसार अपना कर्तव्य मान कर किया है चाहे वह मंत्री उससे सहमत हो या न हों।

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta-North East): Sir, I just wanted to add one thing. You have unequivocally ruled earlier that there should be no references in regard to what the Speaker of a certain legislature did inside his own House. Now, when the Home Minister makes an official statement, we expect him to observe all the rules with a sufficient amount of seriousness and not to take advantage of the matter for political vendetta against the Speaker even if he happens to differ from his point of view. We should observe certain proprieties, and according to your ruling given earlier on the floor of this House, I request you to see that that kind of thing should not form part of the record of this House. That is what I would like to reiterate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Khadilkar had on the last occasion given a definite and clear ruling that the Speaker of West Bengal was right in giving a ruling, and he had justified and approved of that ruling. The Home Minister should have better education than this. He has cast aspersions on the Speaker of the West Bengal Assembly, like an immature person he has cast aspersions on him

MR. SPEAKER: About that aspect, it was raised here in this House once or twice. But then the point made was, and it need not be repeated, that every paper had begun commenting both for and against on whether the ruling was right or wrong. Editorials have been published and papers also have discussed it. I am not going into the merits. I am not taking this side or that side.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Shri Khadilkar had given a definite ruling.

Mr. Speaker: I am not giving any decision. That is what I say. If it is only reference, reference is not wrong. Whether there is anything derogatory to the Speaker is a point which we shall have to consider. Therefore, mentioning the Speaker's name and mentioning the thing alone is not going to be derogatory. Therefore, now I shall have to see whether really anything derogatory has been said or what has been said is only to the extent of.....

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): we heard him say that the Speaker of West Bengal associated himself with certain groups which wanted to wreck the Constitution. This is what we have heard.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU: Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER: Would Shri Joytirmoy Basu resume his seat?....

DR. RANEN SEN: We have all heard it here. This is what he has said.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall myself read it when it is ready.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Mr. Speaker, Sir

MR. SPAKER: Shri Joytirmoy Basu should not interrupt again and again. Once in a way it is all right, but he should not get up every minute.

I say that immediately I am not giving any decisions. I shall read it again. If there are any remarks which are derogatory, I shall examine it constitutionally. I shall examine it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I would like to make it clear. It is not really the criticism of the Speaker as Speaker. But naturally I have to refer to these incidents and political events which ultimately led to the action that the Government was forced to take.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): On a point of order. I want to interrupt because I have to raise a point of order again. The Home Minister is trying to justify his conduct, when you have said that you will look into the matter. So a point of order has again to be raised.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not justification. He is only explaining.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: He can refer to facts but not give his opinion. He can explain any fact.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is the complex interplay of these factors, the chronic political instability, the deliberate policy of certain groups not to face the Assembly or allow it to function and the Speaker's repeated adjournments sine die, which provides the background against which the Government had to take a considered view of the measures that could be adopted to remedy the situation. If it were only a question of the situation created by the Speaker's ruling, I have no doubts that constitutional remedies would have been found. It would have been competent for Parliament on a Proclamation being issued under clause (b) of Article 356 to undertake certain appropriate measures to enable the Assembly to start functioning again. But these measures could have helped only if there was a prospect of either a stable Government emerging out of the present Assembly or a willingness to have issues, which ought properly to be settled by the Assembly, decided in the Assembly itself. As I had explained, there was no prospect of either. In the circumstances, we had to come to the reluctant conclusion that the only appropriate constitutional course of action was to invoke the provisions of article 356 in West Bengal and introduce the President's Rule in that State. Union Government which has the responsibility to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the Constitution could not countenance a situation in which the views of one individual, no doubt

eminent in his office, had put in jeopardy the whole fabric of parliamentary democracy. Nor, could we reasonably hope, against the evidence of a admirable trend of floor-crossing, that the present Assembly would produce a stable Government in West Bengal. Therefore, there was no alternative except to recommend to the President that he may be pleased to take action under article 356. I am sure this House will extend its whole-hearted support to the action taken by the President on our advice.

Before I conclude, I must pay my compliments to the valiant and brave attempt that Dr. P. C. Ghosh made to save democracy. (Interruptions) and work as a real servant of democracy in the country.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय अभी जो सदन के सामने चर्चा हो रही है वह गृहमंत्री के प्रस्ताव पर हो रही है। उस के प्रस्ताव के द्वारा गृह मंत्री महोदय ने 16 फरवरी को जो सदन में वक्तव्य दिया था उस पर चर्चा उठाने की बात कही है। लेकिन अब नई घटनाएं घटी हैं पश्चिम बंगाल में राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू कर दिया गया है इस सम्बन्ध में जो राष्ट्रपति की उद्धोषणा है वह सदन के पटल पर रख दी गई है। अब संविधान की धारा 356 (3) के अन्तर्गत संदेश को उस धोषणा पर विचार करना होगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि अब गृह मंत्री महोदय के इस पुराने प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा करने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है। जब हमें राष्ट्रपति की उद्धोषणा पर विचार करना है तो सदन के सामने दो रास्ते हैं। या तो गृह मंत्री महोदय अपने प्रस्ताव में संशोधन कर दें और राष्ट्रपति की उद्धोषणा को विचार केलिए प्रस्तुत करें और सारी चर्चा उस धोषणा के बारे में हो। यदि ऐसा करना संभव न हो तो और वह आगे इसपर चर्चा लेना चाहें तो मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इस पर अभी चर्चा न की जाव और यह मंत्री महोदय एक विधि-

वत प्रस्ताव लायें। उस पर सारे पश्चिम बंगाल की स्थिति पर चर्चा की जा सकती है। सदन का दौहरा समय बच्च न किया जाय यह मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा।

MR. SPEAKER: The point is this. Naturally, he will have to lay this one before the House and then we shall have to discuss it.

He has pointed this out. Now there is no point in discussing it. Naturally, he will have to lay this one before the House and then we shall have to discuss it. Therefore, I accept his suggestion. I am sure the Home Minister also would agree to it. We shall discuss it at a later stage and we shall fix time. For the present, we shall continue with the motion moved by Shri Venkatasubbaiah. (Interruptions).

—
16.17 hrs.

MOTION RE: CONDUCT OF TWO MEMBERS DURING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the tension has been a little relieved. When I stopped at about four O'clock I was trying to refer to the sorry spectacle that one finds in this House on many an occasion. This is the first time that I am in Parliament. I was really shocked and surprised that in this House which is supposed to be the ideal House for all the legislatures in India, which calls itself a Parliament of the biggest democracy in the world, the conduct of Members should be of such a type that rather than parleying with each other we have been trying to settle issues by methods other than those of parleys. In this respect I cannot say that my friends on the right only are responsible; my friends on the left are also responsible for this. More responsibility lies with the party in power naturally because they are concerned with conducting the Government. If they want to conduct the Government

[Shri Dattatraya Kunte.]

and call themselves the representatives of the people of India, because they say that they have got the right to govern as representatives of the people of India, they must do it as persons who want to govern and not like persons who want to be unruly, who want to shout at the people. What have we heard just now? Why did it happen? This has happened because the Governor of West Bengal wanted to do something, did something, in a manner, as I mentioned before, not in keeping with the spirit of the Constitution.

Is it laid down in article 356 that the Governor has the right to dismiss a Ministry because he appoints it? Is it the law of the land today? Even the smallest man if he is employed by someone, the employer has not the authority to fire him whenever he likes. The hirer cannot fire, as we find in some western countries. If a small man cannot be fired, if it is not according to the law laid down by the legislatures of this country, should it apply to a group of Ministers, a Cabinet, only because it does not want or it does not agree to call the Legislature on a particular day laid down by the Governor? If it was within their choice and they suggested another day and then the Governor were to ask them: "look here, have you got the majority in the Legislature?" according to me that would be misuse of power. Here I would submit that all sorts of misuse of the Constitution are being resorted to.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the decision of the High Court?

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I accept that High Court decision; but that does not mean that I cannot differ from it. It is a matter of opinion. I am not questioning the right of the judiciary to lay down the law. But, even while accepting the law as laid down by the judiciary, I can express my opinion. One can even go in appeal against the decision of the High

Court. So, when I am saying something about what happened in the West Bengal Assembly, or what has been done by the West Bengal Governor, I am not by any stretch of imagination trying to question what the West Bengal High Court has done.

A reference was made just now to floor crossings. Who created situations where parties without principles could come into existence? It is the party in power which encouraged them to come into existence. What was the party of Dr. Ghosh? What was the principle by which it came into existence? Dr. Ghosh was elected with the assistance of the opposition. All of a sudden, he defected from the opposition and yet he was complimented for his bravery.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): What are we discussing?

MR. SPEAKER: We are discussing Shri Venkatasubbaiah's motion. But the hon. Member is talking only about West Bengal. Let him conclude.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I am trying to speak on Shri Venkatasubbaiah's motion. He has referred to the Constitution. We want the Constitution to be upheld. If the Constitution is to be upheld it is not only by the letter of the Constitution but also by the spirit of the Constitution that it has to be upheld, and the spirit of the Constitution is democracy. We have a democratic Constitution. If democracy is not going to prevail in this country, then we are not upholding the spirit of our Constitution. If certain members acted in a particular way and we are simply going to reprimand them, it might appear that they are being reprimanded for certain action of their own, but can anyone frankly say that this government is upholding democracy or the Constitution? No, it is only trying to stick to the letter of the Constitution, not the spirit. A reference was made to what happened in Bengal, Haryana,

Bihar and Punjab. These are symptoms of the malfunctioning of democracy. A friend of mine asked "what about UP?". Shri Charan Singh has said that he will not stand by those people who are against democracy. He is very critical of his own colleagues and friends. Therefore, he said 'look, if you do not want democracy to prevail, if you do not want the legislatures to function properly, well, I would rather go out of office'.

So, what I am trying to point out is that we are merely trying to reprimand two members without going into the basic cause of the general disorder, the general manner and method in which unfortunately many a parliamentarian behaves in this House. By so doing we are not trying to meet the main point. In my view, this matter ought to be discussed very dispassionately, not on the floor of the House, where the galleries are there and where members will play to the galleries, but in a committee room where members could sit down, discuss with each other, parley with each other, explain to each other the point that one wants to make and put it to everyone "do you or do you not want to maintain the dignity of the House?". If that has got to be done, the mover should not have brought this Resolution in this form. But, then, he did not want even to refer it to the Privileges Committee. This is a matter not only for Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, not only for any other Member, but for the whole House. It is a matter how we should function and how we should behave. If you want to reprimand a colleague of ours for doing that and say that he did not follow what he said in 1963, even then, does it mean that we should reprimand him, or shall we say, "Look here, shall we sit again and look into the matter dispassionately and find out whether there are any ways and means or not?".

Sir, for important matters like foreign affairs and all that there is not time for the House to discuss them. There is much time for the free-style

discussion going on from 12 O'clock to 1 O'clock in the House. For the discussion of the important points, where the function of the legislature is to legislate, to sanction money and to pass policies and all that, we have very little time. When we speak on those important matters, we are told that the clock is running and there is no time. But when other matters come up, the Members are allowed to have their say. The discussions are interrupted on silly points of orders, having a say out of turn and all that. All that disorder goes on. Then, when a Member like Prof. Mukerjee whom Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah complimented acts in a manner different from what he thought in 1963, one must go into the deeper causes of the disease and find out the remedy and not merely bring forward a motion like this.

श्री शिवनारायण (बस्ती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने इस संविधान की शपथ ली है और आपके समझ जितने मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट के यहां पर मोजूद हैं, इन सब ने भी इस सम्मानित संविधान की शपथ ली है कि इस की नियमावली का पालन करेंगे और जैसा कुंडे साहब ने कहा—

Parliament means President, Upper House and Lower House. This combination means Parliament. President is the head of the State.

तो उस के सम्मान को हम अपने प्रेजिडेन्ट के सम्मान में व्यक्त करते हैं। हम जनता के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव हैं, जनता ने हमें विश्वास कर के, हम को यहां पर चुन कर भेजा है, इस लिये हमारा धर्म है कि हम उस के सम्मान के लिये, अपने प्रजातन्त्र के लिये, जिसको हमारे बापदादा नेहरू और गांधी ने हम को दिया, उस की प्रोटेक्शन के लिये हम को उस का यहां पर सम्मान करना चाहिये।

मेरे मित्र कुंडे साहब चले गये—वह भी स्पीकर रहे हैं, मैं ने उन के सरमन को सुना, बहुत बढ़िया सर्वन था। उन्होंने ऐसी पूजा

[श्री शिवनारायण]

की है हीरेन मुखर्जी साहब की, लेफ्टिनेंट कहता हूँ हीरेन मुखर्जी साहब को ईश्वर में कहाँ विश्वास है । हमारे मित्र राममूर्ति जी चले गये, उन्होंने भी गौड़ का नाम लिया, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं किसी कम्पनिस्ट को गौड़ में विश्वास है, डेमोक्रेसी में तो इन को एक इंच विश्वास नहीं है, उस का नमूना अभी आपने बंगाल में देखा—10 महीने में वहाँ पर फेल हो गये और अपने ही फूड मिनिस्टर—डा० धोष को उन्होंने कन्डेम किया । जिसको उन्होंने माला पहनाई थी, फूड मिनिस्टर बनाया था, उसी को उन्होंने कन्डेम किया, लेकिन वह ईमानदार आदमी था, इनको ठुकरा कर निकल आया और अपनी गवर्नरमेंट बनाई । इन के लाडले चरण सिंह भी चले गये । किसी ने कहा था कि बंगाल गया, बिहार गया और अब यू० पी० भी जाने वाला है और वह भी आज चला गया । मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम यहाँ पर इस हाउस की डिग्निटी की, प्रेसीडेंट को डिग्निटी को, इस डेमोक्रेसी की डिग्निटी को, इस संविधान की डिग्निटी को मेन्टेन नहीं करेंगे, तो कौन मेन्टेन करेगा ?

मैं श्री सो० सो० देसाई साहब को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, केवल कांग्रेस ने ही नहीं कुठे साहब सुन लें, वह स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नेता हैं, एसेसेडर रहे हैं, हाई कोर्ट के जज रहे हैं, पंडित हैं, मेरा मतलब है कि कानून के पण्डित हैं, उन्होंने बता दिया कि इस देश में पडितों का सम्मान करो, विद्वानों का सम्मान करो, उन्होंने जो शब्द कहे केवल कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने ही नहीं, बल्कि अपोजीशन के मेम्बर्स ने भी श्री वेंकटासुब्बया के रेजोल्यूशन का समर्थन किया । मैं तो उस हाउस में बैठा हुआ था जब प्रेसीडेंट साहब से मौलाना साहब से क्वेश्चन पूछा था और प्रेसीडेंट सहाब ने कह दिया था शाराफत के साथ कि अभी इस का समय नहीं है ।

The most learned Professor began to shout and say that this had happened and that had happened.

श्री वेंकटासुब्बया ने उन्हीं के वर्ड्स को पेश किया है । उन का खुद का कंडेम्नेशन मौजूद है । हमारा कंडेम्नेशन तो है ही । अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे इश्य में आज से नहीं पूर्व काल से, गुप्त कालीन समय से प्रजातंत्र रहा है । कल हम ने डा० कॉट्जू को होमेज पे किया था । वह उत्तर प्रदेश में जब ला मिनिस्टर थे तभी उन्होंने प्रजातंत्र का नमूना पेश किया था । अब हमारे बीच में पुरानी पीढ़ी के इने गिने लोग रह गए हैं । डाक्टर लाहिया भी आज हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं । मैं उन की आत्मा की शांति के लिए ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करता हूँ । वह बहुत बड़े डेमोक्रेट थे । मैं श्री दीनदयाल उप द्याय को भी श्रद्धांजलि अपित करता । . . . (अध्यात्म) . . . यह हमारी डेमोक्रेसी का ट्रैडीशन है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के सिर के ऊपर धर्म-चक्रप्रवृत्तनाय लिखा हुआ है । उसी के अन्तर्गत मैं यह सब बातें कह रहा हूँ । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने प्रेसीडेंट का अपमान किया है उन्होंने अनुभित कार्य किया है । उन्हें भलनन्नाहत के साथ उस के लिए माफ़ी मांग लेनी चाहिए ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise to oppose this Motion moved by my learned friend, Shri Venkatasubbaiah. I heard him with rapt attention when he was moving the Motion and was expressing his own good feelings about Prof. Mukerjee. I am still not convinced whether it was proper for him to move such a Motion.

May I invite your kind attention to Article 79 of the Constitution? Article 79 says:

"There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses to

be known respectively as the Council of States and the House of the People."

After all, this Parliament is a creature of the Constitution because we have a written Constitution. Whether it is his House or the other House or even the President, they are all creatures of the Constitution, in my humble opinion. I am not an expert, I am not an eminent lawyer, but I have a feeling that the Constitution is supreme in this country and not the creatures of the Constitution. The Constitution says that there shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses. In this House walk-out is allowed; walk-out is staged (*Interruptions*). Members can go out—it is not any disrespect to you—if they are not pleased with the verdict or decision of the ruling Party or of a Minister.....(*Interruptions*). Walk-out can take place in this House. According to our Constitution, you are the custodian of Parliamentary democracy.

The ruling party may have very scant respect for the Speaker, as they demonstrated in West Bengal to the West Bengal Speaker, but we have respect for the Speaker at least. You are the custodian of parliamentary democracy. But we in our wisdom sometimes walk out. That does not mean that we show disrespect to you. On that particular day, 12 February 1968, when the President addressed a joint Sitting of both Houses in the Central Hall, I was sitting next to Prof. Mukerjee. I know that no proceedings are available and the charges are based on heresy. Shri Venkatasubbiah cannot produce a single document in this House on which his charges are framed. It is merely heresy. Even some of the press representatives could not hear it. They said Prof. Mukerjee was not audible. But my hon. friend heard him and heard him so nicely that he has tabled a motion. What is the wording of that motion?

"Reprimands them for their undesirable, undignified and unbecoming behaviour".

He has only forgotten the word 'indecarous—which some hon. Member opposite may add by way of amendment.

I feel that on that particular day Prof. Mukerjee voiced the sentiments of the Indian people, the sentiments of people in those States where democracy was being trampled by a nominated Governor, where a particular State was being ruled unconstitutionally by a person called B. P. Mandal, where there had been a rape of democracy, either in Rajasthan or Haryana or Punjab. He was only bringing to the notice of the President, the head of the State, the views of the people of those particular States, the genuine sentiments, the heart-breaking sentiments of those people who were suffering because of the misdeeds of his Government headed by the ruling Party, the Congress. In all humility, he did this. I must congratulate the President on giving him a patient hearing. He did not act in the manner of a policeman; he did not say anything. He could have ordered him out; he could have done anything under the sun to throw out Prof. Mukerjee. He could also asked him to shut up. But he did not do any of these things. He listened and listened with patience, because I am sure by this time, after a year, he is also aware of the misdeeds of his Government. He has to preside over a joint sitting and deliver a speech and his speech is criticised. The strangest thing is that the President is not here to reply to the debate. It is replied to by the Prime Minister who is doing all sorts of misdeeds.

So my submission is that Prof. Mukerjee did not use any word which was either indecarous or undignified. He was being fully dignified, respectful and decorous. I say this not because Prof. Mukerjee and Shri Ishaq Samjhali belong to our group. Prof. Mukerjee has never used an expression which

[Shri S. M. Banerjee.]

could be characterised as undignified or unbecoming. When somebody attacks me, I may use an expression which may not be palatable to the ruling party. It may be because I have no good control on the language. But he has control over the language. I am sure he never meant any offence to the President.

The second point, which is very important is that particular motion should have been brought under rule 222 as a privilege motion. According to rules 184 and 180, nothing should be brought in the form of a motion which raises a question of privilege. He did not consider this patiently. He only relied on a report given in 1963, on 19th March, 1963, by the former Deputy-Speaker, Mr. Krishnamoorthi Rao, read out the whole thing stating that this is the decision of the Committee, but the portion which has been read out by Mr. Venkatasubbiah was never accepted by this House. It was never adopted in this House. It was left to the good sense of Parliament.

And now today whatever Prof. Mukerjee wanted to say then has come true, that puppet Government, the puppet Chief Minister of West Bengal, has been dismissed, P. C. Ghosh does not exist today.

What did he want to say more? About high prices, about liquidation of parliamentary democracy under the note of the Prime Minister by her own Governmnt. Is it wrong? I fully supprot the amendment brought by my hon. friend Shri Limaye that we should have some rule under which we are reprimanding Prof. Mukerjee.

Shri R. K. Karanjia was reprimanded under rule 222 in the form of a privilege motion. I might have been expelled from this House under various rules of the Rules of Procedure. I ask Mr. Vankatasubbiah, I ask you, in all humility, what is the rule today under which Prof. Mukerjee or my friend Shri Sambhali is to be reprimanded? Where are those rules? Can

unwritten conventions supersede the written Constitution in this country? Has he not freedom of speach? Demonstrations have taken place before the Prime Minister, even physical parade has taken place before Governors and the President in Delhi of Rajasthan M.L.As. Why were they not reprimanded for coming physically before the President and showing their strength?

It is surprising that this parliamentary democracy is being converted into a mockery and into a sharp instrument in the hands of the ruling party which is losing in every State, to suit their political ends. That is why I still request my friend Shri Venkatasubbiah not to stand on his prestige, but to accept my amendment or the amendment of Shri Limaye. My amendment reads:

"That the House, having considered the conduct of Sarvashri Maulana Ishaq Sambhali and H. N. Mukerjee at the time of the President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together under article 87 of the Constitution on the 12th February, 1968, recommends that no action be taken against them."

They are so much power drunk that when Maulana Sambhali is absent, in his constituency, they want to censure and reprimand him, and they wanted to pass it before 4.0' Clock, but thanks to you and the Deputy-Speaker it has been extended. I am happy that we have been able to highlight certain problems, and I request you, and through you, Mr. Venkatasubbiah and all those belonging to the Treasury Benches, not to establish a bad precedent in this House. Let us develop healthy conventions.

I do not support anybody being insulted, but if there is going to be a rape of democracy, if there is going to be famine in the country, if people are going to be shot dead like dogs,

I am sure you may reprimand or you may move censure motion against us, we shall again highlight these problems before the President, because the President is the head of the state. Shri Mukerjee has not done anything wrong, none of us has done anything wrong. We are being reprimanded for expressing the sentiments of the people correctly, which is our sacred duty.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा (हमोरपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने भित्र व माननीय सदस्य श्री वेंकटा सुब्रद्या ने जो प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सामने पेश किया है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

मैं पहली बार लोकसभा में चुन कर आया हूँ। जब मैं इस लोकसभा में आया तो मेरे मन में बड़ी आशाएं थीं, बड़ी उम्मीदें थीं कि मैं वहां पर जाऊंगा जहां पर भारत के बड़े-बड़े विद्वान्, बड़े बड़े नेता होंगे और बड़े बड़े पार्लियामेंटरियन होंगे। मैं उन सब से कुछ सीखूंगा यह आशा लेकर इस सदन में मैं आया था लेकिन कुछ ही दिनों के बाद मैं ने महसूस किया, मैं ने अनुभव किया कि मुझे निराशा ही पल्ले पड़ेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप एक बहुत बड़े नेता हैं। आप भी नेशनल लीडरों में से एक हैं। मैं एक नौजवान हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि नौजवानों के जो जजबात है, दिल में जो जोश है वह मैं आपके सासने रखूँ। हम नौजवान लोग चाहते हैं कि आप से हम कुछ सीखें, नेताओं से कुछ सीखें। किसी भी पार्टी का कोई नेता हो उस से हम कुछ सीखें लेकिन जब इस सदन में मैं आया, इस सीट पर जब मैं बैठा तो पहले ही दिन मैंने महसूस किया कि जो उम्मीदें 55 करोड़ लोग हम से लगा कर बैठे हैं वह उम्मीदें यहां के नेता जो हैं वह उन को पूरा नहीं करते हैं। जिस आशा को लेकर जनता ने हम को यहां पर भेजा है, उन्होंने हम से जो उम्मीदें बांध रखी हैं, जो काम वह हम से करवाना चाहते हैं उस

काम की तरफ हम तबज्जह नहीं देते हैं। जिन आशाओं को लेकर हम यहां पर आये थे, कुछ सीखना हम चाहते थे वह बात नहीं हुई है।

मैं अधिक न कहते हूए यह कहूंगा कि 12 फरवरी को संसद् के सदस्यगणों के सामने राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण होने वाला था। हमारे राष्ट्रपति जो इस देश के 55 करोड़ लोगों के प्रतीक हैं, भारतीय संविधान के प्रतीक हैं। उनके अभिभाषण के अवसर पर जब आदरणीय मुख्यमंत्री साहब और दूसरे सदस्य बौच में से उठ कर चले गये और शेम, शेम का नारा जब उन्होंने लगाया तो सब जानिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो हिमाचल प्रदेश का रहने वाला एक डोगरा नौजवान हूँ और हम लोग देश के लिए मर मिटाने वाली बहादुर कीमों से ताल्लुक रखते हैं उन माननीय सदस्यों का वह व्यवहार उस दिन देख कर हमारे दिलों के अन्दर एक बड़ी ठेस पहुंची कि जब देश के 55 करोड़ लोगों का प्रतिनिधि यहां भाषण देने लगा हो तो वह शर्ष जोकि यहां इस सदन के पिछले 15 सालों से मुतवातिर मैम्बर रहे हों, सन् 1952 से 1967 तक और अभी तक मैम्बर बने रहे हुए हों, जो इतने पुराने पार्लियामेंटरियन हैं वह सर्वोच्च सत्ता के प्रति, देश की 55 करोड़ जनता के प्रतीक के प्रति ऐसा व्यवहार करें। ग्रन्ड जाहिर है कि इस तरह का व्यवहार यदि हमारे यह बुजुर्ग लोग, बड़े बड़े माने हुए पार्लियामेंटरियन करेंगे तो फिर जो आगे आने वाले नौजवान लोग हैं जो कि कालिजों आदि में पढ़ रहे हैं उन पर क्या असर पड़ेगा? वह कहेंगे कि जब 1952 से मुतवातिर मैम्बर रहने वाले, ऐसे बड़े पार्लियामेंटरियन जब वह ही राष्ट्रपति की इज्जत नहीं करते, स्पीकर की इज्जत नहीं करते तो हमें उन की इज्जत करने की क्या जरूरत है? मैं नातजुबेकार हूँ, यहां पर नया हूँ लेकिन इतना मैं कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि जो बार्च

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

जो व्यवहार हम सदस्यगण लोकसभा व राज्य सभा में करते हैं, जो बातें हम इस सदन में करते हैं उन का देश की 55 करोड़ जनता के ऊपर असर अवश्य पड़ता है। बड़े लोग अगर कोई बात करते हैं अगर कोई ऐसा व्यवहार करते हैं जो कि बांधनीय नहीं होता तो उस का असर छोटे लोग भी लेते हैं और वह भी बाद में किसी के खिलाफ आरोप लगाने या उसी तरह का अवांछनीय व्यवहार करने की जुर्त करने लगते हैं। जब बाप कोई ऐसी बैसी बात करता है तो उस का बच्चा भी बैसा करने लग जाता है। अगर लड़के का बाप अपने बड़ों की इज्जत करता हो, अपने बूढ़े मां, बाप की इज्जत करने वाला हो और ठीक ढंग से बात व व्यवहार करता है, सम्मता और संस्कृति के अनुरूप रहता व आचरण करता है तो उस बच्चे को कभी यह हिम्मत नहीं होती है कि वह कोई अवांछनीय हरकत करे या कोई किसी किस्म की बदतमीजी करे, किसी को गाली या अपशब्द निकाले।

मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि यह जो प्रस्ताव हाउस के सामने श्री बैकटासुब्रया द्वारा लाया गया है इस को पार्टी दृष्टिकोण या और किसी संकुचित दृष्टिकोण से नहीं देखना चाहिए। इस प्रस्ताव को इस दृष्टि से नहीं देखना चाहिए कि वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखता है या और किसी पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखता है वल्कि अगर इस का ताल्लुक है तो वह इस देश के संविधान से और इस देश के 55 करोड़ लोगों के जज्बवात से उस का ताल्लुक है। देश की जनता चाहती है कि जो 55 करोड़ लोगों के प्रतीक हैं उन का सम्मान हो, अर्थात् राष्ट्रपति जी का सम्मान ही संविधान का सम्मान हो। कोई भी देश में ऐसा आदमी नहीं होगा जो कि संविधान की और राष्ट्रपति की इज्जत नहीं करना चाहता। उन की इज्जत कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी

भी करना चाहती है और हम भी करना चाहते हैं लेकिन वह केवल इसलिए कि ऐसा करने से प्रचार होगा, सस्ती पब्लिसिटी के लिए इस तरह से सस्ती शोहरत के लिए सदन के अन्दर ऐसा व्यवहार करते हैं जहां से वाक आउट करते हैं और हम ने शेम शेम के नारे लगाये हैं उस से अब्दवारों में हमारा प्रचार होगा।

इसलिए मैं उन से केवल इतना अर्ज करूँगा कि जिस दल से वह ताल्लुक रखते हैं उन के और दूसरे दलों के बारे में चौं चरण सिंह क्या स्पीच देते हैं। मैं आप को उन के अल्फाज पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। उन्होंने बड़े मजे की बात कही है। वह कहते हैं कि :

“संयुक्त विधायक दल में जो दल है उन्हें देश के हित की चिन्ता नहीं है, वह जनता के हित के लिए किसी काम में दिलचस्पी नहीं रखते बल्कि वह लोग ओहदों के लिये भागते हैं और अपने आदमियों को ओहदों पर बिठाने में लगे रहते हैं।”

यह सर्टिफिकेट उस व्यक्ति ने, उस चीफ मिनिस्टर ने, दिया है जिस ने आठ-दस महीने उन के साथ काम किया है।

मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि यह जो प्रस्ताव है उस को पास कर दिया जाना चाहिये और जैसा कि उस कमेटी ने, जो कि 1963 में बनी थी, कहा था अपनी रिपोर्ट के पैरा 28 में कि उन मेम्बरों को कम से कम एक साल के लिए संस्पृष्ट किया जाय, इन मेम्बरों को मैक्रिस्म सजा दी जानी चाहिए, ताकि हम लोग, जिन में मैं भी शामिल हूँ, कोई ऐसा काम न करें जिस से समाज के ऊपर देश की जनता के ऊपर, बुरा असर पड़े। तभी इस सदन की इज्जत और राष्ट्रपति का सम्मान और इज्जत बरकरार रह सकती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन करता हूँ ।

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव पर बहस चलते समय मुझे दस-बारह वर्ष पहले का एक किल्सा याद आता है। उस बाबू रिक्शेवाले का किल्सा जो कि रिक्शा वालों का नेता था। प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू नामपुर शहर में गये थे। बाबू रिक्शे वाला प्रधान मंत्री को एक जापन देने के लिये भगदड़ में उनकी गाड़ी के सामने आया तो उस की गिरफ्तारी हो गई। उस को ज्ञापन देने के लिये नहीं छोड़ा गया। उस को अदान्त में ले जा कर उस पर गलत आरोप लगाये गये और सात या चौदह वर्षों की सजा दी गई। उस की एक ही गलती थी कि वह रिक्शे वालों की शिकायतें देश के प्रधान मंत्री के पास पेश करने का प्रयास कर रहा था। आज वही बात यहां भी हो रही है। बाबू रिक्शे वाले भी जगह पर श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी हैं और श्री इसपाहक साम्बली हैं तथा प्रधान मंत्री की जगह पर मुल्क के राष्ट्रपति हैं।

राष्ट्रपति साल में एक ही बार दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों के सामने आते हैं, और वह एक वही मौला मिलता है जब हम अपनी शिकायतों को, यानी जिन लोगों ने हम को चुन कर यहां भेजा है उन की शिकायतों को, सार्वजनिक तौर पर उन के सामने पेश कर सकते हैं। 12 फरवरी को जो किल्सा हुआ, वह इतना ही हुआ कि बंगल, बिहार और मुल्क के कई और मसलों को लेकर प्रो० हीरेन मुकर्जी ने जनता की राय रखनी चाही। अपनी राय नहीं, क्योंकि एक बात आप याद रखें कि कांग्रेस वाले सिर्फ 38 फीसदी जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं और 62 फीसदी जनता के प्रतिनिधि इस तरफ बैठे हुए हैं, और जिन 85 सदस्यों ने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभावण के समय सदन त्याग किया था वे भी 30-35 फीसदी जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं, हिन्दुस्तान की कुल जनता की आवाज को उन्होंने

वहां बुलन्द करते हुए अपनी शिकायतों को राष्ट्रपति के सामने पेश करने की कोशिश की थी।

यहां पर शान और इज्जत की बहस चल रही है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि किस की शान और किस की इज्जत की बात हम लोग करते रहते हैं। आखिर इस मुल्क की शान और इज्जत जो है, वह इस मुल्क की जनता जो है उस की शान और इज्जत में रहती है। राष्ट्रपति की इन्हीं बड़ी गाड़ियों में, 365 कमरों के राष्ट्रपति भवन में, डेढ़ हजार एकड़ विस्तार के बागीचे में सारी शान और इज्जत नहीं रहती है। उनकी शान और इज्जत की रक्खा करने की बात हम लोगों के सामने नहीं है। शान और इज्जत इस मुल्क के 50 करोड़ लोगों की रहनी चाहिये। जब कभी भी शान और इज्जत की बात कही जाती है, प्रस्ताव के द्वारा हो या तकरीरों के द्वारा हो, तब उन के बारे में सब से ज्यादा सोचा जाना चाहिये।

एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। उस दिन यहां पर राष्ट्रपति का अभिभावण हुआ, वह अभिभावण देने के लिये यहां आये, हम लोगों ने उठ कर अपनी राय उन के सामने रखी। दो तीन मिनट में उन्होंने हम लोगों की राय सुन ली और हम वहां से उठ कर चले गये। 80-85 व्यक्ति एकदम से उठ कर नहीं चले जा सकते, एक व्यक्ति हम लोगों का नुमाइन्दा हो कर चला गया, तो उस के लिये आप यहां शान और इज्जत की बात लाते हैं? उस शान की बात हम रोज देखते हैं। जब प्रधान मंत्री की गाड़ी आती जाती है, सड़कों पर, तो हम लोगों की गाड़ियां रोकी जाती हैं। यह उन की शान है। 26 जनवरी आती है। हम देखते हैं कि एक तरफ तौ कोयनार के भूकम्प होने की बजह से स्कूल के छोटे छोटे बच्चे स्कूलों में नहीं, पेड़ के नीचे बैठ कर अभ्यास करते हैं और राजधानी में 50 लाख

[श्री आजं फरनन्डीज]

५० खबरं कर के हम लोग अपने देश की शान और इज्जत दिखाने की बात करते हैं।

मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि रोज चिल्लाने वाली जनता की शान और इज्जत के बारे में हम सोचना शुरू करें। अपनी शान को नम्बर २ पर रखें और उन की शान और इज्जत को नम्बर १ पर रखें। उन लोगों के शरीर पर कपड़ा हो, उन के पेट में खाना हो, उन के बच्चों की शिक्षा हो, उन के लिये शिक्षा शालायें हों। आप उन लोगों की शान और इज्जत को आज देखिये, अपनी शान और इज्जत को नहीं। जिन का आज बहुमत है वह हम लोगों का डराने का काम करते हैं। लेकिन उन का यह बहुमत रहने वाला थोड़े ही है।

यहां पर नियमों की बात कही गई। श्री वैकटासुभ्या ने नियमों की किताब उठा कर बहुत कुछ कहा। लेकिन नियम हम लोगों के लिये बने हैं, हम लोग नियमों के लिये नहीं बने हैं। इसलिये जब नियमों की बात होती है तब मैं यह विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग इस को नियमों के दृष्टिकोण से न देखें। अगर आप उस दृष्टिकोण से देखें। अगर आप उस दृष्टिकोण से देखना चाहते हैं जिस दृष्टिकोण से श्री वैकटासुभ्या दिखाना चाहते हैं, तो मुझे आप से बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि रोज ही हम लोग किसी न किसी व्यक्ति के बरताव के बारे में आप के सामने इस किस्म के प्रस्ताव पेश कर सकते हैं। हालांकि मुझे मालूम है कि आप उस को नहीं मानेंगे और कहेंगे कि जाने दीजिये क्योंकि यहां रोज ही न जाने कितनी चीजें होती हैं। अगर आप मेरी बात मानते हैं तो हम लोग भी तो ऐसा करते हैं। हम भी करते हैं और वह भी करते हैं, इसलिये इस को जाने दिया जाये। अगर हम उन के खिलाफ कोई चीज आज रखेंगे तो कल वह हमारे खिलाफ रखेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हम को बतलाइये कि देश के उप राष्ट्रपति की इज्जत क्या राष्ट्रपति

से कुछ कम है? अगर उस किस्म की इज्जत की बात हम करें जिस की श्री वैकटासुभ्या करते हैं, तो इस मुल्क के उपराष्ट्रपति की इज्जत राष्ट्रपति से बहुत कम हो जाती है। वह रोज सुबह ११ बजे उपराष्ट्रपति होने के नाते राज्य सभा में बैठते हैं। तब उस सदन में क्या होता है? चाहे कांग्रेस के पक्ष के लोग हों जाहे गैर कांग्रेसी पक्ष के लोग हों वहां वह कौन से प्रश्न नहीं उठाते? वहां पर क्या नहीं चलता है? क्या वहां पर अधिकारों का उल्लंघन नहीं होता? वहां पर कौन सी बात सुनने में नहीं आती है? क्या उपराष्ट्रपति की इज्जत राष्ट्रपति जैसी नहीं है? हम आप की इज्जत का ही प्रश्न उठाना चाहेंगे? आप को इस सदन ने चुना है, आप इस सदन के अध्यक्ष हैं। आप यह बतलाइये कि क्या आप की इज्जत कम है। अब आप इस सदन के अध्यक्ष के नाते यहां बैठते हैं तब यहां लोग चिल्लाते हैं। हर पार्टी के लोग चिल्लाते हैं। हम भी चिल्लाते हैं। अगर हम चिल्लाते हैं और गुनाह करते हैं तो उधर बाले भी गुनाह करते हैं। लेकिन आप तो कोई शिकायत नहीं करते। जब आप इस सदन में बैठे हुए रहते हैं अध्यक्ष के नाते, तब क्या हम लोग आप की इच्छाओं का उल्लंघन नहीं करते हैं? रोज १२ बजे से १ बजे तक हम लोग कोई न कोई प्रश्न उठाना चाहते हैं और नियमों को तोड़ कर ही उठाते रहते हैं। इसलिये हम नियमों को तोड़ कर उठाते हैं कि हम जानते हैं कि नियम हमारे लिये हैं, हम नियमों के लिये नहीं बने हैं।

आखिर को इस सदन में जनता की आशा और आकांक्षाओं को हम अभिव्यक्त करते हैं, उनका हम प्रतिबिम्ब मात्र है। इसीलिए आप भी हम लोगों की बातों को सुनते हैं। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि आप नियमों को जानते नहीं हैं या हम लोग नियमों के साथ मस्ती से या उनके साथ मजाक करते हैं और उनको तोड़ते हैं। हम सोग अगर

गलती करते हैं तो आपने देखा होगा कि ये लोग चिल्लाते हैं। क्या यह इनके लिए उचित है? क्या इस तरह से आपका ये अपमान करेंगे? रोज इस तरह से ये करते हैं। आपकी इज्जत कम नहीं है। उस आशार पर तो यहां रोज प्रस्ताव आने चाहिये। उस तरह के ही प्रस्ताव अने चाहिये जिस तरह क. बदन.म करने वाला, रेप्रिमांड करने वाला प्रस्ताव माननीय श्री वेंकटासुब्बया ने पेश किया है।

अब तो प्रस्ताव पेश हो चुका है। इस प्रस्ताव पर श्री मदु लिमये ने एक तरमीम दी है, जो इस प्रकार है :

"after taking into consideration the happenings at the time of the President's Address to Members of Parliament on the 12th February 1968, is of opinion that the Rules of Parliament should provide for the ventilation of grievances by Members of Parliament at the joint opening session of Parliament every year".

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर माननीय श्री वेंकटासुब्बया साहब को अपना प्रस्ताव वापिस लेने में कोई तकलीफ होती हो तो वह इस तरमीम को मान लें। इस प्रस्ताव पर बहस हो चुकी है, आपके दल के लोगों ने जो कुछ कहना था वे कह चुके हैं और इसको आप बड़ी चीज न बनायें और वापिस ले लें लेकिन अगर आप इसको वापिस लेना नहीं चाहते हैं तो मदु लिमये जी की तरमीम को आप स्वीकार कर लें।

17 hrs.

अत में एक बात में कहना चाहता हूं। राष्ट्रपति जी को लेकर यहां बहस हो रही है। इस मुल्क में जिस तरह से राष्ट्रपति है उस तरह से दूसरे मुल्कों में भी राष्ट्रपति है। यहां पर राष्ट्रपति भवन पर जो झंडा लहराया जाता है वह इस देश का झंडा नहीं है। कई बरसों से हम इस बात को कहते आ रहे हैं। बरसों तक डां. लोहिया इस सदन में इस चीज को कहते रहे हैं। जब भी उनको मौका

मिलता या वह इसको कहा करते थे। क्यों नहीं राष्ट्रपति भवन पर, इस मुल्क के सब से बड़े अफसर के मकान पर, उस मुल्क के जो प्रतीक हैं उन के मकान पर राष्ट्र का झंडा लहराया जाता है। उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा दूसरे लोग बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उनको याद करना चाहता हूं कि अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति के घर पर अमरीका का राष्ट्रीय छ्वज लहराता है। हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्रपति के घर पर भी राष्ट्रीय छ्वज लहराने का काम ये लोग करें।

मैं अत में फिर श्री वेंकटासुब्बया से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह अपने प्रस्ताव को वापिस ले लें।

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad): Mr Speaker, Sir, the speech we have heard just now was not so much on the motion before the House but it was on the President's Address. Courtesy to the President, the highest person in the country, no one will approve, whether it is from this side of the House or that side. It is not at all a party question and therefore it should not be viewed in that light.

Shri Fernandes said that every day things are happening here which if you take seriously in the same light as Shri Venkatasubbaiah has taken about courtesy to the President, can be raised day in and day out. The fact that these things are not raised here is really, I think, unfortunate. They have to be raised and this Parliament has to reach a status where we can decide matters after discussion, deliberation and with deep thought.

Courtesy to the President is the question before the House. Courtesy to the President is as important as courtesy to the Speaker and to the Chairman of the other House. They are all alike with a little difference of degree. But I ask you, Sir, as Speaker, and ask Shri Venkatasubbaiah, when President is addressing a

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza.]

joint session is it not a joint session of Parliament, and if it is a joint session of Parliament do I not sit there as a Member of Parliament with certain rights and privileges? When I sit there what are the rights and privileges that I enjoy? Am I to sit there just mum, listen respectfully and go back home? I can do that on the radio or I can read the Address. So certain rights and privileges of Members of Parliament are involved. Those rights and privileges should not be expressed in the form which appear as courtesy to the President, to the Speaker or the Chairman. Therefore, I invite the attention of Shri Venkatasubbaiah to this point. I was there and I heard Shri Mukerjee speak. He made a definite statement "we do not mean any disrespect to you, Sir, Mr. President; these are the feelings that we have and we want to express it". Suppose it is a question of war and peace and the President comes with an Address tomorrow in which it is mentioned; do you mean to say that the whole House will just keep mum? No, the members would react. But that reaction should be expressed with decorum, dignity and all that sort of thing. The intention of Shri Venkatasubbaiah is to bring to the notice of the House and to the country the way in which this Parliament is functioning. That has been done. So, I would now request him to withdraw this Resolution.

One more thing I would like to mention before I finish. We are following in our Parliament May's Parliamentary Practice. But there is a distinct difference in quality between our Parliament and the House of Commons. In England the Head of the State is a monarch, who is there by the right of his birth; he is not elected. He acts as a constitutional rubber stamp. In our case, the President is elected and certain bias goes along with the President that cannot be denied. Therefore, that also has to be

taken into consideration. Similarly, our Rajya Sabha is an elected body. We cannot compare our Rajya Sabha, which is elected, with the House of Lords, which is not elected. There is a distinct difference. In our case, the President, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are elected. So, we sit there during the Address of the President as elected Members of Parliament. We do not want to surrender our rights and privileges just because the President is addressing the joint session. There are certain inherent rights of the members which should be respected. So, I would request Shri Venkatasubbaiah to withdraw his motion.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): It is very heartening to hear a Congress member who does not support the motion of Shri Venkatasubbaiah. That hon. Member has made an appeal to the mover of the motion to withdraw the motion. It is so nice to hear a Congressman say that. But I do not know what is the reaction to that appeal. For instance, what is the reaction of Shri Morarji Desai to it? This motion of Shri Venkatasubbaiah raises a constitutional issue—the dignity of the President of the Republic *vis-a-vis* the dignity of the Members of Parliament. To say that the constitutional position of the President is not defined is to misread and misinterpret the Constitution. To say that the power of the President is like a glass of beer, where you do not know where the foam ends and beer begins is wrong.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Shri Morarji does not know anything about beer.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Because, the President is the repository of all constitutional rights and obligations and also of the values that we have cherished so long.

What shocked us that day was not the conduct of Professor Mukerjee. He was very polite. For a dignified

man like him, a man who is just like a dove, for him to be polite is quite understandable and he staged a walk out. What shocked us was the remark of this gentleman, Shri Maulana Ishaq Sambhali. Shri Nath Pai immediately reacted to that. Shri Maulana said:

“हिन्दुस्तान में मुस्लिम समाज को बरबाद किया जा रहा है”

I can understand a tirade against this government, but I cannot understand a tirade against mother India, an attempt to tarnish the fair name of our country, and we must not try to cover up our sins by all sorts of statements. Shri Nath Pai immediately reacted against it, asserted that it is a shame. So, I would say that this motion has to be studied, examined and analysed in a wider perspective. What is happening in the country today? There is a challenge to the cherished values of India and, at the same time, there is a challenge to the parliamentary democracy which is so much cherished in the country today. Only yesterday, Madurai Students Anti-Hindi Agitational Council has adopted a resolution saying that they would not pay any honour to the National Flag—it is a matter of utter shame—saying that they would not sing the National Anthem and saying that they want to liberate their part of the country. This is how the fabric of Indian democracy is being challenged today. Therefore, we who are Members of Parliament must be able to uphold a sort of dignified attitude. If we fail, how can you blame the young people when they fail and challenge the democratic fabric of the country. It is the bounden duty of us all to lay down a tradition which the younger generation might follow.

SHRI PILOO MODY: God forbid!

SHRI HEM BARUA: The tradition must be one of dignity, one of decorum and one of decency. This motion to reprimand the two Members would not serve the purpose and, at

the same time, the recommendation made by that Committee that an erring Member should be suspended for a year would not also serve the purpose.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That was not adopted.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Our suggestion is that there should be a committee of the leaders of the different political parties to see that these things are not repeated either here or on the floor of the State Assembly. Even on the floor of the State Assembly, there is a challenge to the value or to the dignity of the Governor. The Governor of West Bengal was prevented from addressing the joint session of the Assembly there. Then, when he got in by a back door, there was a criticism as to why should the Governor sneak through back door. If the front door is not kept open, if there is no security for him, it is right and proper for the Governor in the discharge of his constitutional obligations to use back door.

There is a challenge to the dignity and the authority both of the President and of the Governor. I have made a suggestion that there should be a committee to examine the entire problem in a comprehensive way and to suggest ways and means to maintain and preserve the dignity not only of the President, not only of the Governor, but also of the Parliament and of the representative bodies.

I have another suggestion to make. The President or the Governor is to creation of the Constitution. It is done after the pattern of the British practice. It is a ritualistic thing done in the light of what we have learnt from Britain during their rule in this country. I do not understand why should the President be subject to the ordeal of addressing the joint session of Parliament. That does the President's Address contain? It is only an enumeration of programmes.

[**Shri Hem Barua.**]

and policies of the Government, nothing else. Then, he gives an enumeration of the Bills that are going to be discussed on the floor of the two Houses of Parliament. That is what the President's Address contains mostly.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is the work of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

SHRI HEM BARUA: My hon. friend is right. That is the work of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh or the Secretary who might give enumeration of the Bills that are going to be discussed on the floor of the two Houses. Why should you drag the President in like that in order to make him a subject of or a victim of insult and humiliation? Therefore, this old practice of the President addressing the two Houses of Parliament or the Governor addressing the State Assembly should be done away with and, if necessary, the Constitution should be amended in that light.

श्री अम्बुल गन्नी दार (गुडगांव) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, राष्ट्रपति जी ने दोनों हाउसिंज को एडेस किया, तो आप वहां पर मौजूद थे। मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती है, अगर श्री वैकटासुव्यया आप के नोटिस में यह बात लाते कि लोक सभा के इन दो सदस्यों ने इस तरह का जो रवैयय अख्यात किया, यह उनकी गलती है, इस तरह उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति का अपमान किया है। अगर आप मुनासिब समझते, तो आप इन दोनों मेम्बर साहबान को जिन में एक बहुत बड़े प्राफ़िसर हैं और दूसरे एक नये भाई, मौलाना इसहाक हैं, अपने पास बुलाते। अगर ये मेम्बर साहबान आपको सेटिसफाई कर देते और श्री वैकटासुव्यया सेटिसफाई हो जाते, तो फिर शायद इस मामले को इस हाउस में लाने की जरूरत ही न होती।

17 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**]
मैं सरकार से यह अपील करता हूँ कि वह अपनी तरफ से एक अमेंडमेंट लाए

कि इस मामले को स्पीकर साहब के सुपुर्दं कर दिया जाये और अगर स्पीकर साहब आईन्डा के लिये इस हाउस में और ज्ञास तौर पर राष्ट्रपति जी के आने पर, मेम्बरान के लिए कोई तरीका बगैरहा मुकर्रं करना चाहें, तो वह इस बारे में तमाम पार्टियों का सहयोग ले सकते हैं। ऐसे मौके पर सरकार ही कोई एमेंडमेंट ला सकती है, मैं नहीं ला सकता हूँ।

इस बक्त सरकार और सरकारी पार्टी को यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि “आंख जो कुछ देखती है लद पर आ सकता नहीं”。 इस बक्त मुल्क के सामने एक अजीब मुसीबत है। एक तरफ तो हम ईमानदारी के साथ यह महसूस करते हैं कि वियतनाम और वेस्ट एशिया में शायद जंग के ऐसे जबरदस्त बादल छा जायें, जो सारी दुनिया को अपने घेरे में ले लें। दूसरी तरफ हमारे कुछ भाई रण कच्छ के बारे में एक बड़ा तूफान उठाने की सोच रहे हैं। ऐसे मौके पर सरकार को क्या करना चाहिये, सरकार का क्या फर्ज है? जब वह अपनी और मुल्क की मुसीबत को समझती है, तो उसे अपोजीशन के मन को ज्यादा न नमं करना चाहिये, उसको ज्यादा अपने साथ लेना चाहिए और पाकिस्तान हो या चाइना, अमरीका हो या कोई और मुल्क, जो भी इस बक्त हमारे देश पर मुसीबत लाना चाहता है, हम सबको मिलकर उसका मुकाबिला करना चाहिये।

इसलिए डिपुटी प्राइम मिनिस्टर, होम मिनिस्टर या मिनिस्टर फ्रां पालियामेंटरी रेफर्यर्ज से मेरी दरखवास्त है कि वह इस बक्त हाउस में एक तरीम लायें ताकि आपोजीशन और औफिशल पार्टी में तलची और ज्यादा न बढ़े। मैं अगर्वे राष्ट्रपति जी की तकरीर को सुनता रहा और मैं वाक़-आउट में शामिल नहीं हुआ, लेकिन इस के माने ये नहीं हैं कि मैं यह समझ लूँ कि श्री मुकर्जी और मौलाना इसहाक

का मव्सद राष्ट्रपति का अपमान करना चाहा। मैं यह समझने के काबिल नहीं था, मैं यह नहीं समझ सका और न ही मैंने यह महसूस किया। लेकिन अगर श्री वेंकटासुव्यया यह महसूस करते हैं, तो वह इस मामले को स्पीकर साहब पर छोड़ दें। स्पीकर साहब उनी दोनों मेम्बर साहबान को बुलायें, उनकी राय लें और फिर उनकी उस राय को हाउस के सामने रखें।

यह बात अलग है कि इस हाउस में कैसे नया रूल बना लिया जाये कि राष्ट्रपति के आने पर कोई मेम्बरान नहीं बोल सकता है। इस को मैं मान सकता हूँ। लेकिन अभी तक हम ने ऐसा कोई रूल नहीं बनाया हुआ है। जहां तक मैं रूलज को समझ पाता हूँ इस बक्त ऐसा कोई रूल नहीं है कि उस बक्त राष्ट्रपति जी के आगे कोई भी मेम्बर चाहे वह कांग्रेस का हो और चाहे अपोजीशन का कुछ नहीं कह सकता है। जब ऐसा कोई रूल नहीं है और जब तक रूलज में कोई तबदीली नहीं की जाती है तब तक सरकार और आफिशल पार्टी के लिए यह मुनाफ़िन नहीं है जबकि वह इकानॉमिकली और देश के बचाव के मामले में चारों तरफ से घिरा हुआ है कि वह इस हाउस में अपनी ज्यादा तादाद के जौर से श्री मुकर्जी और भौलाना को किसी तरह कनडम करने की कोशिश करें।

मैं सरकार से यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वह खुद एक ऐसा एमेंडमेंट लाए कि यह मामला स्पीकर साहब के मुपुर्द कर दिया जाये ज्योंकि स्पीकर वहां मौजद थे और वह दोनों को पूछ सकते हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार इस अपील पर जहर तबज्जह देगी तबज्जह देकर अपोजीशन के दिलों के ज्यादा जीतने की कोशिश करेगी ताकि जब भी लड़ाई अगर छिड़ती है चाहे वह किसी बोर्डर पर छिड़ें, पाकिस्तान से छिड़ें या चाइना से छिड़े तो हम सब एक साथ होकर चलें।

लेप्ट कम्प्युनिस्ट्स को हालांकि काफी बदनाम किया जाता है लेकिन मुझे यकीन है जब देश का सबाल आयेगा तो यकीनन वह हमारे साथ गहारी नहीं करेंगे बल्कि हम से आगे बढ़कर अपने देश के बचाव में कार्य करेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपको इनहाम हुआ है क्या :

श्री अब्दुल गनी बार : यह मुझे इलहाम तो नहीं हुआ है। मैं तो एक नाचीज इन्सान हूँ। और मैंने कहा ही क्या है? मैंने तो इतनी अर्जन की है कि सरकार ऐसी तजबीज लाये कि स्पीकर साहब के सुपुर्द यह मामला कर दिया जाये। इस में मैंने कोई पाप तो किया नहीं। और मैंने कहा कि आप के रूलस में कुछ नहीं है। कोई रूल पढ़ कर सुनाइये, कोई कांस्टीट्यूशन की दफा पढ़ कर सुनाइये या स्पीकर साहब दुकुपसिह ने बहुत सी हिदायतें की हैं उन को पढ़कर सुना दीजिये। जब आपके किसी रूल में यह नहीं है तो फिर सिर्फ तादाद ज्यादा होने के कारण आप इन्यां चैंटर इनमें जोड़िये यह मुनाफ़िबज नहीं है।

[شری عبدالغلی قار (کوکار) جناب سہیکر صاحب - جسے اشتہریتی جی نے دونوں ہاؤسز کو ایڈویس کیا تو آپ وہاں پر موجود تھے - مسٹر بڑی خوشی ہوئی - اگر شیئر پبلکٹا سہیا آپ کے نوئس میں یہ بات لائے کہ لوک سہیا کے ان دو سرمیوں نے اس طرح کا جو دیہ اختیار کیا - یہ ان کی غلطی ہے - اس طرح انہوں نے اشتہریتی کا ایمان کیا ہے - اگر آپ ملایا سمجھتے تو آپ ان دونوں مہیر صاحبان کو - جن میں ایک بہت لئے پروفیسہر ہیں اور دوسرے لیکن نئے بھائی - مولانا اسحقان - ہیں -

[شروع عہد الغلی ڈار]

اپنے پاس بلاتے - اگر یہ مسیر صلحان
بھی کو سہیت سفارتی کر دیتے اور شری^و
ویلکٹا سبیا سہیت سفارتی ہو جاتے تو
یہ رہ شاید اس معاملے کو اس ہاؤس
میں لانے کی ضرورت ہی نہ ہوتی ۔

17.16 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

میں سرکار سے یہ اپنی کوتا
ہوں کہ وہ اپنی طرف سے ایک
اممی نمائیت لانے کے اس معاملے کو
سپیکر صاحب کے سپرد کر دیا جائے
اور اگر سپیکر صاحب آئندہ کے لئے
اس ہاؤس میں اور خاص طور پر
داشتیریتی جی کے آنے پر مسبوں کے
لئے کوئی طبیقہ وغیرہ مقرر کرنا
چاہیں - تو وہ اس بارے میں تمام
پارٹیوں کا سہیوگ لے سکتے ہیں -
اپنے موقعیت پر سرکار ہی کوئی
اممی نمائیت لاسکتی ہے - میں نہیں
لاسکتا ہوں ۔

اس وقت سرکار اور سرکاری پارٹی
کو یہ نہیں بھولتا چاہئے کہ وہ آنکھ
جو کچھ دیکھتی ہے - لب برآ سکتا
نہیں ۔ اس سے ملک کے سامنے
ایک عجیب مصیبہ ہے - ایک
طرف تو ہم ایسانداری کے ساتھ یہ
محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ وہ تنام اور
ویسٹ ایشیا میں شاید جلگ کے
ایسے زبودست بادل چھا جائیں -
جو ساری دنیا کو اپنے کوہرے میں
لے لئیں - دوسری طرف ہمارے کچھ

بھائی دن کچھ کے بارے میں ایک
بڑا طوفان اٹھانے کی سوچ دھیں ۔
لیسے موقعی پر سرکار کو کیا کرنا چاہئے ۔
سرکار کا کیا فرق ہے ۔ جب وہ اپنی
اور ملک کی مصیبہ کو سمجھتی ہے
تو اسے آپوزیشن کے من کو زیادہ نرم
کرنا چاہئے ۔ اس کو زیادہ اپنے ساتھ
لینا چاہئے اور پاکستان ہو یا چاندا ۔
امرویکہ ہو یا کوئی اور ملک ۔ جو بھی
اس وقت ہمارے دیہن پر مصیبہ
لانا چاہتا ہے ۔ ہم سب کو مل کر اس
کا مقابلہ کرنا چاہئے ۔

امن لئے ذیتی پرائز ملستر ۔ ہم
ملستر یا ملستر فار پالیمہلٹری ایفھر
سے مہری درخواست ہے کہ وہ اس
وقت ہاؤس میں ایک ترمیم لائیں ۔
تاکہ آپوزیشن اور آفیشل یادتی میں
تلخی اور زیادہ نہ بروے ۔ اگرچہ
میں داشتیریتی جی کی تقدیر کو سلتنا
دھا اور میں واک اوت میں شامل
نہیں ہوا ۔ لیکن اس کے متعلق یہ
نہیں ہوں کہ میں یہ سمجھہ لون کہ
شری مکوچی اور مولانا اسحاق کا
مقصد داشتیریتی کا ایمان کرنا تھا ۔
میں یہ نہیں سمجھتے کے فاصل نہیں تھا ۔
میں یہ نہیں سمجھ سکا اور نہ ہی
میں نے یہ محسوس کیا ۔ لیکن
اگر شری ویلکٹا سبیا پر محسوس
کوئی نہیں ۔ تو وہ اس معاملے و

سہیکر صاحب پر چھوڑ دیں - سہیکر صاحب ان دونوں مسہر صاحبیان کو بالائیں - ان کی دلیلیں اور پھر ان کی اس دلیل کو ہاؤس کے سامنے دکھنے -

یہ بات الگ ہے کہ اس ہاؤس میں ایک نہایہ دل بنا لیا جائے کہ داشتربیتی کے آنے پر کوئی مسہر نہیں ہوں سکتا ہے - اس کو میں مان سکتا ہوں - لیکن ابھی تک تو ہم نے ایسا کوئی دل نہیں بنایا ہوا ہے -

چہار تک میں دلز کو سمجھے پایا ہوں - اس وقت ایسا کوئی دل نہیں ہے کہ اس وقت داشتربیتی جی کے آئے کوئی بھی مسہر - جاہ وہ کانگریس کا ہو اور چاہے آبیزیشن کا -

کچھ نہیں کہہ سکتا ہے - جب تک ایسا کوئی دل نہیں ہے اور جب تک دلز میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں کی جاتی ہے - تب تک سرکار اور آفیشل پارٹی کے لئے یہ مناسب نہیں ہے -

جب کی وہ اکتوبر مہینے اور دیہن کے بچا کے معاملے میں چاروں طرف سے کھوئی ہوئی ہے - کہ وہ اس ہاؤس میں اپنی زیادتی تعداد کے ذریعے شری مکرجی اور مولانا کو کسی بھی طرح لکھیم کر لے کی کوشش کرے -

میں سرکار سے یہ اپیل کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ خود ایک ایسا امیلڈمیلٹ لائیں کہ یہ معاملہ سہیکر صاحب کے

سہرہ کر دیا جائے - چونکہ سہیکر وہل موجود تھے اور وہ دونوں کو پوچھ سکتے ہیں - میں امہد کرتا ہوں کہ سرکار اس اپیل پر فرود توجہ دیگی اور توجہ دے کر آبیزیشن کے دلوں کو ذیادہ جیتیلے کی کوشش کریں گے تاکہ جب بھی لواٹی اکر چھوٹی ہے چاہے وہ کسی باقاعدے چھوڑے پاکستان سے چھوڑے یا چائنا سے چھوڑے تو ہم سب ایک ساتھ ہو کر چلھوں - لیکن کیونسیس کو حالانکہ کافی بدنام کھا جاتا ہے لہکن مجھے یقین ہے جس دیہن کا سوال آیتا تو پتھلے وہ ہمارے ساتھ غداری نہیں کریں گے بلکہ ہم سے آئے بوجھ کر اپنے دیہن کے بچاؤ میں کامیابی کوئی نہیں کرے -

ایک ماننی یہ سدیوں - آپ کو الہام ہوا ہے کیا -

شروع مددالغی قار - یہ منہجہ الہام تو نہیں ہوا ہے - میں تو ایک ناچیز انسان ہوں - اور میں نے کہا ہی کہا ہے - میں نے تو اتنی عرض کی ہے کہ سرکار ایسی تجویز لے کے سہیکر صاحب کے سہرہ یہ معاملہ کر دیا جائے - اس میں میں نے کوئی پاب پوچھا تو کہا نہیں - اور میں نے کہا کہ آپ کے دلوں میں کچھ نہیں ہے - کوئی دل پوچھ کر سلائی کوئی کامیابی کی نفع پوچھ کر

[شری عبدالغفار دار]

سلائے یا سہیکر صاحب سردار حکم
سلائے نے بہت سی ہدایتیں جاوی
کی ہیں ان کو پوچھ کر سنا دیجئے
جب آپ کے کسی دول میں یہ
نہیں ہے تو چہر صرف تعداد زیادہ
ہونے کے کارن آپ ایک نہیا چھپتے
اس میں جوڑیں یہ مناسب نہیں

[۴]

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I feel somewhat self-conscious and hesitant about speaking in this debate, but I am glad it has taken place because there are certain points of principle involved about which this House should determine its mind.

I do not make a grievance of it, but I cannot help saying that it is rather unusual that in a discussion of this description, one Leader of the house is conspicuous by her absence. I appreciate the load which she has to carry, the load of anxiety which largely she and her party have brought on themselves; but even so, if Parliamentary forms have any validity, and if all the talk that we indulge in from time to time, sometimes rather glibly about Parliament being this or that, has any validity, a debate of this description should have been attended, as a matter of principle, by the Leader of the House. Whoever he or she is, as long as he or she functions in this House is in the capacity of Leader of the House, not only the Leader of a party but the Leader of the entire body. But, as I said, I make no grievance of it. We are accustomed to many things much worse than this which has happened.

I shall begin by saying that not only on behalf of myself but also on behalf of Maulana Ishaq Samibhali and the rest of us, some 80 or so Members

of Parliament walked out together, on behalf of all of us, I deny the charge of undignified and unbecoming conduct. I am very glad that so many members of the House have taken an attitude very similar to mine, and am particularly appreciative of what was said by at least one Congress member, Shri Bakar Ali Mirza, in this connection.

The head and front of my offending appears to be that I have a reputation for being somewhat mild-mannered in spite of the language which quite frequently I am constrained to apply in regard to the policies of Government over there, and that I was a signatory to a report of a Committee set up in 1963. I did happen to have been a member of that Committee. But the House must remember, and this is a point which was made by some members, particularly by my hon. friend Kandappan, that much water has flowed down the Ganga and the Yamuna since 1963. You, Sir, have been in the House for a long enough time to realise the sea-change which has come over the political atmosphere of this country which requires to be reflected on the floor of Parliament. The fourth Parliament, this particular Parliament for instance, a body of people very different from the bodies which have preceded it. My hon. friend over there, I liked his speech, said that because he was a young man, he expected a great deal from Parliament, but was largely disillusioned. I am not surprised. Who in this country is not disillusioned by the performance of ourselves, and for that who will take the discredit more than the elderly generation which is so largely represented in this Parliament?

But we know for a fact that in Parliamentary life, as in other aspects of our political life, a sea-change has come, and among our members there are so many who can not speak in a

language except their very own, which is why the linguistic question has become such very serious proposition. And we ought to realise that this is a Parliament where the voice of the people has got to be heard, and that is the idea with which every member is permitted, and the functioning of this Parliament cannot be deminated and dictated by whatever conventional or regulatory process that have been laid down at an earlier period.

So, I do not intend to be vituperative. Sometimes I am afraid I am misunderstood, but I would like to say in regard to this report in particular, that this report was made at a particular point of time. You remember this was February 1963, soon after what happened on our frontier. This happen at a point of time when the unity of the country as represented by Parliament and symbolised by the President was something very much worth cherishing. This was a point of time when some of us felt rather disturbed. Even so, many of us on this committee were not agreeable to the decisions that were reported to the House. You had occasion to refer to my having not been present at many of the meetings. I was not present at some of these meetings, and so were some other members absent from certain meeting, because we wanted to register our difference with the decisions ultimately reported.

We used to have a convention, but conventions are today in the melting pot, that as far as these parliamentary committees are concerned, we do not put in notes of dissent. Once, in regard to the Blitz case I broke the convention by having a line, only one line that I dissented from the report of the committee. Later on, a colleague of ours, who is not here unfortunately, Sardar Kapur Singh, differed from the committee and put in a long note of dissent, but we cried to keep up the old convection right'y or wrongly. Some of us did have a kind of adherence to old convections

that these committee reports should not have notes of dissent.

The Estimates Committees never has a note of dissent, but do not imagine, you know it very well that people do not dissent? They do dissent. On one occasion, when the Estimates Committee went over something in relation to Dandakarnya, there was a note of dissent, one or more notes of dissent, but generally speaking, we do not have notes of dissent.

I am not making a point of it, but in regard to this report I say that some of us did not want to associate ourselves with the recommendations of this report. Even so, even if this report is to be considered as something very important and all that sort of thing, we have to remember that things have changed. If we want to interpret our laws as if they were the laws of the Medes and the Persians, we shou'd know what to expect. Is this Parliament to be a pale and anaemic body pursuing some ceremonial functions which we think we shouli follow in accordance with the British practice? If this Parliament is to be a pale and anaemic body, it would not be that pulsating platform of people's representatives from where really and truely the voice of the people should express itself. When I remember the circumstances which had taken place just before the summoning of the present session of Parliament, when I remember the accumulated grievances of our people whether in West Bengal or in Bihar or in Punjab and also the totality of our people who are today being badgered and battered by so many grievances that there is hardly any time for anybody to catalogue them, when I remember the difficulties and the emotional atmosphere in which Parliament was summoned on the 12th of this month, I am astonished at my own moderation and at the fact that I insisted on a certain kind of dignity of behaviour. I have always believed that one could be effective in a parliamentary forum if one combines dignity with power and that

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee.]

is why we did it with dignity and, I hope, with a certain amount of effectiveness. I have no regrets about it at all.

My hon. friend Mr. Madhu Limaye when he spoke earlier on his point of order took advantage of that occasion and referred to certain things which had happened. As a matter of fact the President himself never took it amiss. In this report, you will find a reference to the fact that in 1963 the President himself felt somewhat disturbed and he spoke to the then Speaker about it. That is why the Speaker came to this House and suggested the appointment of a committee as the President felt disturbed on that occasion. My feeling is that the President should not have felt disturbed but then he did feel so. It was not so on this occasion. I hate to have to defend myself in this House; this House has known me for nearly sixteen years. But I must say that the President never took amiss whatever we did. As a matter of fact he strained his ears to listen to what I was going to say. I as upbraided by some friends after I had gone out because they said: "the President wanted you to speak for a longer time; you should have said more as we wanted you to do; the President himself strained his ears in order to find out what you were going to say." I do not know who among the Congress Members are going to deny that. Let them go to the President and find out. I do happen to know the three Presidents who have graced our country... (Interruptions). I have known all of them. Let them find out if the President himself had any kind of feeling that we were treating him with disrespect....

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: What about the shout of 'shame'? The President liked that also?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I do not know who said 'shame' behind my back; whether it was somebody

there or here. I do not know. Mr. Limaye said: let there be some document and some kind of a record of what happened. I did what I did and my hon. colleagues who followed me did what they did. They can speak about themselves; some have already spoken and I am not concerned with them. I am concerned with what took place and with what was reported in the newspapers. The newspapers also insisted that it was done in a dignified manner. They stressed what I said there specially: without disrespect to you and your office, we are doing what we were doing, we were enable to participate in the ceremonial occasion." That is exactly what I said. If this comes under the mischief of some kind of privilege matter, I cannot help it. We should remember the kind of times in which we live. The President has gone to Calcutta today. May be, the eleventh hour decision of the Government to have the President's rule imposed on that harried State has brought about an improvement in the situation. Surely, we know the President himself going to Calcutta would have had to be confronted with the seething sorrows of our people in that part of the country. How can we forget this matter which is common knowledge that in spite of so many of us having great personal respect for the present President, was it not reported in the papers that when last year this Government was carrying on its egregious policy, in relation States like West Bengal, Bihar and others, so many of the Members of Parliament went to try even the last extremity of impeachment of the President? Who wants to impeach the President in the normal course of events, particularly the President who is presiding over our destinies today? Who among us wants to say a bad word about him? But we were constrained, so many of us, to try even to impeach the President not because we wanted to do anything drastic, to hurt the sovereignty and integrity and the honour

of our country, but because the President's advisers were pursuing an egregious policy and we had to do whatever we could constitutionally do in order to expose and to eliminate that policy. That is what we were trying to do.

Have we not in this House gone to the extent of having a discussion on a resolution recommending to the President that he should dismiss the Governor of West Bengal? In his own area of West Bengal, being a Governor in fortuitous circumstances, he is entitled to as much respect as the President is in the rest of India. He also has more or less the same kind of ceremonial, elevatory prerogatives as the President. But we have not in this House discussed this idea of the dismissal of the Governor and would we not have impeached the Governor if there was a provision in the Constitution regarding impeachment of the Governor? We are doing this kind of thing.

We see today the antics of the Governors in the different States. I would not like to go into it. Even a former Chief Minister—Congress—of Bihar, Shri Binodanand Jha, has gone on record saying what a massacre of the Constitution is taking place." He has said it. I saw it reported in the Patna papers. This kind of thing is going on. The Governors' antics are being discussed. This is the atmosphere in which we are working, and that is why we did what we did, that is to say, on the occasion of the President's Address we registered our sorrow and our indignation and our anger at the policies of the Government whose programme of work in Parliament the President was going to announce. That is the gravamen of our action.

I do not know: after all, as long as the parliamentary system is there, parliament's decision is final. We all accept the discipline of Parliament. But shall we stand on dignity all the time? Shall we forget all about wisdom and shall we, in the course of

that, pursue a policy which would ultimately again not really elevate parliamentary life but do something which will go against the grain of all decency in our political functioning in this country?

We are living in very difficult times, and if in these difficult times pettifoggers can think of no other way of expressing their indignation at the Opposition, at the major section of the Opposition—I just cannot accept this kind of thing—then, God save our country. This is the depth to which we have sunk. And that is why I say that we repudiate entirely the allegation of undignified and unbecoming conduct on that occasion. On the contrary, we did that with as much dignity as was possible. We discovered that the President accepted it in good part. There is no reason why we should be under obloquy either in Parliament or in the country.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: I do not want to make a speech on this. But I would only like to make a suggestion. I think we have discussed this question for a long time. It would serve the purpose of the Mover of this motion, if this motion is just spoken out, if it is stopped now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Fortunately, Mr. Mukerjee was present here and so he got an opportunity to explain what he wanted to. But Mr. Sambhaji is not in the House. He does not know anything about this motion. Can we take a decision in his absence?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he was present I would have given him an opportunity, but he has been ably represented by Mr. Mukerjee. So, I do not think anything can be done now.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: I was requesting the Mover that this motion may be considered as having been talked out.

AN HON. MEMBER: Withdrawn.

SHRI J. B. KRIPTALANI: Let him not withdraw it. Let us take it as having been talked out.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: With all respect to Acharyaji, I do not feel inclined to withdraw the motion or allow it to be talked out. I have been listening with rapt attention to the various speeches made by the various Members of this House, particularly, by the Members of the Opposition. It is just the devil quoting the scripture. It is they who have created this confusion. (Laughter). It is not a matter for laughter. It is the parliamentary system. That is being held by the Opposition in ridicule. They have gone to the extent of hitting the Governor while discharging his duties. Whether we belong to the Congress or any other party, it is our duty to preserve parliamentary democracy and respect the Constitution. It is only in that spirit that I have brought this motion before the House. I have got the greatest respect for Prof. Mukerjee and I never meant any disrespect to his person. But this is a very important constitutional matter. Lawlessness and utter disregard for parliamentary democracy is being indulged in day in and day out by the members of the opposition, bringing disrepute and contempt to Parliament and their democratic institutions. Therefore, I beg of you to put the motion to vote and I commend the motion to the House.

श्री जानें कनन्दीज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मतदान के पहले मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। श्री एस० एम० बैनर्जी ने इस प्रश्न को दो बार छेड़ा लेकिन उन्होंने इसको व्यवस्था का प्रश्न करके आपके सामने नहीं उठाया। आप की गाइडेंस के लिए उन्होंने छेड़ा। आप जानते हैं, आप भी मजदूर आन्दोलन में रह चुके हैं कि

किसी के ऊपर आरोप लगाना हो तो उस व्यक्ति की सुने बिना, नेचुरल जस्टिस जिस को कहते हैं उसके नियमों को पूरा किए बिना कोई भी फैसला लेना अनुचित होगा। मौलाना इसका संभली यहां पर हाजिर नहीं है, उनकी बात इस सदन में जहर आनी चाहिये। उन की अपनी बात यहां पर पेश करने के लिए और अपना संरक्षण करने के लिए मौका मिलना जाहिए। उन पर आरोप लगाए गए हैं। इस सदन के कोई नियम हों या न हों, जो नेचुरल जस्टिस हैं उसके जो डियम हैं उसके अनुसार मौलाना साहू को मौका देना चाहिये। इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है कि उनको आना चाहिये था। उनको नहीं मालूम था कि यह प्रस्ताव यहां पर आज आने वाला है। इस प्रस्ताव की नोटिस उनकी नजर में नहीं आई कि उन को रिप्रिमेंड किया जायेगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम इसकी गंभीरता को समझ लें। आप मौलाना साहू को रिप्रिमेंड करने जा रहे हैं। उन की बातों को बिना सुने, उनके सदन में न रहते हुए उन को नोटिस न देते हुए और उनकी गैरहाजिरी में उनको रिप्रिमेंड करना मैं समझता हूं अनुचित है, अबैध है और रूल्ज आफ नेचुरल जस्टिस के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है। इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि चूंकि बैंकटमुब्या साहू को जपनी जिद पकड़ कर बैठे हैं, और अगर आप बोट लेना ही चाहते हैं तो मौलाना साहू को नोटिस दंकर, उनको यहां बुला कर उनकी राय सुनने के बाद ही इस प्रस्ताव पर 'बोट ले सकते हैं, वरना बोट नहीं लिया जा सकता। यही मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, जिस पर मैं आप की साप्त रूलिंग चाहता हूं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to quote a previous ruling. (Interruptions). Mr. Maniram Bagri

made certain attacks and levelled certain charges against Mr. Humayun Kabir. It was referred to a committee and ultimately it was decided that Mr. Bagri would be asked to apologise. That came up for discussion in this House. Mr. Bagri was to be warned, but fortunately or unfortunately Mr. Bagri was not present. The Speaker ruled at that time that if that member has to be warned, he should be physically present to get the warning. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to your sense of justice and impartiality. We have not heard Mr. Sambhali. Two members have been mentioned by name here. No political party has been mentioned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:: I have caught your point. I was present on that occasion which you referred to. It was a matter in which two members were involved. Certain wild allegations were made and not substantiated. The question was that he should be reprimanded. Here the motion says that the House reprimands them for certain indecorous behaviour. It is a matter of general rules of discipline of the House, under which we are competent to take a decision. In the initial stage, when this objection was raised by Shri Madhu Limaye, I have replied him in detail. Therefore, with all your appeal for natural justice and other things, as I have said earlier, now it is a question of self-imposed discipline on the House which I am trying to enforce taking into consideration the dignity and decorum of the occasion. Therefore, I rule it out of order. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव पर काफी बहस हो चुकी है और जो प्रस्तावक थे उनके उद्देश्य की पूर्ति भी हो गई है। इशाहक संभन्नी साहब को मोका नहीं मिला है और दूसरी भी बहुत सी बातें हैं। इसलिये मेरी सदन से प्रार्थना है कि इस प्रस्ताव पर वोट न करायें। प्रधान मंत्री मेरी बात सुन रही हैं या नहीं ?

आप की माफ़त मेरी बहुत मुनासिब प्रार्थना है कि इस पर वे जिद न करें और वोट न कराएं ।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Sir, may I again suggest to the Congress people that if they carry this motion it will be considered that they have used their majority and it will create misapprehensions. This is a very delicate affair and it must not be decided by the majority. I know that the Congress can carry this resolution but there will be some bitterness left behind. I think we have talked enough on it and everybody has understood what is to be done on such occasions.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे बार बार प्रार्थना करने के बाद भी सदन की नेता कुछ नहीं कह रही हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To the point raised about not informing Maulana Ishaq Sambhali I may say that he was informed on the 14th about this motion coming up before the House.

17:48 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

SHRI C. C. DESAI: Sir I support the suggestion made by Acharya Kripalani. The debate has served its purpose. Professor Mukerjee has has also made a statement. On behalf of the Swatantra Party I supported the motion, but I think in the circumstances we are now, when only ten minutes are left, it will be proper if the motion is treated as talked out and not put to vote.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI (Cuddalore): Sir, my party is of the opinion that this motion should not be put to vote.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion has been discussed. Whether it is to be withdrawn or not it is for the party to take a decision. When it has been discussed the Chair has to put it to vote. One point which is very relevant here and on which a decision has

[Mr Speaker.]

to be taken is, whether the vote should be taken in the absence of one of the Members mentioned in the motion. That is the only point to be decided, otherwise the Chair has to put to vote a motion that has been discussed. The concerned Member was given notice, but he is not here. Of course, that does not make much of material difference.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: I would beg to submit that there is a material difference.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard everything. Whether the motion is put to vote today, tomorrow or the day after makes no difference. That is what I said. Therefore, if the Leader of the House agrees, we could give a chance to Shri Sambhali to explain his conduct. He may express regret; I do not know. For example, the PSP has taken objection not to what Shri Mukerjee said or did but to what Shri Sambhali said against the whole country, not against a particular party or government. Therefore, it is a serious matter, much more serious than Shri Hiren Mukerjee saying something and staging a walk out. So, I would request the Leader of the House to tell me whether we could have the voting after two or three days.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): We have to consult the mover in this matter. We would have no objection except that from our experience we see that such occasions are always used for another debate on the subject. That is our difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: I entirely agree. We would give a chance only to Shri Sambhali, because what he said on that occasion was entirely different from what Shri Mukerjee said. So, I would suggest that without any further debate we would only give a chance to Shri Sambhali to say whatever he has got to say. Then we will put it to the vote. It makes no difference whether we put it to the vote today or after two or three days. What is the view of Shri Venkatasubbiah?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: I agree.

MR. SPEAKER: He also agrees. So, this is postponed. We have got only 7 minutes or so. There is no point in taking a fresh subject. So, I adjourn the House.

17.53 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, February 21st, 1968|Phalgun 2, 1889 (Saka.)