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Bhadra 3, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session (Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, August 25, 1970/Bhadra 3,
1892 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Diversification Programme of H.M.T.

*571. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in regard to the expansion and diversification programme of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. ; and

(b) the estimated cost of the programme and the expenditure so far incurred ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Government have approved of the scheme submitted by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. to expand the production of watches by establishment of a new factory in Jammu and Kashmir State and by expansion of their existing factory at Bangalore and taking up production of automatic watches with day/date mechanism. The terms of collabora-

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tion proposed with Messrs Citizen Watch Co. of Japan for expansion of watch production and taking up production of new types of watches have also been approved by the Government. The Company has already taken action to procure plant and machinery required for the Project from abroad. The investment in the Project is about Rs. 425 lakhs for the Kashmir Watch factory and Rs. 366 lakhs for the expansion of the existing factory at Bangalore.

As a part of their programme of diversification of production the Company has taken up manufacture of the following new products without any additional investment :-

G9, GT20, Mini Chucker, Heavy Duty Lathe, Ram Type Milling Machines, LT 20, Multi Spindle Automatics, Single Spindle Automatics, Cylindrical Grinding Machines, Surface Grinders, Gear Hobbers, Broaching Machines, Copying Lathes, Horizontal Boring Machine and Fay Automatics etc.

The other new products proposed for manufacture of by Hindustan Machine Tools Limited which involve further investment are agricultural Tractors, Printing Machinery, Heavy Duty Presses, Die Casting and Plastic Injection Moulding Machines. The progress so far achieved in this regard is as follows :

Agricultural Tractors

Government have approved of the proposal for manufacture of agricultural tractors in the HMT Unit at Pinjore involving an investment of about Rs. 5 crores. The terms of collaboration between HMT and Messrs Motokov of Czechoslovakia for manufacture of tractors has been approved by Government. The Company will shortly sign a collaboration agree-

ment with Messrs Motokov. Thereafter preparation of the Detailed Project Report will be taken up.

Printing Machinery

The proposal of the Company to take up manufacture of Printing Machinery such as Automatic Letter Presses, Paper Cutting Machines and Offset Presses in collaboration with Messrs Societa Nebiolo of Italy has been approved by Government. The Company has taken action to collect the required technological data for preparation of the Detailed Project Report. The investment involved in this project is about Rs. 300 lakhs.

Heavy Duty Presses

Government have approved of the terms of collaboration submitted by the Company to take up manufacture of Heavy Duty Presses in collaboration with M/s Verson All Steel Press Co. of U. S. A. The Detailed Project Report has also been submitted and is presently under the consideration of the Government. In the meanwhile, to meet the immediate requirements of the Defence Services, the Company has commenced assembly of Presses on an *ad hoc* basis utilising the facilities available in the Hyderabad unit of the Company. The investment involved in this project is Rs. 300 lakhs.

Die-Casting and Plastic Injection Moulding Machines

Government have approved of the terms of collaboration submitted by the Company to take up manufacture of Die Casting Machines and Plastic Injection Moulding Machines in collaboration with Messrs Interfonda of Switzerland. The Company is taking action for preparation of the Detailed Project Report. The additional investment involved in this project is being worked out.

While an expenditure of about Rs. 8 lakhs has been incurred on the Heavy Duty Press Project no expenditure has so far been incurred on the other projects mentioned above.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : From the statement I find that the HMT has got quite an impressive programme of diversification of

production but there is no time-limit or target date fixed for the establishment of the watch factory in Kashmir or the expansion of watch production in Bangalore. What is the idea of the Government? When do they propose to start actual production, at least in some of these plants? Will these come up in the Fourth Plan?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : In respect of many diversification programmes, negotiations are going on and project reports are being examined. Decisions had already been taken about the watch factory in Kashmir and the expansion programme in Bangalore. Three lakhs of watches will be produced in Kashmir and production may start in 1972-73 in Kashmir.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Quite some years back we were given almost an assurance by the then Minister of Industrial Development that the Kalamassery Unit in Kerala State would take up the manufacture of printing machinery. In the statement we are told that some negotiations are going on with an Italian firm for collaboration but there is no mention where it is proposed to be set up. Do the Government propose to have it in Kalamassery or would they go back on the assurance given to us?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The previous Minister was not very definite that it would be located in Kerala. The HMT have been examining the existing factories with a view to find out diversifications that could be taken up. Most probably this printing machinery manufacture may be taken up in Kerala.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Looking at the list of products planned to be produced under the scheme of diversification, may I know what was the total number of surplus technical and non-technical staff in various units and out of this surplus staff how much are likely to be absorbed in the scheme of diversification and how much will remain unutilised and to what extent in terms of rupees the annual production is likely to go up by way of diversification?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very broad question ; if notice had been given it could be answered properly.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It arises out of diversification.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : There was some idle capacity in the factories of the HMT. The diversification programme will be able to absorb all the staff as well as use all the machines available.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What will be the annual increase in terms of rupees ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : As soon as project reports are completed, it would be possible to give an assessment of that.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : In so far as Agricultural tractors to be manufactured by HMT in collaboration with Motokov is concerned, what is the horse power of the tractor to be manufactured, what is the number of tractors to be manufactured and what will be the cost thereof ? What percentage of demand will these tractors meet ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : According to agriculture Ministry the demand is for 90,000 tractors of various types ; and the actual production is much below 30,000. Much of the requirement is met by imports. This tractor to be produced in Pinjore would be 20 H. P.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि एच० एम० टी० में जो भी मशीनरी बनती है उसके अधिकांश पुर्जे हमें बाहर से मंगाने होते हैं तो क्या सरकार इस बात की पूरी गारन्टी सदन को देगी कि हम कितने दिन के अन्दर बाहर से पुर्जे मंगाना बन्द करके अपने ही पुर्जे बनाने को तैयार हैं और क्या यह बात सही है कि यहां के कुछ लोगों ने आपसे प्रार्थना की है कि हमें कुछ मशीनें

बनाने की अनुमति दी जावे जिससे कि हम अधिक से अधिक मशीनें बना कर देश की पूर्ति भी करेंगे और उसके बाद बाहर भी भेजेंगे जिससे विदेशी मुद्रा की भी उपलब्धि होगी ? इस दिशा में सरकार कौन से कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The HMT is producing machine tools which are complicated and also very costly. The machine tool manufactures in this country do get a licence if they manufacture machine tools with a capacity of more than Rs. 1 crore. But the machine tools produced in the HMT which are costly are not being sold in the outside market only because of slump in the whole world.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उत्तर नहीं आया। यहां के कुछ लोगों ने लाइसेंस मांगे हैं उनको लाइसेंस दिया नहीं गया है। वह बनाने को तैयार हैं। हम अधिकतर रूस से सारा सामान मंगाते हैं। हम उनसे बंधे हुए हैं। तो क्या सरकार उनसे छुटकारा पाने के लिये यहां के लोगों को लाइसेंस देने के लिये तैयार है ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Before the project for manufacturing agricultural tractors in collaboration which the Czechoslovakian firm which was taken up, I would like to know whether the Government had at all explored the possibility of HMT developing the production of the indigenously—designed tractor which was done at the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute at Durgapur and which was reported by the experts to have been found very satisfactory for our purposes and, if so, why was that indigenously—designed tractor not taken up for production at HMT, instead of going in for foreign collaboration ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The tractors which have been produced in Durgapur, when they were put to test by most of the Agricultural Universities, etc., were found to be lacking in certain performance, and to rectify these things, it will take at least two years. There-

fore, till that time, we will have to manufacture tractors to meet the country's demand and therefore the Czechoslovak agreement is on. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Regarding the expansion of the watch factory, I think this expansion will not be sufficient to meet the country's requirements, because—

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of your thinking.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : . . . the demand is increasing, and we have only been hearing for long about the setting up of a plant in Kashmir and watches are being smuggled in hundreds of thousands into this country, and therefore, I think the plant and machinery can be manufactured in the country in the HMT itself, and may I know whether the Government is thinking of engaging Indians to manufacture more watches ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action. It is no question at all.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : In connection with the proposal to take up the manufacture of tractors and printing machines, when does the Government expect to take up the actual production, as they are now imported in large quantities ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : As I said earlier, the collaboration agreement is under examination and the moment the examination is over the manufacturing programme will be started.

Setting up of Scooter Plant in Rajasthan

*576. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Rajasthan are proposing to set up a scooter unit in Rajasthan ;

(b) whether an approach has been made to the Central Government seeking permission to set up the unit ;

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India thereto ; and

(d) the names of the States which have approached the Central Government for setting up scooter units in public sector in their respective States ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINCH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An application for grant of a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, has been received from the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation for the manufacture of scooters.

(c) The application of the Corporation is being considered along with similar applications received from other States Undertakings as well as private parties.

(d) The names of the States which have approached Government for setting up scooter units in the public sector are (i) Rajasthan ; (ii) Gujarat ; (iii) Andhra Pradesh ; (iv) Kerala and (v) Punjab.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : In view of the fact that the Chief Minister of Rajasthan has announced quite a few fresh concessions on the 15th August, may I ask whether the Government have decided or will decide to put up a scooter plant in Rajasthan to take advantage of those additional concessions ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The claim of Rajasthan together with the claims of other States will be considered.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : May I know whether the Rajasthan Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation have informed the Central Government that they are desirous of putting up this plant in the so-called joint sector, so that the advantage of the efficiency and technical knowhow available in the country may be fully utilised and we may not have to wait for 5 to 6 years as the minister said a few days ago ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I have not stated about waiting for any period at all. I do not know where the hon. Member collected his information from about waiting for 5 to 6 years. So far as Rajasthan Government's proposal is concerned, all these factors will be taken into account.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : In view of the acute shortage of scooters and the long waiting lists of applicants, what is the time lag between the application for a licence given by the States in the public sector and the actual going into operation of the factories?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : These vary from application to application, depending upon how fully they are completed, whether some more information is sought for, etc. If the hon. Member has any specific application in mind, I will find out.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI : May I know whether the various State Governments who have submitted applications for manufacture of scooters in their States have submitted details showing the capacity and capital involved and, if so, what is the capacity?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Yes; they have by and large furnished all these details. But if the hon. Member wishes to know the details, I will have to send them to him, because different capacities have been indicated by different applications and I do not have them here.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : The hon. Minister said that along with the application filed by Rajasthan Government, other applications also will be considered. I want to know what are the yardsticks prescribed by the Government in granting licences in this regard. In view of the acute unemployment situation in Kerala, may I know whether the application from Kerala will be given due and special consideration?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I said, we shall give consideration to applications from all States and parties, including that from Kerala. So far as the question of guidelines is concerned, I have already mentioned in the House that if there is an application to manufacture

scooters without foreign exchange from indigenous design and know-how, we shall consider that.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Some time back the Minister is reported to have stated that all applications for licences will be cleared within three months. Since this application from the Rajasthan Government for manufacture of scooters has been pending for over two years, may I know what are the shortcomings in this particular application from the Government of Rajasthan; what further clarifications they have sought and because of what shortcomings this licence has not been cleared one way or the other?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member has given me three months and there is still time for those three months to go. There have been quite a number of applications that have been pending with us. The main point that we were waiting for was to take a decision about the manufacture of scooters in the public sector. That having been taken, it is our hope to dispose of these applications now.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question, Shri Umanath.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमको भी प्रश्न करने दें, यह राजस्थान के बारे में है। यह बड़े अन्वय की बात है, 10 दफा खड़ा हुआ हूँ, आपने देख भी लिया, फिर भी आपने मौका नहीं दिया। राजस्थान के बारे में हम प्रश्न नहीं करेंगे तो कौन करेगा? यह बहुत बुरी चीज है...

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. There are other States also, not only Rajasthan.

Effect of Abolition of Managing Agency System on Employees Working in Managing Houses

*577. **SHRI UMANATH :** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the abolition of

the Managing Agency system will affect the *status-quo*, service conditions and place of work of the employees who are working now in the Managing House;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to protect the employees of the Managing Houses from the attack being launched on them, as a result of the abolition of Managing Agency system?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):

(a) to (c). The system of managing agency finally came to an end by law on the 3rd April, 1970. Prior to that date a number of managing agencies had come to an end in the normal course.

The Government have recently received three representations concerning service conditions of employees working in the managing houses. The matter is under examination.

SHRI UMANATH: The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that he has received some representations from employees with regard to the after-effects of the abolition of managing agencies on their service conditions. What are the main points that the employees have put forward for which they are seeking redress from the Government?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Three representations have been received: one by the hon. Member, Shri Mohammad Ismail, a Member of this House, another by the Honorary General Secretary, Bird and Heilgers' Employees Union and the third from one Shri J. M. Yule of Bombay. The gist of the representations would amount to this, namely, that the service conditions of persons, who have been working in the managing agency houses, are being sought to be changed to their disadvantage and are being affected in similar manner. This matter has been brought to our notice only recently and though within the frame work of the Companies Act there is not much that this department would be able to do, I have requested the Minister of Labour to look into this. I will look into the matter and see what can be done.

SHRI UMANATH: When the Government is proposing to bring forward an Amendment Bill to the Companies Act to see that the abolition of managing agencies is brought into effect, have the Government any proposal to include in the Amendment Bill the question of treating these employees of the erstwhile managing agency houses as deputationists of the parent companies and of making provision in that Bill to protect their job security and other service conditions; if not, I would like to know why it cannot be done.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: In view of the fact that the managing agency system has been abolished, certain consequential measures by way of amendment are necessary in the frame-work of the Companies Act. For the time being Government is contemplating only in that direction, though these amendments are still not finalised. Though the question that has been raised by the hon. Member, Shri Umanath, is relatable to the managing agency system in view of the working conditions of the persons concerned, I am afraid, it cannot directly fall within the framework of the Companies Act, nevertheless, I shall keep this point in mind and see in what manner it can be examined.

AN HON. MEMBER: Next question.

SHRI NATH PAI: This impertinence should not be indulged in.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: He should be named.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that there are certain troubles in some Managing Houses managing companies situated in different parts of the country where managing agency system has already been abolished by the companies themselves and that they take the plea that they are no longer responsible for the employees and, if so, whether this matter has been discussed between the Company Affairs Ministry and the Labour Ministry to see that some satisfactory solution of the problem faced by the employees may be arrived at soon?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The hon. Member himself was pleased to mention to me about certain difficulties that the employees in the Managing Houses are facing. I have already brought this matter to the notice of the Labour Ministry. We are also looking into this matter as to what can be done. But I would like the hon. Members to realise that this problem mainly relates to the relationship between the employer and the employee. There are several legislations dealing with the relationship between the employer and the employee. Therefore, all these aspects have to be taken into consideration.

SHRI NATH PAI : During the days of Dr. Deshmukh, when it was decided to abolish the managing agency system, it was indicated that there were social and economic considerations and it was pointed out that the cream of the industries goes to these managing agency houses whose contribution is not at par with what they receive. Is it true that whereas, technically, the managing agency system has been abolished, the cream continues to go to the same groups of industries who are collecting it through other means?

SHRI PILOO MODY : It does not arise out of this Question.

SHRI NATH PAI : May I know how many Speakers we have here? I am finding some hon. Members are arrogating to themselves a part of your functions, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Since this morning, Mr. Piloo Mody is trying to do it. (*Interruption*)

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : After the abolition of the managing agency system, it has been brought to the notice of the Government by some hon. Members and others that these Managing Houses, though their links with the companies which were under their management were snapped are still trying to appear in various incarnations, like, consultancy agents etc. From that point of view, as I have already stated, the Government is examining various amendments as to in what manner these loopholes to be plugged.

SHRI NATH PAI : You accept that the main purpose has been defeated.

Ceiling on Emoluments drawn by Managing Directors Etc., in Public Limited Companies

*578. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA :** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have lately fixed administrative ceilings on perquisites and benefits allowable to the Managing Directors, whole-time and part time Directors and Managers in the public limited companies ;

(b) if so, the precise decision taken in the matter and the specific modifications in the relevant rule introduced by the new decision ; and

(c) the circumstances warranting this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) The Government has not fixed any new administrative ceilings on perquisites and benefits allowable to Managing/Whole-time/Part-time Directors and Managers but only issued a clarificatory circular in respect of perquisites etc. in continuation of the guide lines on managerial remuneration already announced in November, 1969.

(b) A copy of the clarificatory circular issued in the matter is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The circular has been issued with a view to ensuring that companies formulate their proposals more precisely and uniformly before submitting them to the Company Law Board for approval thus avoiding unnecessary correspondence.

Statement

Clarificatory Circular on the Guidelines/Administrative Ceiling on the Perquisites/Benefits Allowable to the Managing Directors, Whole-Time Directors, Part-Time Directors & Managers in Public Limited Companies

In the matter of approved perquisites and benefits to the above category of persons, the Company Law Board will ordinarily follow the following standards for determining the administrative ceilings and the following will be excluded from the ceiling on the monetary value of the perquisites to the extent specified below seriatim :—

(i) *Company's contribution towards Provident Fund :*

So long as it does not exceed 10 per cent of the salary as laid down under the Income-Tax Rules, 1962.

(ii) *Company's contribution towards Pension Superannuation Fund :*

So long as such contribution together with the contribution to Provident Fund do not exceed 25 per cent of a person's salary, as laid down in the Income Tax Rules, 1962.

(iii) *Gratuity :*

Payable in accordance with an approved fund and which does not exceed one-half month's salary for each completed year of service, subject to a maximum of Rs. 24,000/- or 15 months' salary, whichever is less, i. e. as provided in section 10 (10) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(iv) *Medical benefits for self and family :*

Reimbursement of expenses actually incurred, the total cost of which to the company shall not exceed one month's salary in a year, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000/- per annum or three months' salary with a maximum of Rs. 15,000/- for a period of every three years of service.

(v) *Passage benefits :*

Passage benefits allowed to Expatriate directors for self and family at

reasonable intervals, but not more frequently than once a year by Economy class or once in two years by First Class.

(vi) *Leave Travel Concession :*

Actual fares, but not hotel expenses, etc. allowed to Indian Managing/ Whole-time Directors/Managers for self, wife and minor children once a year to and from any place in India.

(vii) *Leave :*

On full pay and allowances at the rate as allowable to other employees of the company, in terms of company's leave rules, but not exceeding one month's leave for every 11 month's service. In case of expatriate directors, however, the limit of one month can be relaxed up to 1½ or 2 months, having regard to the leave rules of the company. Leave accumulated but not availed of will not, however, be allowed to be encashed.

(viii) *Any excess expenditure on the above perquisites beyond the limits specified above as well as all remaining perquisites will be subject to an over-all ceiling of 1/3rd of the salary/emoluments subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000/- per annum in the aggregate :*

These perquisites may *inter alia* include :—

(a) *Furnished/unfurnished residential accommodation.* The monetary value of the perquisite will be evaluated as per Rule 3 (a) of the Income Tax Rules, 1962. Encashment of this perquisite will not be allowed.

(b) *Free use of car :* The monetary value of the perquisite will be evaluated as per Rule 3 (a) of the Income Tax Rules, 1962.

(c) *Personal Accident Insurance :* Of an amount annual premium of which does not exceed Rs. 1,000/-

- (d) Free telephone facility at residence, etc.

2. Reimbursement of all entertainment and other expenses actually and properly incurred for the business of the company will not be treated as an item of remuneration, for the purposes of section 198 of the Act. It is, however, expected that having regard to its size, nature of business, etc., the companies will fix some upper ceiling within which such expenses will be incurred.

3. The working directors of the company are expected to attend meetings of the Board of Directors and of committees thereof as a part of their normal duties for which they are being paid on a regular basis. As such, while approving the appointment/re-appointment, etc. of such working directors, the Company Law Board will not ordinarily allow payment of sitting fee to them.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : The statement has laid down certain standards to be followed in fixing the perquisites. Such expenditure on perquisites, etc. is generally incurred for achieving maximum efficiency and to maintain initiative and drive amongst these top management personnel in public limited companies. If that is so, may I know whether the Government have considered how far the action that is being taken is likely to affect the realisation of these objectives and what steps are being taken to ensure that this action does not go to affect their initiative and drive ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The Government is of the opinion that by regulating these perquisites as indicated in the latest communication the efficiency of any managerial personnel will not suffer. On the other hand, it would increase efficiency of the managerial personnel and it would add to a healthy competition and a healthy economic life.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Has Government maintained any check on such expenditure on perquisites of public limited companies and if so, what has been the average percentage it bears to the salaries of these management personnel and how far does it exceed the ceiling fixed by the Government ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : There cannot be any comparison between the salaries drawn in public sector companies and private sector companies. Within the administrative ceilings that have been laid down any person can go up to Rs. 7500/- in the private sector companies whereas in the public sector it is Rs. 3500 or 4000. Therefore, no useful effort can be made by comparing these two institutions.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : The Minister has said that a clarification has been issued to a circular already existing. May I know whether Government has given any thoughts to this problem, that is, the present emoluments and ceilings on perquisites provided for managers and others are not sufficient and it requires review in order to increase the efficiency of public sector management and whether they are doing any rethinking in the matter ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The question that has been asked is : in order to improve the efficiency whether the salaries in public sector would be revised. My submission is : I am dealing with the private sector now. What the hon. Member has raised is a matter to be examined.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Arising from this statement containing the guidelines and administrative ceilings on perquisites, while some sort of standards have been prescribed here for various items, when it comes to the question of reimbursement of all entertainment and other expenses incurred for the business of the company, the Government has stated here that it will not be treated as an item of remuneration for the purpose of Section 198 and it will be left entirely to the companies themselves to fix ceiling within which such expenditure will be incurred. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is within the knowledge of the Government that under the heading of entertainment and other expenses, inordinately huge amounts are being allocated and spent and this has also become a source of various types of corruption and undue pressure and though they have refused to lay down any standard whatsoever in this respect, how

many companies and what percentage of companies have informed the Government uptill now that they have fixed some broad ceiling regarding entertainment expenditure and what is that ceiling ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The recent clarification that has been issued reads as follows :

"Reimbursement of all entertainment and other expenses actually and properly incurred will not be treated as a remuneration for the purpose of Section 198."

The question is: whether this particular expenditure will be treated as a part of the remuneration of the managerial personnel. When a person spends on behalf of the company, it cannot be treated as a part of the remuneration. But, nevertheless, the suggestion made by the hon. Member as to how much limit can be fixed and whether there should be any limit as far as the expenditure for the purpose of entertainment is concerned, has attracted the attention of the Government proper studies will be undertaken.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What percentage of companies have informed Government whether they have themselves prescribed any ceiling or not as it is stated here ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I do not have immediate data. I will write to the hon. Member later.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Has it come to the notice of the hon. Minister that in the undertaking, Oil India Ltd., a Government of India undertaking in which the Government have 50% shares, the Managing Director gets Rs. 8000/- per month as salary and Rs. 1200 as Dearness Allowance and a free car and 20 gallons of petrol a day and free air journey ? If such things go on, were they brought to the notice of the Government ? I want to know this, namely, whether the representatives of the Government in charge there brought it to the notice of the Government saying, this is the position there. And, if so,

Sir, what are the guidelines which have been given to them by the Government ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The Hon. Member may please put a separate question on that.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : You may treat this as a separate question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I want to know whether the Government has any proposal to set up a cell for physical verification to detect violation of the ceilings that are being widely practised by private sector companies in the form of entertainments etc. and various other malpractices.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : There is Directorate of Inspection which goes into such matters. If any complaint is received, immediate inspection of books of accounts would be undertaken, if it is considered necessary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You don't propose to set up a cell for physical verification, whether it is violated or not ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : After the abolition of the Managing Agency system, the persons concerned working as Managing Directors, Marketing Directors and Purchasing Directors are now drawing more salaries and more amounts than what they used to get as Managing Agency Commission. Under these circumstances, I want to know whether the Government is going to fix up a certain percentage from the net profits of the company for these Directors.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : All these matters which the Hon. Member mentioned would be taken into account by the Company Law Board when the application comes for this purpose. If the hon. Member has got any information which he can supply to me, I can certainly go into it.

Amendment of Election Law

*580. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the draft of the Bill seeking to amend the election law is ready ;

(b) whether it will be introduced in Parliament in the current session ; and

(c) the main features of the amending measure ?

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

(c) Two statements containing the main recommendations of the Election Commission for amending the election law were laid on the Table of the House on the 24th February, 1970, in reply to Starred Question No. 50. The recommendations are being examined.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : We have been hearing from time to time that they are being examined. I would like to know as to when these recommendations were made by the Election Commission. Is it not a fact that the Election Commission itself have furnished you with a draft of this amendment to Election Law ? It is mainly on the basis of these recommendations brought out from the experience of the General Elections of 1967 and the Mid-term elections which took place in 1968 and 1969 that the Election Commission furnished you with that draft. So, I want to know whether you have considered that draft and whether you have considered it necessary to adopt the same or whether you want to amend it and, if so, what the reasons are, which are responsible for non-consideration of this amended draft for such a long time.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : He is right that the Election Commission has given certain suggestions and these are being considered at length. They are proposed to be put in the form of an enactment and brought before the House. It is a question of time.

AN HON. MEMBER : When ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Before the next elections or not ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Before the elections certainly. If not in this session, in the next session we are trying to introduce this Bill.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Sir, two very important matters were brought before the House. One was, the voters were prevented from exercising their franchises by the richer and more powerful sections of the society and then the Government had said that more mobile polling stations would be set up so that the intimidation and other such activities are not practised on the voters. So, I want to know what the Government is going to do in that respect.

And, my second question is this.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : One by one. Let me answer the first point. That is a very good recommendation. I hope the House will accept it. We shall place it before the House.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The question of the elections becoming very expensive has been agitating the minds of all Members for a considerable time..

AN HON. MEMBER : This is the third question.

MR. SPEAKER : The leader of his party is also going to ask some questions.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : He has so many questions to ask.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am going to ask only one.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : My difficulty was that the hon. Minister prevented me from completing my question and that is why I am just completing my question.

These elections are becoming very expensive, and one of the recommendations was

that all the expenses incurred by a candidate, whether before the elections or after the elections, should be accounted for and the expenses incurred by the political parties also should be taken into consideration, and the filing of wrong return of election expenses should be made a corrupt practice and an offence. What is Government going to do in this regard ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I think we shall accept most of the recommendations.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब स्वर्गीय श्री गोविन्द मेनन जीवित थे तो उन्होंने विधि मंत्री के रूप में सदन में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि युनाइटेड किंगडम के ढांचे पर वह स्पीकर की अध्यक्षता में एलेक्शन ला को संशोधित करने के हेतु उस पर विचार करने के लिये एक सर्वदलीय सम्मेलन बुलायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार क्या अपने उस आश्वासन का पालन करने का इरादा नहीं रखती या उसको स्पीकर महोदय पर विश्वास नहीं है ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : There is no question of Government not trusting the Speaker. We have full trust in the Speaker's judgment and impartiality. If the hon. Members want you to preside over such a meeting, I for one will be very happy, if you find time.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPADEE : That is not the question. A similar assurance was given by the former Law Minister that an all-party conference would be called, but it was never called. What has happened to that assurance ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, the ball is in your court now.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I cannot compel the Speaker..

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Has the hon. Minister written to him ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I am wholly in favour of the suggestion made. There is no difference between me and the hon. Members on this point. The only thing is that we have to ascertain the wishes and convenience of the Speaker..

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Has he written to him ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : It is as good as writing to him, because we are now telling to his face.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, now what do you do ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, you have to decide and call a meeting as quickly as possible.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Now, the ball has been put in your court, Sir.

SHRI NATH PAI : We would like to know whether you are ready.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The question is now addressed to you, Sir. What is your reaction ?

MR. SPEAKER : So far, it has not come to me. But if the House would so desire, where is the question of my refusing ? It will be done.

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से विधि मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ दिन पहले श्री एम० वेन्ना रेड्डी के बारे में आंध्र उच्च न्यायालय ने जो निर्णय दिया था कि चुनावों के 6 महीने पहले मंत्रियों को अपने पद त्याग देने चाहिए क्योंकि चुनावों में अपने पदों का दुरुपयोग करते हैं तो क्या निर्वाचन विधि में संशोधन करते समय आंध्र उच्च न्यायालय के उस निर्णय को भी ध्यान में रक्खा जायेगा ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : If I have understood the Hindi version correctly..

AN HON. MEMBER : The English translation is there.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I could not get the English translation.

If Ministers have to resign six months before the elections..

SHRI NATH PAI : The Ministry or the Government should resign.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : That is a proposition which is being made now and then by some individuals. It does not obtain in any democracy, and I do not think that I shall subscribe to that view.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : यह तो आन्ध्र प्रदेश के उच्च न्यायालय का कहना है...

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : So far as the Andhra Pradesh High Court's remark is concerned, it is an *obiter dictum* and it has no force of a judicial pronouncement.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : May I know whether the draft Bill contains a clause saying that no body will use government planes or vehicles while on election tours ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I do not think there is any such provision. If the reference is to the Prime Minister, as the hon. Member knows, rules were framed on the subject a decade ago and they are being followed. This was made applicable to the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister..

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Rs. 34 lakhs were spent on the Prime Minister.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Therefore, nothing unusual is being done. Therefore, there is no question of revision of that at all.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अभी पीछे राजस्थान में इसी तरह का एक केस हुआ है श्री नाथू राम मिर्षा के सिलसिले में जिसमें राजस्थान की हाई कोर्ट में और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी वह चीज आई कि जो रिटनिंग अफसर था उन्होंने बाद में डबल सील लगा कर जो जीतने वाला कैंडीडेट था, उसको हराया और उनको जिताना चाहा और इसको लेकर हाई कोर्ट ने बहुत ही एक तरह से उनके खिलाफ टिप्पणी की। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जो इन चुनाव नियमों में संशोधन करने जा रही है तो कोई ऐसा प्रश्न भी उसके सामने विचाराधीन है कि जिस पोलिंग स्टेशन पर वोटिंग हो, उस जगह वोटिंग समाप्त होने के तत्काल बाद वहाँ पर वे वोट गिन लिये जायें और वह रिपोर्ट जो है वह पहुँच जाये ताकि इन वोटों को फिर से बदला न जा सके और उनमें किसी प्रकार की हेरफेर न हो सके ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : These, are good suggestions which have to be considered and incorporated in the Bill.

SHRI NATH PAI : Fair elections presuppose that all the parties contesting them get fair opportunities to put across their points of view to the electorate. Two things count as of supreme importance in this—the means of mass communications and means of transport. In our country, it so happens that the Governments, both at the State and the Centre, monopolise these two main means of approach to the people. The radio network is monopolised and used for government propaganda during elections and transport and communications are also used in a similar way. In order to ensure that the 1972 election, if there is not one earlier—I do not know what is his thinking about it—when it comes will be a fairer one, if aeroplanes are provided to one particular party leader, will they be made available to other parties also and will the AIR give equal opportunities to the leaders of national parties to put forth their points of view ? Will the hon. Minister initiate efforts in this direction ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : As for equal opportunities in the matter of propaganda, I think it is a right attitude to take. I am wholly with him.

Regarding the provision of facilities like aeroplane to one individual, namely, the Prime Minister, I have already explained that these rules were made a long time back. As to what should be done in the matter of broadcast or transport facilities, it is not under my jurisdiction.

SHRI NATH PAI : This is a very vital issue. It is not a question of some other Minister being in charge. The issue is whether at the time of elections, equal opportunities will be given to other political parties, apart from the ruling party. While he is sympathetic, his reply is brilliantly evasive. Chief Ministers hop from place to place in helicopters during election tours. The election law is his concern, not that of the Ministry of I and B or Civil Aviation. Will he be a little more forthright and tell us what his thinking about it is ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I have made the position quite clear. Equal facilities apply to all including Ministers except the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister who are governed by a set of rules framed a long time back.

SHRI NATH PAI : These are archaic rules.

श्री रणवीर सिंह : हमारे देश में करोड़ों आदमी राय देहिन्दगी से महरूम हैं और वे लोग हैं जिनकी उम्र 18 साल है और जो बालिग हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने 21 साल की जो आयु इसके लिए रखी हुई है, उसको घटा कर 18 बरस करेंगे ताकि तमाम तुलबा और यूथ वोट कर सकें और उनको वोटिंग राइट मिल जाए ?

करप्शन को कम करने के लिये और इलेक्शन में जो खर्चा होता है, उसको कम करने के लिये यह जो नोटिफिकेशन के बाद

दो महीने का प्रोसीजरल बातों के लिये आपने समय बना रखा है, क्या इसको कम करके आप दस पंद्रह दिन करेंगे जैसे यू० के० आदि देशों में होता है ताकि गरीब आदमी भी इलेक्शन लड़ सकें ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : These are suggestions which are contained in the Note that has already been placed before the House, we will take into consideration all the suggestions my hon. friend has made.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have gone through the suggestions of the Election Commissioner and I have heard the Minister say that the Bill will be brought very soon. Considering the complexity and number of suggestions, considering the fact that this Bill may have to go to the Select Committee and considering that after Parliament passes the Bill various adjustments in the election procedures will be necessary for the candidates and the Government, may I enquire from the Minister whether he will give an assurance that the Bill will be brought during the next session ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I think I will be able to introduce the Bill.

श्री राम चरण : हिन्दुस्तान में बैकवर्डनेस के कारण दस पंद्रह परसेंट लोग ऐसे रह जाते हैं जिनका वोटर्ज लिस्ट में नाम नहीं होता है और दस पंद्रह परसेंट ऐसे होते हैं जिनके नाम के आगे बोगस एंट्रीज होती है, फादर वगैरह का नाम कुछ और ही लिख दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसा प्रोवाइड करेंगे। जिससे जो वोट देने का अधिकारी है, उसका नाम ओमिट न हो सके और अगर कोई अधिकारी उसके नाम को ओमिट करता है तो उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जा सके ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The provisions are already there in the existing enactment and the rules framed thereunder so that no name can be omitted or distorted. But we

will take a stricter view of the matter and see that the electoral rolls are as correct as is humbly possible.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्स्ट क्वेश्चन ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उस पर मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन आवर में प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं होता है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने भी यह सवाल किया था । इसमें मेरा नाम नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मिसप्रिट तो नहीं है ? मेरा नाम कहाँ गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका नाम बैलट में आया होगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरा नाम क्लब तो हो सकता था । मैंने सवाल दिया था । कहीं भी मेरा नाम नहीं है । अनस्टाईड में भी नहीं आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नाम बैलट में नहीं आया होगा ।

Threat of resignation by Officers against decision to condone absence of striking staff of Northeast Frontier Railway

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*583. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA;
SHRI BISWANARAYAN
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Officers of the Northeast Frontier Railway have threatened to resign in protest against the decision to condone the absence of striking staff of the said Railway, who participated in the recent wild-cat strike ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI M.
YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) No, Sir.

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

श्री रामावतार शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने सब बातों से इन्कार किया है । जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, वहाँ हड़ताल हुई थी और हिंसात्मक कार्रवाई हुई थी । अगर नहीं हुई थी तो यह धमकी इन अधिकारियों ने कैसे दे दी ? उनसे समझौता कर लिया गया, उनको क्षमा कर दिया गया । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये सब बातें गलत हैं ?

श्री यु० युनुस सलीम : स्ट्राइक हुई थी और उनको रेलवे मिनिस्टर के इंटरफीयर करने की वजह से विद्वद् कर लिया गया था । तसकिया यह हुआ था कि क्योंकि स्ट्राइक इलीगल थी इसलिए जिन लोगों ने उसमें हिस्सा लिया उनके साथ यह किया जाएगा कि वे ड्यूटी पर शुमार नहीं किए जाएंगे और उनको उसकी कोई सजा नहीं दी जाएगी । चूँकि उसी के बमुजिम अमल किया गया, इस वास्ते जो सवाल का जवाब दिया गया है, वह बिल्कुल सही दिया गया है ।

श्री रामावतार शर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस हड़ताल के कारण कितने की हानि हुई है ? हड़ताल हिंसात्मक होने के बाद भी इस प्रकार से उन लोगों को क्षमा कर दिया जाए और कोई दंड न दिया जाए, यह कहाँ तक न्यायोचित है ?

यह हड़ताल किन लोगों के द्वारा कराई गई थी और उसमें कौन कौन सी पार्टियाँ सम्मिलित थीं और क्षमा कर देने का कारण क्या था ? चूँकि उनको क्षमा कर दिया गया है, क्या इस कारण से अधिकारियों में असंतोष नहीं है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : यह मान लेना गलत है कि उनको कोई सजा नहीं दी गई है। जितने दिन वे बाहर रहे, उतने दिन की उनकी वेजिज काटी गई है। जिन लोगों ने स्ट्राइक में हिस्सा लिया, उनको 11 दिन की पे नहीं दी गई। उनको सजा मिली है।

श्री रामाबतार शर्मा : उन्होंने 11 दिन काम नहीं किया, इसलिए उनको उन दिनों की पे नहीं मिली। सरकार ने उनको क्या सजा दी ?

श्री नन्दा : उस वक्त तक स्ट्राइक बढ़ रही थी और 11 दिन तक आसाम के साथ ताल्लुक कट गया था। हजारों पैसेंजर इधर-उधर बैठे हुए थे और गुड्ज मूव नहीं कर रहे थे। मैंने कहा कि अगर वे लोग फलां वक्त तक वापिस आ जायें तो विक्टिमाइजेशन का केस ऐराइज नहीं होता है। इसलिए जो आम तौर पर किया जाता है, वह किया गया है। कोई खास रियायत नहीं दी गई है।

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : A section of the employees of the NF Railway went on strike while the other section reported to their duties regularly. The Railway officials took a serious view of employees who participated in the strike and reported the matter to the authorities here, the Railway Board and the Railway Minister. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Railway Board and the hon. Minister were displeased with the action of the officials in taking a serious view of the strike ?

श्री नन्दा : मैंने उस वक्त यह साफ कह दिया था कि अगर कोई कानून का भंग करेगा, कोई आफेंस होगा, कोई एंसाल्ट होगा, तो उसके बारे में पुलिस जो एक्शन लेगी, उसमें हमारी तरफ से कोई दखल-अन्दाजी नहीं होगी। इसलिए जिस किसी ने कोई ऐसा काम किया, उस सिलसिले में हमने कोई माफी

देने का, या कुछ कहने का, प्रयत्न नहीं किया है।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि वेजिज काटने के अलावा और कोई कार्यवाही उनके खिलाफ नहीं की गई है। क्या यह सही है कि उत्तर-पूर्वी सीमान्त रेलवे में मजदूरों की हड़ताल के सिलसिले में वेतन कटौती के अलावा 19 मजदूरों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उन पर आज भी मुकदमें चल रहे हैं और 40 मजदूर अभी तक सस्पेंड्ड हैं ? क्या यह भी सही है कि वहां साधारण स्थिति कायम हो जाने के बावजूद टेरीटोरियल आर्मी पोस्टिड है और एसेन्सियल सर्विसिज मेनटिनेंस एक्ट के मुताबिक मजदूरों को तंग किया जा रहा है; अगर हां, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय अपने वादे के मुताबिक, उनके खिलाफ जो कार्यवाहियां की जा रही हैं, उनको वापिस लेंगे, ताकि उनकी दिक्कतों और असंतोष को दूर किया जा सके, जिससे वहां फिर हड़ताल का खतरा पैदा हो गया है ?

श्री नन्दा : जी नहीं। वापिस कुछ नहीं होने वाला है, क्योंकि मैंने यह कह दिया था कि फार बि मीयर एक्ट आफ पार्टिसिपेशन इन बि स्ट्राइक किसी को विक्टिमाइज नहीं किया जायेगा, लेकिन और जो कुछ किसी ने किया है, उसके लिए सजा मिलेगी। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : यह गलत बात होगी। (व्यवधान) समझौता कुछ हुआ और करते कुछ हैं। (व्यवधान)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I have passed on to the next question.

SHRI HEM BARUA : This man was murdered, as an aftermath of the strike, and because of the strike our State of Assam has

been affected ; it is a vital matter. Apart from that, Mr. Dutt, who was the Joint Secretary of the Mazdoor Union, Alipur Duar, was murdered. I wanted to know from the Minister whether any enquiry has been made into that and whether the culprit has been brought to book.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : Action is being taken against the person who has committed the offence.

SHRI S. KUNDU : We could not hear the reply, Sir.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : Action is being taken against the person who has committed the offence. (Interruption).

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वहां कोई अशान्ति नहीं हुई । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय इस तरह क्यों डिस्टर्ब करते हैं ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sir, an important trade union leader has been murdered, and the Minister is not going to admit the Short Notice Question which we gave notice of. The Naxalite elements in that area (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Mr. Dutt who was the Joint Secretary of the Mazdoor Union, Alipur Duar, was murdered ; he was a veteran trade union worker. I want to know from the Minister whether he has enquired into it and whether the culprit who was responsible for the murder of this man has been brought to book.

SHRI NANDA : Yes, Sir. This action cannot but be condemned more severely. We are extremely unhappy about it. Any action which can be taken in the case of a murder is being taken. What can the Railway do in the matter ? The railways can assist the police and the other authorities dealing with the matter to see that the investigation and prosecution take place properly.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I wanted to know

whether the railways have also started a case against those people.

SHRI NANDA : This has been taken up. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : क्या यह सही है कि रेलवे मजदूरों ने यह हड़ताल रेलवे के किसी कुसूर के कारण नहीं की, बल्कि जिन मजदूरों ने रेलवे से बाहर मंडर किया था, जब पुलिस ने उनको पकड़ा, तब यह हड़ताल को गई और उसके परिणामस्वरूप सारा आसाम बाकी देश से बट गया ? उसके बाद सरकार ने हड़तालियों के साथ बातचीत करने के लिए यहां से एक डिसमिस्ड रेलवे एम्पलाई को भेजा । क्या यह भी सही है कि सरकार ने एनक्वायरी के आर्डर दे दिये थे, लेकिन जब हिन्दुस्तान भर के अफसरों ने यह धमकी दी कि अगर आप इस तरह से करेंगे, तो उसका नतीजा खराब होगा, तो सरकार ने वे आर्डर वापिस ले लिये ? क्या अफसरों ने धमकी दी थी या नहीं ?

श्री नन्दा : यह बात गलत है । कोई धमकी उन्होंने रेजिमेंशन की नहीं दी हमने एनक्वायरी के बारे में पहले कुछ कहा नहीं, इसलिए वापिस लेने का सवाल नहीं उठता है । जो कुछ हमने पहले कहा था, हमने आखिर तक उस पर स्टिक किया ।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मैंने जो कुछ पूछा है, मंत्री महोदय उसका जवाब नहीं देना चाहते हैं ।

Forward Trading in Gar

*587. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ban on forward

trading in gur has been lifted and applications have been invited for the grant of recognition ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in the grant of recognition to the Associations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Recognition has already been granted to a number of Associations for conducting forward trading in gur.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने एसोसिएशंस के प्रार्थनापत्र रेकग्नीशन के लिए आये थे, कितनों के साथ इन्टरव्यू हुआ और कितनों को उन्होंने रेकग्नीशन स्वीकार किया और किस तारीख को किया ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : 36 associations have applied. Out of the 36, about 10 associations have been given recognition, and in respect of a number of other associations, applications are under examination.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैंने यह पूछा था कि कौन सी तारीख को दिया गया, वह उन्होंने नहीं बताया तो अगले प्रश्न के उत्तर में वह भी बता दें ।

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार ने यह फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग की जो पाबन्दी हटाई थी वह इसलिए हटाई थी कि गुड़ की फसल इस साल बहुत ज्यादा थी और बहुत मंदी आ गई थी तो क्या यह सही नहीं है कि सरकार के इस देरी करने से पाबन्दी हटाने का प्रयोजन ही नष्ट हो गया और उससे जो लाभ किसान को

होने वाला था वह नहीं हो पाया ? क्या सरकार की जिम्मेदारी इसके लिए नहीं है ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : It is only to avoid the misuse and the making of extra profit that these steps have been taken. As I said, 36 associations have applied and 10 have already been approved. We are taking every step to see that they do not misuse it.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मेरे प्रश्न को उन्होंने समझा नहीं । मैंने यह कहा कि गवर्नमेंट ने जब मार्च में पाबन्दी हटा ली थी तो इतने ज्यादा दिन जो इसमें लग गए इससे किसान के घर से गुड़ निकल व्यापारियों के हाथ में चला गया । तो यह देरी करने से किसानों को नुकसान हुआ । मैंने मिसयूज की बात नहीं की । इतनी देरी क्यों की इसमें यह मैं पूछ रहा हूँ ।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : We cannot straightway approve of the applications because we have to scrutinise them. Many of these associations which have been in this trade have not been conducting themselves in a fair way. Therefore, we have to take a lot of care to see that the mistakes committed in the past are not repeated.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Effect of abolition of Managing Agency System on service conditions of employees in Managing Houses

*572. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the abolition of the Managing Agency system in Managing Houses will affect the bipartite settlements, if any, in regard to the terms and conditions of

service which have been arrived at by and between the erstwhile employees and the Managing House managements after the 31st March 1970 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to maintain the spirit of bipartite settlements regarding service conditions which had been arrived at between the employees and the managements ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):

(a) to (c). The system of managing agency finally came to an end by law on the 3rd April, 1970. Prior to that date a number of managing agencies had come to an end in the normal course.

The Government have recently received three representations concerning service conditions of employees working in the managing houses. The matter is under examination.

Unloading of Wagons on Railways Through Forged Receipts

*573. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a fraud of unloading of wagons through forged receipts on the Railways and, if so, what are the details ;

(b) what is the estimated loss ;

(c) what steps Government propose to take in the matter to check recurrence of such frauds ; and

(d) whether there have been such frauds in the last three years on the Railways and, if so, what steps were taken to avoid such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Yes, Sir. There have been some cases of deliveries of wagon load consignments on forged railway receipts on the Railways. A statement giving details of such cases which occurred during 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970 (upto July) is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4042/70].

(b) The estimated loss during 1967 to 1970 (upto July) is approximately Rs. 21/- lakhs.

(c) Another statement showing steps taken to check such frauds is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The details of such cases during the last three years and the steps taken to avoid such incidents are given in the Statements laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4042/70].

Membership of registered General Trade Unions in Central, Western, Northern and North Eastern Railways

*574. **SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the registered General Trade Unions working on the Central, Western, Northern and North Eastern Railways ; and

(b) the membership figures of the Unions as claimed and as verified ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) A list of such Trade Unions based on the information as available with the Railway Administrations is indicated in part I of the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The required information in respect of recognised Unions as available is given in part II of the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

PART I

Names of the registered composite unions on Central, Western, Northern and North-Eastern Railways as available with the Railway Administrations concerned

<i>Railway</i>	<i>Name of the Unions</i>
Central	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Railway Mazdoor Union. 2. Central Railway Mazdoor Sangh. 3. Madhya Railway Karmachari Sangh.
Western	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Western Railway Employees Union. 2. Western Railway Mazdoor Sangh. 3. Paschim Railway Karamchari Parishad. 4. Western Railway Labour Union.
Northern	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Northern Railwaymen's Union. 2. Uttariya Railway Mazdoor Union. 3. Uttar Railway Karamchari Union. 4. Northern Railway Workers' Union.
N.E. Rly.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Northeaster Railway Mazdoor Union. 2. Purvottar Railway Karmachari Sangh. 3. Purvottar Railway Shramik Sangh. 4. Purvottar Railway Mazdoor Sabha.

PART II

Particulars of membership of the recognised Unions on Central, Western, Northern and N. E. Railways as available

<i>Railway</i>	<i>Name of Unions</i>	<i>Membership</i>
Central	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Railway Mazdoor Union. 2. Central Railway Mazdoor Sangh. 	<p>68,024</p> <p>66,435</p>
Western	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Western Railway Employees Union. 2. Western Railway Mazdoor Sangh. 	<p>64,124</p> <p>55,321</p>
Northern	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Northern Railwaymen's Union. 2. Uttariya Railway Mazdoor Union. 	<p>60,825</p> <p>33,500</p>
N. E.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Northeastern Railway Mazdoor Union. 2. Purvottar Railway Karamchari Sangh. 	<p>19,534</p> <p>34,332</p>

Forest-Based Industrial Units

*575. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a vast scope for setting up forest-based industrial units in the country ; and

(b) if so, whether any concrete scheme has been worked out for setting up forest-based units during the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). There are schemes to set up Paper/Pulp and Newsprint Mills in the public sector. There are good prospects for setting up forest-based industries in the country. Government have also prepared seven forest-based industrial schemes, in the small scale sector.

Setting up of a Paper Plant in Orissa

*579. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have requested the Orissa Government to discuss with the existing paper mills to remove their bottlenecks to boost up production of paper in view of the shortage of paper in the country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Orissa moved the Government of India to take up a paper plant in the Central Sector ; and

(c) whether in view of the inability of the Central Government to do so, the Government

of Orissa have recommended a private party to take it up and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Government of Orissa has recommended a private party which proposes to set up a Paper Mills with a capacity of 60,000 tonnes per annum in Koraput District.

Concerns Controlled by Hari Das Mundhra

*581. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the concerns in the country which are controlled by Shri Hari Das Mundhra at present ;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the shares of these companies are attached by Government ;

(c) whether Government have appointed any representative on the Board of Directors of these companies ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the information in respect of companies with which Shri Hari Das Mundhra is believed to be associated is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The question of appointing Government directors in some companies is already receiving the attention of the Company Law Board.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Extent to which shares are attached by Income Tax Department
1.	Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd.	There is no information that Mr. Mundhra has shares.
2.	Angelo Bros. Ltd.	Nil
3.	Grahams Trading Co. (I) Ltd.	Nil
4.	Lodna Collieries (1920) Ltd.	11,900 shares attached.
5.	Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Ltd.	Nil
6.	Shalimar Works Ltd.	Nil
7.	Smith Stanistreet & Co. Ltd.	Nil. Is not a share holder.
8.	Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd.	2,005 shares attached.
9.	Burdwan Collieries Ltd.	Action to attach 50,000 shares has been taken.
10.	S. B. Export Import Co. Ltd.	The Company is defunct since 1952.
11.	S. B. Construction Co. (P) Ltd.	Nil
12.	Osler Properties Ltd.	No shares attached. There is no information that Mr. Mundhra has shares.
13.	Kaymer Bhagaswe & Co. (P) Ltd.	Nil
14.	Socklatings Tea Co. Ltd.	Nil
15.	S. B. House & Land (P) Ltd.	Nil
16.	Commercial Combines Ltd.	Attached.
17.	Samastipur Central Sugar Co. Ltd.	(It is not known whether assessee has any share)
18.	Daga Properties Ltd.	do
19.	S. B. Emporium Ltd.	do
20.	Castle Scale Ice & Cold (P) Ltd.	Details not available on record.
21.	Rajktra (P) Ltd.	Nil
22.	S. V. Industries (P) Ltd.	Nil
23.	Manmohan Corporation India Ltd.	(No but share holding company's shares have been attached.)
24.	Automatic Printing Co. Ltd.	Nil
25.	S.B. Industrial Development Co. Ltd.	Yes, 250 shares attached.
26.	F & C Osler (India) Ltd. (In liquidation)	Information is not available as relevant documents are in custody of police authorities. But 69,400 shares attached.
27.	Osler Electric Lamp Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (In liquidation)	Attached 55,000 shares.
28.	S. B. Trading Co. (P) Ltd. (In liquidation)	Attached.
29.	Brahmaputra Tea Co. India Ltd. (In liquidation)	Attached 2,08,300 shares.

1	2	3
30.	Fimalavan Agriculture & Tea Properties (P) Ltd.	Details not known. There is no information that Mr. Mundhra has shares in this company.
31.	Bhuri Tamle Collieries Ltd. (In liquidation)	do
32.	Pacific Trading Co. Ltd. (In liquidation)	Winding up proceedings closed on 10.12.62 and hence question of attachment of shares does not arise.
33.	Ondal Land & Collieries Ltd. (In liquidation)	Not attached.
34.	Kurseon Properties Ltd. (In liquidation)	It is not known whether asseesee has any shares at all to be attached.
35.	Brahmaputra Tea Co. Ltd. (Foreign Company)	Attached 10,000 shares.
36.	Richardson & Cruddas (Properties) Ltd.	Shares attached.
37.	Duncan Stratton & Co. Ltd.	Shares held in benami names attached (36,598 ord. shares/36,400 Pref. shares.)

Setting up of Car Plant in Hissar Haryana

*582. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a four-seater car manufacturing plant is likely to be set up at Hissar in Haryana ;

(b) if so, the name of the firm which is setting up the plant ;

(c) whether the Haryana Government have apprised the Centre regarding this ; and

(d) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). An application has been received from Shri P. C. Aggarwala for registration of his scheme with the Directorate General of Technical Development for the manufacture of a 4-seater car in a plant to be set up at Faridabad or Hissar in Haryana.

(c) The Haryana Government have recommended the proposal of the party.

(d) The proposal is under examination.

Slow Pace of Co-operation from Coal Industry in Modernisation Programme of Railways

*584. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the implementation of the modernisation programme of the Railways will be hampered by the slow pace of co-operation from the coal industry ;

(b) whether the coal industry is slightly raising a poser as to why the Railways should give priority to dieselisation over electrification ; and

(c) whether any study has been made on this subject ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The comparative advantages of electrification and dieselisation have to be considered by the Railways whether the coal industry raised such a poser or not. Studies have been conducted from time to time. The results vary from section to section as a number of factors such as traffic density, contiguity to sections already electrified, heavy initial capital expenditure required for electrification, etc. are taken into account

Labour Participation in the Management of Railways

*585. J. M. BISWAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the scheme to ensure labour participation in the management of Railways ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) and (b). Railway labour are already participating in certain spheres of railway activities. Further steps towards extension of these areas are being considered and discussions are being held with the representatives of the recognised Federations and Unions.

रेलवे में भर्ती पर रोक

*586. श्री जगेश्वर यादव क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अब तक रेलवे में भर्ती पर रोक लगी हुई थी और यदि हां, तो वह किस प्रकार की थी और उसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गत दस वर्षों में लगभग 500 नये रेलवे स्टेशन स्थापित किये गये हैं जिनमें कर्मचारियों की संख्या आवश्यकता से कम है और यदि हां, तो उन रेलवे स्टेशनों में पर्याप्त संख्या में कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति कब तक की जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) श्रीमान्, एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

विवरण

प्रशासनिक व्यय को कम करने के उद्देश्य से पहले पहल फरवरी, 1960 में रेलों में

कर्मचारियों की भर्ती पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया था। समय-समय पर इसमें ढील दी गयी है और भर्ती पर अब यह प्रतिबन्ध कार्यालयों में केवल क्लर्क, स्टेनोग्राफर, रिकार्ड सार्टर, दफ्तरी, चपरासी और फर्राश की कोटियों पर लागू है। अभी हाल में लिपिकवर्गीय कर्मचारियों के मामले में कुछ और ढील दी गयी है ताकि रेलें वर्ष के दौरान खाली होने वाली जगहों में से 50 प्रतिशत जगहें भर सकें और विशेष मामलों में महाप्रबन्धकों को यह प्राधिकार दिया गया है कि वे, जहां नितान्त आवश्यक हो, 10 प्रतिशत तक और भर्ती कर सकते हैं।

तीसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की अन्य कोटियों के सम्बन्ध में सेवा आयोगों को मांग-पत्र भेजने अथवा पदों के लिये सीधे विज्ञापन देने से पहले रेल प्रशासनों के लिये यह अपेक्षित है कि वे अतिरिक्त पदों के लिये रेलवे बोर्ड का पूर्वानुमोदन प्राप्त कर लें। बाहर से भर्ती करने के पहले फालतू कर्मचारियों का समाहित किया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिये ऐसा किया गया था। इस सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ और ढील दी गयी है और बोर्ड का पूर्वानुमोदन प्राप्त किये बिना रेल प्रशासनों को निम्नलिखित कोटियों में सीधी भर्ती करने की अनुमति दे दी गयी है :

- (1) टिकट कलक्टर
- (2) बाणिज्यिक क्लर्क/कोचिंग क्लर्क/माल बाबू
- (3) सिगनलर
- (4) गाड़ी क्लर्क
- (5) सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर और याता-यात सिगनलर
- (6) गाई

Issue of Licence to Kirloskars for Manufacture of Tractors

*588. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industrial licence has been issued to Kirloskars for the manufacture of tractors;

(b) whether this is against the recommendations of the Dutt Committee; and

(c) if so, the reason why the question of monopoly has been overlooked in this case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shifting of Barrel Plant from Sewri to Trombay by M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay

*589. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1138 on the 21st April, 1970 regarding the shifting of Barrel Plants from Sewri to Trombay by M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company, Bombay and state:

(a) whether Government would place on the Table of the House the documents on which they are relying that M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay have not created fresh capacity for oil barrels while they shifted their oil barrel plant from Sewri to Trombay and converted it for manufacturing Bitumen Drums to cater to the requirement of M/s. Standard Vacuum Refinery Co; and

(b) whether Government have since received the complete information regarding the

correspondence exchanged between M/s. Standard Vacuum Refinery Co. and the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) Government have already conveyed their inability to do so in reply to Question No. 1271 answered on 20.2.1968.

(b) Attention is invited to the reply given to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3068 on the 18th August, 1970.

दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास तथा कलकत्ता रेलवे स्टेशनों पर रेल की सीटों (बर्थ्स) के आरक्षण में कठिनाइयाँ

*590. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उन कठिनाइयों से अवगत है जिनका दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास तथा कलकत्ता जैसे शहरों में यात्रियों को रेलगाड़ियों में सीटों के आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका श्वेता क्या है ; और

(ग) इस दिशा में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और इस मामले में आगे क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री मन्ना) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) यात्रियों को जो कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं वे इस प्रकार हैं :

(i) भीड़भाड़ की अवधियों में मांग को तुलना में क्षमिकाओं और सीटों की सप्लाई कम होने के कारण आरक्षण चाहने वालों को आरक्षण

शुरू होने से घंटों पहले आरक्षण कार्यालय में आना पड़ता है ताकि वे पंक्ति में यथासम्भव अधिक से अधिक आगे का स्थान पा सकें और इस कारण पंक्ति में देर तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है।

(ii) जो व्यक्ति पंक्ति में पर्याप्त आगे का स्थान प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते, उन्हें पंक्ति में निष्फल प्रतीक्षा करने के बाद निराश होकर लौटना पड़ता है।

(iii) असामाजिक तत्व जाली नामों से आरक्षण करा लेते हैं और फिर उन आरक्षणों को वास्तविक यात्रियों को अंतरित करने में उनसे सौदेबाजी करते हैं।

(ग) गाड़ियों में स्थान का आरक्षण पाने में यात्रियों को होने वाली कठिनाइयां दूर करने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :

(i) टिकट देने और आरक्षण के लिये अतिरिक्त खिड़कियां खोली गयीं हैं और उनके काम के घंटे बढ़ा दिये गये हैं ;

(ii) टिकटघर और आरक्षण कार्यालयों पर पर्यवेक्षण-कार्य तेज कर दिया गया है और महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों में आरक्षित स्थान के नियतन और इस्तेमाल पर अचानक जांच अक्सर की जाती है ;

(iii) व्यस्त खिड़कियों पर आरक्षण के लिये लाइन में प्रतीक्षा करने वाले व्यक्तियों की प्रतीक्षा का समय कम से कम करने के लिये टोकन प्रणाली शुरू की गयी है और यात्री का आरक्षण पक्का करने या

प्रतीक्षा सूची में उसका नाम शामिल करने के कार्य को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये पंक्ति का क्रम बरकरार रखा जाता है और उसे विनियमित किया जाता है ;

(iv) टिकटों के आरक्षण और टिकट जारी करने की प्रणाली ठीक ढंग से चलाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिये नियमित अन्तराल पर विशेष अभियान चलाये जाते हैं ;

(v) महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों में आरक्षण की उपलब्धता की नवीनतम स्थिति बताने के लिये आरक्षण कार्यालयों में नोटिस बोर्ड लगाये गये हैं।

2. उपर्युक्त उपायों के फलस्वरूप यात्रा करने के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों द्वारा पंक्तियों में खड़े होकर प्रतीक्षा करने का समय न्यूनतम किया जा चुका है और असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा आरक्षण के मामले में अनियमित कार्य करने की गुंजाइश काफी कम की जा चुकी है। पिछली गर्मियों में भीड़-भाड़ के दौरान रेलों ने जो कदम उठाये थे, उनके फलस्वरूप बहुत सुधार हुआ और जनता ने उसकी काफी प्रशंसा की थी।

3. इन उपायों पर तत्परता से कार्रवाई करने के अलावा महत्वपूर्ण ट्रंक मार्गों पर अतिरिक्त गाड़ियां चला कर (बशर्ते इसके लिए साधन उपलब्ध हों), वर्तमान गाड़ियों में, जहां कहीं व्यावहारिक हो, अतिरिक्त डिब्बे लगाकर और भीड़-भाड़ की अवधियों में विशेष गाड़ियां चलाकर कठिनाइयों पर काबू पाने की कोशिश की जाएगी। इस उद्देश्य से स्थिति का समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है और याता-यात सम्बन्धी भीड़-भाड़ शुरू होने के काफी पहले योजनाएं बना ली जाती हैं।

Forward trading in oil seeds

*591. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to stop speculation in the oilseed trade ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Government have already taken steps under the Forward Contract (Regulation) Act, 1952, to curb harmful speculation in oilseeds and oils. Bank advances in regard to these commodities have also been restricted. No additional proposal in this direction is at present before Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Consultation with Railway Employees' Federations on participation by Workers in Management of Railways

*592. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had held consultations recently with the representatives of the All India Railwaymen's Federation and the Federation of Indian Railwaymen on the need for active participation by workers in the management of Railways ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes ;

(b) Railway Labour are already participating in certain spheres of railway activities. Details of the areas where such participation can be extended have still to be formulated, in consultation with the Organised Labour.

Increase in Prices of Rubber Tyres

*593. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that rubber tyre prices have increased during the past five years ; and

(b) whether Government propose to enquire into the cost structure of the rubber tyre industry and ensure that equitable prices are charged ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The extent of increase in prices since April, 1965 is indicated below :—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Price increase (replacement sales)</i>
1-4-65	6%
1-10-65	5%
4-2-66	5%
1-4-66	7.5%
20-11-68	6.51%

(b) The Tariff Commission went into the question of fair price structure in respect of rayon tyre cord and flow prices of natural rubber, two primary raw materials for rubber tyre industry, and has submitted its report which is under consideration of the Government. There is no proposal under consideration on at present to enquire into the cost structure of the rubber tyre industry as a whole.

Special cell created against criminals indulging in theft of railway coal

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

(a) whether any raids were conducted by the special cell created recently against the criminals responsible for the theft of Railway coal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the arrests made in this respect ; and

(c) the action taken against those persons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) Cases under Section 3 RP(U P) Act, 1966 have been registered by the Railway Protection Force against the accused persons and they are under investigation.

Statement

The details of the raids made are as follows :—

(i) *Delhi Junction* : On 3-7-1970, 17 persons including 4 Railway employees were arrested by the raiding party and about 400 kgs. coal valued approximately Rs. 20/- recovered. Cases under Section 3 R. P. (U. P.) Act have been registered.

(ii) *Delhi Junction near Red Fort* : On 11-7-1970 a raid was conducted on information of the Special Cell of the Railway Minister, by Railway Protection Force staff of Delhi Division in which 8 outsiders were arrested while in unlawful possession of 8500 Kgs. steam coal valued at Rs. 1,100/- approximately. The owner of the Coal Depot named Shri Chandgi Ram was also arrested. A case under the R. P. (U. P.) Act has been registered against the accused and the same is under investigation.

(iii) *Mohiuddinpur* : On 9-7-1970, a raid was conducted at Railway Station Mohiuddinpur by Railway Protection Force staff under the guidance of Chief Security Officer, Northern Railway and an officer of the P. I. Cell and recovered about 5 Quintals of coal and 43 wooden sleepers valued at Rs. 133/- from the unlawful possession of as many as 10 Railway employees. A case vide D. D. No. 55 dated 9-7-1970 under the R. P. (U. P.) Act has been registered at the Railway Protection Force Post which is still under investigation.

Investment in Golden Tobacco Company

*595. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the original investment of the proprietors of the Golden Tobacco Company was Rs. 5 lakhs and it was raised to Rs. 17 lakhs in the year 1955-56 through the issue of bonus shares ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the share capital and reserves of the Company at the end of June 1968 amounted to Rs. 3.88 crores ;

(c) whether there has been an increase of over Rs. 3.65 crores in about 12 years between 1955-56 and 1967-68 ; and

(d) if so, whether Government have ascertained how this wealth was acquired by the proprietors of the Golden Tobacco Company ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There was no occasion for Government to enquire into the affairs of the company.

Re-construction of Railway Lines between Haldibari and Jalpaiguri and Domohoni-Changrabandha (Northeast Frontier Railway)

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

(a) whether Government have received the detailed estimate from the N. E. F. Railway to re-construct the Railway lines between Haldibari-Jalpaiguri and Domohoni-Changrabandha on the Northeast Frontier Railway according to the Technical Committee report submitted in this connection after the great flood of 1968 ;

(b) if so, the details of the Technical Committee report in this regard and the details of the estimates ; and

(c) how soon the lines will be restored to passenger traffic and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question affecting these two branch lines in so far as the Technical Committee's report is concerned, is the discharge of the river Teesta near Jalpaiguri. This discharge has been estimated as 7 lakhs cusecs maximum on 50 years' frequency. Accordingly, the Railway has been advised to undertake a proper survey to assess the effect of the higher discharge of 7 lakhs cusecs on the stability of the two branch lines and also to work out the financial implications involved in their restoration.

The restoration of these branch lines will be considered after the results of the survey referred to above are received from the Northeast Frontier Railway.

बिधि व्यवसाय का राष्ट्रीयकरण

*597. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिधि व्यवसाय के राष्ट्रीयकरण सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त व्यवसाय में विद्यमान भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई अन्य विकल्प है ?

बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तदाया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

Offer of advance to meet expenditure on construction of new Railway link from Jakhapura to Dubari (South Eastern Railway)

*598. SHRI G. C. NAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Mining Corporation has agreed to advance Rs. 67 lakhs to the Railway authorities for the construction of Railway link from Jakhapura to Dubari on the South Eastern Railway ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in the implementation of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Though the Orissa Mining Corporation was advised of their share of the cost of the Jakhapura-Dhubri Siding (Private-cum-Assisted) in June, 1969, it was only in October, 1969, that they agreed to bear their share of cost i. e., Rs. 66 lakhs and that too in four equal annual instalments and the Railway Board as a very special case, have agreed to this mode of payment. Of the first due instalment of Rs. 16.5 lakhs for 1969-70, Orissa Mining Corporation have so far deposited only Rs. 7.5 lakhs, that too also in two instalments, despite repeated requests made by the South Eastern Railway Administration to deposit the full annual instalment. Formal application for construction of this siding has yet to be made by the Orissa Mining Corporation and the matter is being pursued vigorously by the South Eastern Railway with the Orissa Mining Corporation. Construction of this siding can be proceeded with only after the Orissa Mining Corporation submits their formal application for construction of the siding and also deposits sufficient amount. However, the survey for the siding has been completed and plans and estimates are under preparation by the South Eastern Railway.

Amalgamation of metro-gauge sections of Northern and Western Railways

*599. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision was

taken to integrate the metre-gauge Sections of the Northern and Western Railways some time back ;

(b) whether any announcement was made with regard to this matter at the time the South Central Railway was opened by the then Railway Minister, Shri S. K. Patil ; and

(c) the approximate additional expenditure involved in case the two Sections are integrated into a separate zone ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The expenditure depends on the exact location of the zonal headquarters. However, on a very rough basis it can be taken to be of the order of Rs. 5 crores, non-recurring, besides an annual recurring expenditure of about Rs. 2 crores.

Shortage of Raw Materials for Stainless Steel Utensils Industry

*600. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the stainless steel utensils is facing a crisis due to shortage of raw materials ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) It is a fact that the Stainless Steel Utensil Industry is facing shortage of raw materials.

(b) The Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur has already started production of stainless steel sheets and efforts are being made to increase the production. Import of stainless steel sheets is also allowed under the Registered Exporters replenishment scheme for exporters of Stainless Steel utensils. Further the S. T. C. has also been permitted to import 2,000 tonnes of stainless steel sheets on barter basis.

Appointment of Shri G. D. Khandelwal as a managerial advisor in a Birla Firm after retirement as Chairman, Railway Board

3749. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri G. D. Khandelwal, former Chairman of the Railway Board, had taken up the post of a Managerial Advisor with the Birla Firm at their New Delhi Office in February/March, 1970;

(b) if so, the date of his retirement from Government service and the exact date of his joining the Birlas ;

(c) whether his Ministry's permission was obtained therefor ;

(d) if so, how his Ministry had allowed him to take up this appointment soon after his retirement, when it was a well known fact that he had dealings with the Birla Firms in his official capacity as the highest official of the Railways, and that under the relevant Rules, no such official could take up such an appointment for at least two years after retirement; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken in the matter by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (e). A statement giving the facts of the case is attached.

Shri G. D. Khandelwal, former Chairman, Railway Board, retired from service and proceeded on 120 days leave preparatory to retirement with effect from 7-1-1970 F.N. He belonged to the Indian Railway Traffic Service and was a non-pensionable officer. For such an officer, prior permission of Government to take up commercial employment is required to be taken only if such employment is undertaken during the period of refused leave, preparatory to retirement. On 19-2-1970, Shri Khandelwal sought Government's permission to set up a Consultancy service of his own or in collaboration

with someone else during the period of his leave preparatory to retirement. While his request was under consideration of the Government, on 30-3-1970, he advised that he was giving up his leave preparatory to retirement with effect from 1-4-1970 so that he might be free to pursue arrangements for a living for his family and himself.

Government have no information whether Shri Khandelwal had taken up any employment with the Birlas or any other concern. As indicated above, for accepting any such employment after 31-3-1970, when his leave preparatory to retirement expired, permission of the Government is not required to be taken under the extant orders, so far as Shri Khandelwal is concerned.

Production of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

3750. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity and value of photographic goods like cine film positive (black and white), X-ray film, roll and graphic films, photopaper and bromide paper, manufactured by the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. during the last two years ;

(b) the total quantity and value of goods bought by the Indian film industry during this period ;

(c) whether it is a fact that though the factory has been licensed for a capacity of 87.1 lakhs sq. metres per year, it has an installed capacity of 61.5 lakhs sq. metres per year ;

(d) if so, when will its full capacity be utilised, and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether fresh complaints have been received regarding the poor quality of goods supplied, and if so, how many with the nature of complaint ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The total quantity and value of photographic goods produced by Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. during the last two years (1968-69 and 1969-70) are 33.84 lakh Sq. M. and Rs. 565.66 lakhs respectively.

(b) The total quantity and value of cine film sold to the Indian film industry during this period are 27.87 lakh Sq. M. and Rs. 361.45 lakhs respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is expected that the capacity installed will be fully achieved by 1972-73.

(e) No such complaints have come to the notice of Government.

Production of National Instruments Ltd.

3751. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity and value of goods produced and sold by the Jadavpur unit of the National Instruments Ltd. during the last two years ;

(b) the reasons for the fall in sales and curtailment of production of certain traditional items ; and

(c) the nature of recommendations made by the technical team recently and when they will be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4043/70]. Some of the reason for short fall in the production being :

(b) (i) General recession in the engineering industry.

(ii) Withdrawal of protection enjoyed by this Unit in earlier years in the form of instructions to the Central and State Government Departments to buy their requirements exclusively from this Unit.

(iii) Severe Competition from private sector industries which has been accentuated by the withdrawal of protection referred to at (ii) above.

(iv) Old machinery and equipment.

(v) Labour unrest in the Plant.

(c) Some of the recommendations made by the technical team refer to managerial and administrative improvements and some relate to technical matters involving improvement in the economic viability of the Plant, through acceptance of a programme for diversification. Suitable action has since been taken by the management towards implementation of various plans and programmes for improving the productivity and profitability of the Plant. But in view of the disturbed industrial relations persisting in the plant not much of progress has been recorded.

Looting of Goods Passenger and Electric Goods Train on Indian Railways

3752. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times goods, passenger and Electric Goods trains were looted by gangs of thieves from June, 1969 to July, 1970 on the nine Railway Zones with quantity and value of goods looted and stations where the looting took place ;

(b) the number of persons caught or arrested in this connection ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent looting of trains and nature of protection afforded to the running Railway staff ; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में लूट-पाट, हत्या तथा डकैतियों की घटनाएं

3753. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में लूटपाट, हत्या तथा डकैतियों की घटनाओं के बारे में 3 मार्च, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1259 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित सूचना इस बीच सरकार द्वारा इकट्ठी कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और अपेक्षित सूचना कब तक इकट्ठी करके सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). 3-3-1970 को अतारंकित प्रश्न 1259 के भाग (ग), (घ) और (ङ) के उत्तर में सूचना रखने का कोई वचन नहीं दिया गया था । सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही तुरन्त सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Committee on Amendment of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956

3754. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the date when, Government appointed a Study Committee to suggest modifications and amendments of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 ;

(b) the names of members comprising the Committee ;

(c) the main recommendations submitted by the Committee ;

(d) when and in what manner they will be implemented ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) 29.3.1968

(b) (1) Shri A. K. Srinivasamurthy, Deputy Legislative Counsel, Ministry of Law.

(2) Dr. (Smt.) Jyotsna H. Shah, Director, Central Bureau of Correctional Services.

(3) Shri M. K. Jha, Assistant Director, Central Bureau of Investigation.

(4) Smt. Shakuntla Lall, Secretary General, Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India.

(5) Shri J. S. Tyagi, Under Secretary, Department of Social Welfare.

Subsequently Shri M. K. Jha was replaced by Shri P. D. Malviya Assistant Director, Central Bureau of Investigations and Shri J. S. Tyagi was replaced by Shri G. N. Bose and subsequently by Shri M. C. Nanavatty, Adviser, Social Welfare, Department of Social Welfare.

(c) to (e). Tentative decisions have been arrived at and the report is being finalised.

स्कूटर अलाट करने के लिये शब्द 'प्रशासनिक' और 'गैर प्रशासनिक' का निर्धारण करने के लिये अपनाया गया मापदण्ड

3755. श्री लक्ष्मि भूषण : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री 14

अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6239 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शब्द 'प्रशासनिक' और 'गैर-प्रशासनिक' की व्याख्या क्या है तथा कोई विशिष्ट अधिकारी 'प्रशासनिक अधिकारी' है अथवा 'गैर-प्रशासनिक अधिकारी'—इसका निर्धारण करने के लिये अपनाया गया मापदण्ड क्या है ;

(ख) ऊपर उल्लिखित प्रश्न में बताई गई सात श्रेणियों में से प्रत्येक में अलग-अलग उन आवेदकों की वर्तमान संख्या क्या है, जो दोनों प्रकार के स्कूटरों की प्रतीक्षा सूची में है और दोनों प्रकार की प्रतीक्षा सूचियों में प्रत्येक श्रेणी के प्रथम आवेदक की अलग-अलग प्राथमिकता तिथि क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या ऊपर उल्लिखित श्रेणियों में से किसी श्रेणी के सरकारी कर्मचारी/अधिकारी कार स्कूटर का अपनी बारी से पहले आवंटन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कुण्ड) :
(क) ऐसे अधिकारी जो मुख्य रूप से कार्यालय में न रह कर बाह्य क्षेत्रों (फील्ड इयूटि) में कार्य करते हैं, उन्हें प्रशासनिक (इक्जीक्यूटिव) अधिकारी कहा जाता है। किसी अधिकारी को, उसके विभाग द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में जारी किए गये प्रमाण पत्र के आधार पर ही, प्रशासनिक (इक्जीक्यूटिव) श्रेणी में रखा जाता है।

(ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी इस प्रकार है :

श्रेणी	1969 के अन्त तक प्राप्त प्रतीक्षा की सूची में दर्ज आवेदनों की संख्या		प्रतीक्षा की सूची के प्रथम आवेदक की प्राथमिकता की तारीख	
	वेस्पा	लम्ब्रेटा	वेस्पा	लम्ब्रेटा
1. अधिकारी जिसे 900 रु० तथा उससे अधिक वेतन मिल रहा है।	458	कोई नहीं	30-1-69	1969 में प्राप्त सभी आवेदनों पर कार्यवाही पूरी हो गई है।
2. कार्यकारी अधिकारी जो 500 रु० तथा 899 रु० के बीच वेतन ले रहे हैं।	952	कोई नहीं	29-2-68	वही
3. गैर कार्यकारी अधिकारी (नान-इक्जीक्यूटिव) जो 500 रु० तथा 899 रु० के बीच वेतन ले रहे हैं।	4039	672	7-3-67	30-1-69
4. कार्यकारी अधिकारी जो 300 रु० और 499 रु० के बीच वेतन ले रहे हैं।	3951	426	14-2-68	1-3-69
5. संयुक्त सचिव तथा उससे ऊपर के पद के अधिकारियों के निजी अनुभाग में काम कर रहे निजी सहायक।	128	कुछ नहीं	22-2-69	1969 की अवधि में प्राप्त सभी आवेदनों पर कार्यवाही पूरी हो गई।
6. चिकित्सा अधिकारी	53	कुछ नहीं	1-3-69	वही
7. गैर सरकारी अधिकारी जो 350 रु० से 499 रु० के बीच वेतन ले रहे हैं।	16522	3555	25-2-67	1-1-68

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त इस वर्ष के जनवरी तथा फरवरी के महीनों में लगभग 19000 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए जिनमें अभी विभिन्न श्रेणियों में विभक्त किया जाना है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कोटे में से स्कूटरों का आवंटन केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, के कर्मचारियों को अलग-अलग श्रेणियों में उनके आवेदनों की तिथि के आधार पर किया जाता है। किसी

खास मामले में स्कूटर का बिना बारी आवंटन सम्बद्ध मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर प्रत्येक मामले में गुणावगुणों के आधार पर विचार करके किया जाता है। विगत दो तिमाही में इस प्रकार किया गया आवंटन निम्न प्रकार है :

	वेस्पा	लम्ब्रेटा	योग
1. मार्च-मई, 1970	12	कुछ नहीं	12
2. जून-अगस्त, 1970	14	कुछ नहीं	14

Scales of Pay of Officers of Northern Railway

3756. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the scales of pay of the Divisional Superintendent, Deputy Divisional Superintendent, Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Superintendent, Delhi Area in the Divisional Office, Northern Railway at New Delhi ;

(b) of these how many are Gazetted and non-Gazetted ; and

(c) the nature of duties performed by the Divisional Commercial Superintendent and the Superintendent, Delhi Area ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Scale</i>
Divisional Superintendent (Inter Administrative)	Rs. 1600-100-1800.
Deputy Divisional Superintendent	Rs. 1300-60-1600.
Divisional Commercial Superintendent	Rs. 700-40-1100-50/2-1250.
Superintendent, Delhi Area in Divisional Office, Northern Railway, New Delhi.	Rs. 700-40-1100-50/2-1250

(b) All these are Gazetted posts.

(c) Please see Statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4044/70]

Handing over of Posts of Works Accountants to the Executive on Northern Railway

3757. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) under what circumstances the posts of

Works Accountants were taken away from the Accountants and made over to the Executive on the Northern Railway in violation of the provisions of the Engineering Code (para 1904) especially when large number of qualified persons were available ;

(b) whether such arrangements exist on other Railways also and, if not, the reasons for such discrimination ; and

(c) whether his Ministry has received any representation from the staff on this issue and, if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) In order to improve efficiency and coordination between the Accounts and the Engineering branches in the Divisional offices, it was decided in 1941 that Works Accountants should work under the charge of the Divisional Executive Engineer. The practice followed on the Northern Railway does not amount to a violation of any code provisions.

(b) The above procedure is not followed on the other Railways as the organisational set up is different.

(c) Yes. While no change in the position is considered absolutely necessary as the present practise has also the support of the recognised unions, the Northern Railway is nevertheless being asked to review the present practice in consultation with the recognised unions.

वजोर सुल्तान तम्बाकू कम्पनी

3758. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सतबाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी विदेशी कम्पनी ने वजोर सुल्तान तम्बाकू कम्पनी को खरीद लिया है ;

(ख) क्या इस विदेशी कम्पनी को भारत स्थित अन्य विदेशी कम्पनियों को खरीदने की पूरी अनुमति दी गई है ;

(ग) जिस विदेशी कम्पनी ने वजीर सुल्तान तम्बाकू कम्पनी को खरीदा है उसकी देश के समूचे तम्बाकू निर्यात उद्योग के अधिकार पर कितनी प्रतिशतता है ;

(घ) क्या वजीर सुल्तान तम्बाकू कम्पनी ने अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता को दुगुना करने के लिये अनुमति मांगी है और क्या उसे अनुमति दी गई है ; और

(ङ) इस प्रकार की अनुमति देने से भारत के सिगरेट उद्योग पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :
(क) से (ग). सूचना संग्रह की जा रही है व यह सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

(घ) और (ङ). कम्पनी ने, 7,200 मिलियन सिगरेट की अतिरिक्त वार्षिक क्षमता का अत्यधिक विस्तार करना प्रभावी बनाने के लिये, एक प्रार्थना-पत्र दिया है । यह विषय सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Restoration on Gohana-Panipat Railway Line Dismantled during the War

3759. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey for the restoration of the Gohana-Panipat Railway line, which was dismantled during the war, has been completed ;

(b) if so, the time by which the said Railway line would be restored ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the number, names and total mileage of such Railway lines, which were dismantled during the war period and have not so far been restored, and the action being taken by Government for their restoration ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). A detailed Traffic Survey for the restoration of Gohana-Panipat dismantled line, sanctioned on 30.5.1970, is at present in progress. Further consideration to this project will be given after the survey is completed and results thereof become known.

(d) A statement showing railway lines dismantled during the last World War, the restoration of which has not yet been taken up, and the reasons for not restoring these lines is attached.

Statement

Railway Lines Dismantled during the Last World War, the restoration of which has not yet been taken up

S. No.	Name of Line	Gauge	Length (In miles)
1.	Behramghat-Burwal	BG	5.00
2.	Burwal-Barabanki	BG	8.00
3.	Cinnamara-Titabar	MG	7.50
4.	Gosaigaon-Kokila mukhghat	MG	55.00
5.	Cocanada-Kotipalli	BG	27.00
6.	Morappur-Hosur	NG	73.00
7.	Tirupattur-Krishnagiri	NG	25.00
8.	Raipur Forest Tramway	NG	69.00
9.	Darwah-Pusad	NG	44.00
10.	Madhuganj-Auhadpur	BG	17.00
11.	Dalmau-Daryapur	BG	16.00
12.	Gohana-Panipat remaining portion of Rohtak-Gohana-Panipat line.	BG	24.00
Total			370.50

Reasons for not Restoring the above Lines :

In most of the areas where these lines were dismantled, alternative means of have transport come into existence and for this reason investigations of traffic prospects made in the recent past have invariably shown poor financial returns insufficient to justify financially the

restoration of the railway lines. In view of the well organised road transport that serves these areas and the present difficult financial position it is not possible to consider these restorations now, which would result in direct losses to the Railways.

Demand for Absorption of "Casuals" engaged in Allahabad-Tundla Section of Northern Railway

3760. SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Appeal Petition filed by the Railways against the recent findings of Mr. Justice Mathur of the Allahabad High Court, it has been declared that the Kanpur-Tundla Railway Electrification Project was completed and handed over to the Northern Railway on 1st April, 1968 for day to day work ;

(b) whether all those Class IV employees who were treated as "Casuals" upto the 31st March, 1968 are still being treated as "Casuals" even after it ceased to be a Project and became a Division under the Northern Railway since 1st April, 1968 ;

(c) whether hundreds of these Casual workers have served from 5 to 15 years continuously under that Project ;

(d) whether according to the Indian Railway Establishment Manual (Chap. XXV), no person can be treated as a Casual after he completes 6 months of service ; and

(e) if so, under what rules these hundreds of workers in the Allahabad-Tundla Section are now being treated as Casual Workers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) This was erroneously indicated in the grounds of appeal filed in the High Court against the judgement of Hon'ble Justice Mathur. Action is being taken to amend/supplement the grounds of appeal and the above position is being corrected.

(b) The judgement does not deal with casual labour employed on the Electrification

Project, but deals with the procedures of selection of Class III staff of the Railway Electrification. Even so, an appeal has been filed against the judgement.

(c) There were about 250 casual labourers only who worked in the Railway Electrification Project from 5 to 15 years with breaks in service as a result of completion of individual projects. They did not work continuously for the aforesaid period.

(d) and (e). According to para 2501 (b) of the Establishment Manual, Casual Labour employed on projects, *irrespective of duration*, except those transferred from other temporary or permanent employment, are not treated as temporary after completion of 6 months continuous employment.

Officers on Deputation with Public Sector Undertakings

3761. SHRI M. A. KHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Government Servants, categorywise, who are on deputation with the public sector undertakings under the administrative control of his Ministry as on the 24th July, 1970 ; and

(b) the period for which they have been on Deputation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) As on 24th July, 1970, there were 465 Government servants on deputation to the public sector undertakings under this Ministry. Of these, 118 were officers in the grade of Rs. 400-950 and above including 32 officers belonging to the Industrial Management Pool and the balance in lower grades.

(b) The period for which Government servants have been on deputation differs from person to person and considering the number on deputation, the time and effort in collecting the information would not be commensurate with any advantage.

Deputationist in Public Sector undertakings under the Control of Ministry of Industrial Development

3762. SHRI M. A. KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Government Servants, categorywise, who are on deputation with the public sector undertakings under the

administrative control of his Ministry as on the 24th July, 1970 ; and

(b) the period for which they have been on deputation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

S. No.	Category of post		Period for which on deputation
<i>Department of Industrial Development (Proper)</i>			
1.	Officer-on-Special Duty	From	1.8.1969—until further orders.
2.	do	"	14.4.69 to 2.12.70 (Terms of deputation are yet to be finalised)
3.	Grade I of the C. S. S.	"	6.1.68 to 5.1.71
4.	Section Officer of the CSS	"	20.8.69 to 19.8.70
5.	do	"	1.6.70 to 31.5.72
6.	Personal Assistant	"	31.3.70 to 31.3.72
7.	Stenographer Gr. III	"	3.2.68 to 31.12.70
8.	Assistant	"	5.7.68 to 31.12.70
9.	do	"	20.7.70 to 20.7.71
10.	do	"	do
11.	L. D. C.	"	do
12.	do	"	31.7.67 to 31.7.70
13.	Class IV	"	1.8.68 (for two years)
<i>Trade Marks Registry, Bombay</i>			
1.	Class II (Non-gazetted) (One)	"	25.3.68 to 31.12.70
<i>Economic Adviser's Office.</i>			
1.	Jr. Investigator (One)	"	6.7.70 (for two years)
<i>Directorate General of Technical Development</i>			
1.	Development Officer-Class I (One)	for	6 years with effect from 4.3.65
2.	Personal Assistant (Stenographer-Gr. II) (One)	"	2 years with effect from 1.7.70
3.	Stenographer-Gr. III (One)	"	One year with effect from 25.2.70
4.	Lower Division Clerk (One)	"	3 years with effect from 5.3.68.
<i>Salt Commissioner's Office, Jaipur</i>			
1.	Class II (Non-Gazetted) — 1	From	1.12.59
2.	Class III (Non-Gazetted) — 1	"	5.5.65
	— 1	"	20.10.65
	— 1	"	1.1.59
	— 1	"	19.8.65
	— 1	"	1.4.65
3.	Class IV — 16	"	1.1.59

Export of Scrap

3763. SHRI KAMBLE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the scrap purchases of the following furnaces separately from open market sources and through the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. during the last three years and the first quarter of 1970;

(i) M/s B. R. Herman & Mehatta (I) Pvt. Ltd., (ii) M/s Mahindra Ugine Steel Co. Ltd., (iii) M/s Mukand Iron & Steel Works Ltd., (iv) M/s Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., (v) M/s Indo-Japan Steels Ltd., (vi) M/s Bhartia Electric Steel Co. Ltd., (vii) M/s National Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., (viii) M/s Hindustan Iron Steel Co., (ix) M/s Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd., (x) M/s Modi Steels, (xi) M/s Singh Engineering Works Pvt. Ltd., (xii) M/s J. K. Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., (xiii) M/s M.P. Sugar Mills Co. Pvt. Ltd., (xiv) M/s Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd., (xv) M/s Burn & Company Ltd., (xvi) M/s Howrah Iron & Steel Works (P) Ltd. and (xvii) M/s Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., and

(b) whether it is a fact that many furnaces listed above are seeking scrap supplies through the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. abandoning their regular sources in the open market;

(c) if so, whether it is for the purpose of bringing pressure on Government to ban export of scrap; and

(d) if not, what are the other reasons impelling them to abandon their normal source of scrap supply?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Electric Furnace owners have been purchasing scrap through the MSTC in accordance with a mutual agreement between the Iron & Steel Scrap Association of India and the Steel Furnace Association of

India, both of whom are represented on the Metal Scrap Trading Corporation. According to this agreement any information made available to the Corporation regarding supplies made under the agreement is to be treated as confidential. Information about scrap purchases from open market made by the furnace owners cannot, therefore, be furnished.

(b) and (c). More furnaces sought supply of sheet cuttings and punchings and mild steel turnings and borings through the MSTC during second half of 1969 and first half of 1970. Government have no information whether they have abandoned their regular sources in the open market and for what reasons.

(d) There have been complaints from electric furnace owners about shortage of scrap. To ensure supplies to them exports of certain types of scrap have been banned.

Export of Scrap

3764. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the domestic furnaces which melt the following grades of scrap;

- (i) Cast Iron Borings,
- (ii) Rusty and oxidized steel turnings & borings,
- (iii) Detinned sheet cuttings & punchings,
- (iv) Silicon sheet cuttings & punchings,
- (v) No. 2 sheet cutting & punchings,
- (vi) No. 2 A sheet cuttings & punchings,
- (vii) No. 3 sheet cuttings & punchings, and
- (viii) Mill Scale scrap;

(b) the reasons why the export of the said grade was suspended in April 1970 when the export prices for these scrap grades were at their peak; and

(c) what is the foreign exchange loss the country has suffered as a result of the sudden suspension of export sales at top prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) As electric furnace owners were not required to obtain licences or even to register themselves until the new policy was introduced in February 1970, which now requires all industries with assets more than Rs. 1 crore to be licenced, and as they are not required to furnish information about the scrap used, the information asked for is not available with Government.

(b) The export of all the grades mentioned in part (a) of the question except (i) rusty and oxidized steel turnings and borings and (ii) silicon sheet cuttings and punchings, was freely permitted till 31st March, 1970. From the 1st April, 1970, it was decided that no fresh commitments should be entered into for export of No. 1 and No. 2 sheet cuttings and punchings, and mild steel turnings and borings. However, even in respect of these categories it was decided that export will be allowed in cases where firm export commitments/contracts had been made or entered into on or before 31st March, 1970. This restriction had to be imposed to ensure that the domestic requirements of the electric furnaces were fully met.

(c) It is not possible to assess the loss of foreign exchange as a result of this restriction, but against such loss has to be set off the saving of foreign exchange on account of increased production of steel in the country.

आंध्र प्रदेश में विदेशी सहयोग से मद्य बनाने का कारखाना लगाना

3765. श्री चम्प्रिका प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय ने देश में तकनीकी जानकारी के उपलब्ध होने के बावजूब भी आंध्र प्रदेश में विदेशी सहयोग से मद्य बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए अनुमति दी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस बारे में हुए करार के अन्तर्गत प्रति वर्ष तकनीकी जानकारी के रूप में 7.50 लाख तथा रायल्टी के रूप में 2.50 लाख की विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय करनी पड़ेगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस अनुमति के दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या ऐसे अन्य प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में शराब बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये एक आशय-पत्र जारी किया गया है। किन्तु सम्बन्धित पक्ष ने विदेशी सहयोग के लिए अभी तक कोई आवेदन नहीं दिया है।

यद्यपि इस क्षेत्र में देशीय तकनीकी जानकारी विद्यमान है फिर भी गुण प्रकार में सुधार लाने तथा इस देश में बनने वाली शराब के निर्यात को उपयुक्त बनाने के लिये सरकार उचित निर्यात करने वाले विदेशी सहयोग प्रस्तावों पर विचार करती है।

(ख) और (ग). पार्टी ने अभी तक कोई विदेशी सहयोग सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पेश नहीं किया है।

(घ) और (ङ). जी, हां, 1 लाख सेस के लिये एक और आवेदन पत्र जिसमें विदेशी सहयोग सम्मिलित है प्राप्त हुआ है और उसकी जांच की जा रही है।

F.M.'s indication to Congress Workers at Patna for early General Elections

3766. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has

been drawn to the reports appearing in the National Herald dated the 20th June, 1970 to the effect that the Prime Minister had indicated to the Congress Workers at Patna that the General Elections might be nearer than they thought; and

(b) if so, whether the report is substantially correct?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Cooling Dress for Workers

3767. SARIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to the Press Reports that the Japanese researchers have developed a new dress for cooling workers whose efficiency is greatly reduced because of being exposed to high temperatures in certain factories;

(b) whether any inquiries have been made regarding its manufacture, exact usefulness and availability; and

(c) if so, full details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) A news item appearing in the August issue of the productivity News issued by the National Productivity Council invites attention to an air-conditioned working dress that is said to have been developed for workers in Japan who are exposed to high temperatures in certain factories.

(b) and (c). The new garment is said to be an adjustable vest made vinyl chloride fibres loosely woven into a net. It is said to carry pockets both in front and at the back, lined

with insulated material, for being filled with slabs of dry ice. The evaporating dry ice is expected to absorb heat while the cooled air is kept from escaping by the workers' overalls under which this garment is worn. The garment has only recently been developed and is believed to be undergoing trials.

Committee to Review Performance of Corporate Sector

3768. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have constituted a special Committee to constantly review the performance of the corporate sector; and

(b) if so, the composition and the terms of reference of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) Presumably, the reference is to the constitution of the Research Programme Committee. This Committee was constituted on 8th June, 1970 by the composite Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade & Company Affairs with Secretary of the Department of Company Affairs as its Chairman.

(b) The members of this Committee at present are:

1. Shri R. Prasad, Secretary, Department of Company Affairs and President, Institute of Company Secretariat (Chairman).
2. Shri B. D. Pande, Secretary, Heavy Industry, Department of Industrial Development.
3. Prof. A. Das Gupta, Head of the Department, Department of Business Management & Industrial Administration, Delhi School of Economics.

4. Dr. S. K. Goyal, Reader, Indian Institute of Public Administration.
5. Dr. G. S. Bhalla, Reader, University of Punjab.
6. Dr. D. D. Narula, Reader University of Rajasthan.
7. Dr. K. P. N. Nair, Director, Statistics, Reserve Bank of India.
8. Shri D. L. Mazumdar-former Secretary of the Department of Company Affairs.
9. President, Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
10. President, Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India.
11. Prof. Ajit Biswas, Delhi School of Economics.
12. Dr. Abad Ahmed, Reader, Department of Business Management, Delhi School of Economics.
13. Director, Research & Statistics, Department of Company Affairs-Member-Secretary.

The Committee was constituted with a view to advising the then composite Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs on matters connected with economic policies bearing on industrial development with particular reference to the operation of the corporate sector in the country. The Committee was also to assist in conducting suitable research studies in the Department of Company Affairs and also assist, if need be, in the preparation of research studies to be taken up in the Department of Company Affairs or by the members themselves. The terms of reference and the constitution of this Committee are now being reviewed following the separation of the Department of Company Affairs from the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

Proposal to set-up Transport Museum in Delhi

3769. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to set up India's first Transport Museum somewhere in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the site for the purpose has since been selected and, if so, the details thereof;

(c) which other Ministries will be associated with the project ; and

(d) the time by which the said Museum is likely to be set up and the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The feasibility of installing a Transport Museum at Delhi is being examined.

(b) No.

(c) The Ministries of Transport and Shipping ; Tourism and Civil Aviation and Communications.

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

Guidelines laid down for Fixing Remuneration/Emoluments/Perquisites of Managing Directors and Others

3770. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the formalities regarding abolition of Managing Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers in the corporate sector have now been fully completed ;

(b) what has been the general trend of new management in such cases where Managing Agencies have been abolished ;

(c) what are the guidelines laid down by his Ministry for remuneration, emoluments and

perquisites for the Managing Directors, Presidents, General Managers, etc., of such companies; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Company Law Board have been reducing the emoluments asked for in spite of the fact that the guidelines exist for such cases?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):

(a) All the remaining offices of managing agencies and Secretaries & Treasurers have come to an end under provision of law on 3rd April, 1970.

(b) Since a majority of the companies have not yet applied for the appointment of managing director, etc. it is presumed that they have chosen to be directly managed by the Board of directors for which no approval is required. Among the remainder, management through managing directors appears to be by far the most favoured form, while a small number have got whole-time directors or managers appointed.

(c) The guide-lines were laid on the Table of the House on 2nd December, 1969 in reply to Starred Question No. 360. A further clarificatory circular regarding the computation of perquisites within the approved ceiling under that head and other benefits for managerial personnel which was recently issued is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4045/70]

(d) The guide-lines merely set forth administrative ceilings on the remuneration of managing/whole-time or part-time paid directors/managers. The Company Law Board determines the remuneration, within the administrative ceilings laid down in the guide-lines, having regard to all relevant factors, e. g. effective capital, turnover, net profits—past and anticipated of the company, qualifications of the proposed managerial personnel etc.

Visit by Indian Delegation Abroad for Exploring Foreign Markets for Special Steel

3771. **SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the

foreign markets for special steels, now being produced in the plants of the Hindustan Steel Ltd.; and

(b) whether any delegations have been sent abroad for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). There is heavy demand for Special Steels in the country, and production is not sufficient at present to meet the indigenous demand fully. In view of this the question of exploring any foreign markets for these steels or sending any delegation for this purpose does not arise at this stage.

Use of Hindi in Courts and Offices

3772. **SHRI D. R. PARMAR:** Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Education and Law Ministers of some States met at Bhopal on the 17th July, 1970 to consider the use of Hindi language in courts and offices;

(b) if so, what were the recommendations made and what would be the official language for courts and offices in non-Hindi speaking States; and

(c) what is the reaction of the State Governments to these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) A Conference of Law and Language Ministers of the Hindi-speaking States was held at Bhopal on the 17th and 18th July, 1970 to discuss the following matters:—

- (i) Uniform Hindi legal terminology for the Hindi-speaking States;
- (ii) Original legislative drafting in Hindi; and
- (iii) Preparation of a General Clauses Act in Hindi for the use of all the Hindi-speaking States.

The use of Hindi in courts and offices was not discussed at the Conference.

(b) A copy of the proceedings of the Conference and the recommendations made by it has not been received so far from the Government of Madhya Pradesh who played host for the Conference. The question of official language for courts and offices in non-Hindi speaking States was not discussed at the Conference.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

Shortage of Steel in Domestic Industry

3773. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steel shortage in the country is posing a problem for domestic industry for import substitution;

(b) if so, to what extent the import substitution has been affected by the shortage;

(c) what is the fall in the foreign exchange earnings on account of shortages; and

(d) what steps are being taken to meet the shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) The short availability of steel in relation to increasing demand has to some extent affected certain sectors of domestic industries.

(b) and (c). As the short availability of steel covers a wide cross section of industry, it is difficult to quantify in any exact term its im-

pact on the import substitution programme or on the foreign exchange savings.

(d) In addition to the efforts being made to gear up the production of steel and to increase the output of more scarce categories which are in great demand, the policy for import of steel has been significantly liberalised for the 1970-71 policy period, to meet demand on account of the upward trend of production of Engineering Industries.

नेपा नगर (मध्य प्रदेश) में अखबारी कागज बनाने के लिये लुगदी का आयात

3775. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेपा नगर (मध्य प्रदेश) में अखबारी कागज के निर्माण के लिये कितनी लुगदी का आयात किया जाता है और क्या वहां उपयोग में लाई जाने वाली सम्पूर्ण लुगदी आयातित होती है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो वहां वर्षवार उपयोग में लाई जाने वाली आयातित तथा देशी लुगदी की मात्रा कितनी है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1969-70 में वहां पर प्रयुक्त आयातित और देशी लुगदी की मात्रा कितनी है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) :

(क) नेपा मिल्स द्वारा लुगदी का आयात निम्नलिखित मात्रा में किया गया :

वर्ष	मैकेनिकल (मी० टन)	रासायनिक (मी० टन)
1965-66	कुछ नहीं	401.00
1966-67	कुछ नहीं	949.00
1967-68	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
1968-69	1374.8	3043.00
1969-70	3500.0	1882.69

2. मिल्स में औद्योगिक लाई गई कुल लुगदी 70 तक की अवधि में मिल्स में उपयोग में लाई गई आयातित व देशी लुगदी की मात्रा इस प्रकार है।

(ख) और (ग). 1965-66 से 1969-

प्रयोग में लाई गई आयातित लुगदी			प्रयोग में लाई गई देशी लुगदी	
	रासायनिक	मैकेनिकल		
1965-66	375.0	कुछ नहीं	32,029.12	मी० टन
1966-67	557.0	कुछ नहीं	31,020.10	"
1967-68	356.0	कुछ नहीं	31,224.00	"
1968-69	338.0	160.0	30,882.00	"
1969-70	4046.0	4043.0	33,725.00	"

ट्रैक्टर कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को ऋण

लेकर राज्य में ट्रैक्टर का कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

3776. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से ऋण लेकर राज्य ट्रैक्टर कारखाना स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया है ; और

मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सुपर बाजारों की स्थापना

3777. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कितना ऋण देने का विचार है और उक्त कारखाने के कब तक स्थापित हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 200 छोटे सुपर बाजार खोलने की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अधीन मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कोई सुपर बाजार खोले जायेंगे ; और

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री गं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) सरकार को, केन्द्रीय सरकार से ऋण

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने और किस-किस स्थान पर खोले जायेंगे ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप बंधी (श्री मं० रं० कुज्ज) :

(क) इस समय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सुपर बाजार खोलने की केन्द्रीय सरकार की ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Steps to attract Industries in Chandigarh

3778. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some effective steps have been taken or are contemplated to be taken by the Administration of the Union Territory of Chandigarh to attract industries in Chandigarh ; and

(b) whether the recommendations made by the Industrial Development Committee have been implemented and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The Administration of the Union Territory of Chandigarh like all other Administrations and State Governments has been devising various measures to attract industries to their respective Territories.

(b) No information has been received about any recommendations made by the Industrial Development Committee.

Fire in 63-Crack Goods Trains

3779. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that six loaded oil tank wagons of a 63-Crack Goods train from Jhajha caught fire at Simultala and disrupted train services on both up and down lines on the Eastern Railway's main line on the 25th July, 1970 ;

(b) whether Government suspect sabotage by some antinational element and whether an enquiry has been held ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) On 25.7.1970 at about 9.50 hours while Down Additional Jhajha Crack goods train was entering the down loop line of Simultala station, one Naphtha loaded tank wagon caught fire which spread to another tank wagon. As a result of this accident through running of trains remained suspended for 4 hours and 7 minutes.

(b) and (c). According to the information so far available there is no reason to suspect any sabotage but the final conclusion can be made only on completion of inquiry. The report of the inquiry committee is awaited on receipt of which suitable action will be taken.

मतदाताओं की नवीनतम सूची

3780. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या बिबि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्वाचन आयोग ने मतदाता-सूचियों में से मृत व्यक्तियों के नाम हटाने तथा उन सूचियों में नए वयस्क मतदाताओं के नाम शामिल करने का कार्य पूरा कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आगामी आम चुनावों में राज्य-वार कुल कितने मतदाता अपने मत-धिकार का उपयोग करेंगे ?

बिबि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी, हां। अर्हता की तारीख के रूप में 1-1-1970 के प्रति निर्देश से नवम्बर से लेकर पिछली जनवरी की कालावधि में घर-घर जाकर सत्यापन करके सारे देश की निर्वाचक

नामावलियों का पुनरीक्षण किया गया था और पुनरीक्षित निर्वाचक नामावलियां सब राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 15-1-1970 को अन्तिम रूप से प्रकाशित की गई थीं।

(ख) राज्यवार निर्वाचकों की संख्या, जैसी कि वह 1 जनवरी, 1970 को थी, बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-4046/70] कितने मतदाता अपने मताधिकार का प्रयोग आगामी साधारण निर्वाचन में करेंगे, इसका पता 1971 में फिर से निर्वाचक-नामावलियों का पुनरीक्षण हो जाने के बाद ही लगेगा, जिससे वे सब पात्र व्यक्ति शामिल हो जाएं जो 1-1-1971 को 21 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त कर लेंगे।

Tyre and Tube Factory at Paradeep. (Orissa)

3781. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the application of the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa has been recommended by the Government of Orissa to the Government of India for the setting up of a factory to manufacture Tyres and Tubes in Paradeep in Orissa ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The application is under consideration of the Government.

कानपुर की एक फर्म द्वारा मैथोक्सिलोर के निर्माण की योजना

3782. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री 19 मई, 1970 के कानपुर की एक फर्म द्वारा 'मैथोक्सिलोर' के निर्माण की योजना के बारे में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 10283 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैथोक्सिलोर योजना के लिये मैसर्स कैमीकल्स प्रोडक्ट्स आफ इन्डिया के निदेशक द्वारा मछसार की मंजूर की गई मात्रा, योजना की तकनीकी जांच के समय जूनियर फील्ड आफिसर (कैमीकल्स) द्वारा जितनी मात्रा की सिफारिश की गई थी उससे बहुत अधिक थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि योजना की जांच करना तथा उसके लिये स्वीकृति देने जैसी सभी औपचारिकता उसी दिन (8 जुलाई, 1969) को पूरी कर ली गई थी जिस दिन निदेशक से उक्त योजना प्राप्त हुई थी ; और

(ग) इस मामले में की गई जांच के परिणामों का ब्योरा क्या है, दोषी पाए गए व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) :
(क) जी, नहीं। लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान के निदेशक लघु पैमाने के उद्योगों को कच्चा माल स्वीकृत करने के लिये सक्षम नहीं हैं। उन्होंने तो योजना की तकनीकी संभाव्यता और इसकी जीव्यता का परीक्षण किया था।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) जांच के परिणाम को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे और दक्षिण रेलवे के रोकड़ तथा वेतन कार्यालय के लिपिकों की बरीयता निश्चित करना

3783. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने अपने 16 सितम्बर, 1964 के पत्र के द्वारा इस आशय का निर्णय लिया था कि रोकड़ तथा वेतन कार्यालय, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे में सभी लिपिकों की बरीयता उनकी नियुक्ति की तिथियों के आधार पर निश्चित की जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उसके चार वर्ष के बाद दुबारा रेलवे बोर्ड ने अपने 22 फरवरी, 1969 के पत्र द्वारा दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे और दक्षिण रेलवे के महा-प्रबन्धक को उक्त निर्णय के क्रियान्वित करने के लिये कहा था ; और

(ग) क्या इस बीच उक्त निर्णय को लागू कर दिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इस अत्यधिक विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इसको कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) ये आदेश दक्षिण रेलवे को लिखे गये बोर्ड के 16-12-1964 (न कि 16-9-64) के पत्र में दिये गये थे। उस समय दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे नहीं बनी थी।

(ख) जो, हां। 22-2-1969 के बोर्ड के पत्र में आवश्यक स्पष्टीकरण भी दिये गये थे।

(ग) चूंकि रेलवे के कुछ क्षेत्रों के कर्मचारियों पर इन आदेशों की प्रयोज्यता के बारे में संदेह था, इसलिये इन आदेशों पर अमल किया जाना रोक दिया गया। लेकिन दक्षिण रेलवे को इन आदेशों पर अमल करने के लिये कहा गया है।

Strike on Northeast Frontier and South Eastern Railways

3784. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a strike on the Northeast Frontier and South Eastern Railways and, if so, how many employees and of which categories are on strike and since when ;

(b) what is the estimated loss per day to the Railways owing to the strike ; and

(c) whether any action has been taken to check the extension of strike by the Railwaymen of their categories on the other Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). There have been strikes on these Railways recently. The information is being collected regarding details of the number and categories of employees and loss, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The question does not arise as the strike has been called off on both the railways.

Applications received and disposed of by Foreign Investment Board

3785. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications so far received by the Foreign Investment Board ; and

(b) the number of applications which have been disposed of ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Since the constitution of the Foreign Investment Board in December, 1968, 597 applications have been received.

(b) Of these, 403 applications have been considered and disposed of by the Foreign Investment Board or its Sub-Committee.

डिबीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट, इलाहाबाद के अधीन रेलवे कर्मचारियों को शिक्षा शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति

3786. श्री राम स्वरूप बिष्टार्थी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री इलाहाबाद-मंडल अधीक्षक के कार्यालयों के रेलवे कर्मचारियों को शिक्षा शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति के बारे में 5 मई, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8577 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच सम्बन्धित 23 कर्मचारियों को अपने बच्चों की शिक्षा शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति, जो जुलाई, 1967 से 1 सितम्बर, 1967 तक की है, कर दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इसकी प्रतिपूर्ति कब तक कर दी जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

डिबीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट के कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों को बकाया राशि का भुगतान न किया जाना

3787. श्री राम स्वरूप बिष्टार्थी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री इलाहाबाद (उत्तरी रेलवे) स्थित मंडल अधीक्षक के कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों को बकाया राशि का भुगतान न किये जाने के बारे में 5 मई, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8576 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच डिबीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट इलाहाबाद से अपेक्षित जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो यह सभा पटल पर कब तक रख दी जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). मण्डल अधीक्षक इलाहाबाद कार्यालय में ऐसा कोई कर्मचारी नहीं है । लेकिन एक सहायक मालबाबू ने 1.1.47 से 23.3.47 तक की अवधि के बकाया का दावा किया था और यह वही अवधि है, जिसका उल्लेख अतारांकित प्रश्न 8576 में किया गया है । मालूम हुआ कि इसके मामले में कोई बकाया रकम देय नहीं थी ।

Criteria for recognition of Trade Union on Indian Railways

3788. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the criteria for the recognition of a Trade Union on the Indian Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : Recognition of a trade union on any Indian Railway is accorded by the General Manager, especially taking into account the actual needs for such a recognition. He is, in addition, to be guided by the following further considerations—

- (i) it must consist of a distinct class of railway employees and must not be formed on the basis of any caste, tribe or religious denomination or of any group or section of such caste, tribe or religious denomination;
- (ii) all railway employees of the same class must be eligible for membership ;
- (iii) it must be registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act ;
- (iv) its membership should not be less than 15% of the total number of non-gazetted staff employed on the Railway concerned ;
- (v) it should not be sectional ; unions composed either of one category or a limited category of workers should not be recognised ; and

- (vi) it should not be, in the opinion of the Railway Administration, likely to engage itself in subversive activities.

दिल्ली और मुरादाबाद के बीच विशेष रेलगाड़ी चलाना

3790. श्री चन्निक्का प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली मुरादाबाद सेक्शन पर 10.45 म० पू० से 5.10 म० पू० तक दिल्ली से मुरादाबाद के बीच कोई रेलगाड़ी नहीं चलती है ;

(ख) क्या उनकी इस सम्बन्ध में प्रतिदिन आने जाने वाले यात्रियों से कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) इस खण्ड में यातायात की वर्तमान मात्रा के लिये पर्याप्त गाड़ियां उपलब्ध हैं । इसे देखते हुए दिल्ली से मुरादाबाद तक, दोपहर के समय, एक गाड़ी चलाने का औचित्य नहीं है ।

हापुड़ रेलवे जंक्शन में टर्मिनल की सुविधाएं

3791. श्री चन्निक्का प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हापुड़ जंक्शन में टर्मिनल की सुविधाएं देने के लिये रेलवे बजट में कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी सुविधाएं वहां कब तक उपलब्ध कर दी जाएंगी ;

(ग) क्या वहां उक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था किये जाने के उपरान्त हापुड़ से दिल्ली के बीच एक शटल रेलगाड़ी चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह शटल रेलगाड़ी कब तक चलाई जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) लगभग 1971 के अन्त तक ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) जब और जैसे ही हापुड़ में टर्मिनल सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हो जाएंगी ।

Declined in Prices of Stainless Steel Sheets and Utensils

3792. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of stainless steel sheets have declined in the month of July this year ;

(b) if so, to what extent the prices have declined ;

(c) whether there is any decline in the prices of Stainless Steel utensils and, if so, to what extent ; and

(d) what are the reasons for the decline in prices of sheets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, which is at present the only producer of stainless steel sheets in the country, has not reduced its prices. In the open market also, there is no uniform trend, although some decline in the prices of sheets have been reported from Madras.

(c) The prices of utensils have not declined to any significant extent.

(d) Does not arise.

Memorandum submitted by Indian Railway Guards, Olavakkot Division (Southern Railway)

3793. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Indian Railway Guards, Olavakkot Division, Southern Railway ;

(b) if so, what are the main demands contained in the memorandum ;

(c) whether Government will consider their demands ;

(d) if so, when ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Assistance to Small and Medium Industries by Industrial Finance Corporation

3794. SHRI MAYAVAN :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :

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

(a) the main features of the scheme of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India to provide financial assistance on concessional terms to small and medium sized industrial enterprises in backward States ; and

(b) the terms and conditions of the concessions offered in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The main fea-

tures of the scheme and also the terms and conditions relating to the financial assistance on concessional terms to Small and Medium sized industrial enterprises in backward States are outlined in a press note recently issued by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4047/70]

Perquisites and benefits drawn by Company Directors attending Meeting of Boards

3795. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Company Law Board has decided that the Directors of Companies will no longer be entitled to fees for attending meetings of the Boards of which they are members ;

(b) whether the Company Law Board has also decided not to reimburse the expenses in regard to the entertainment and other expenses of the Directors ;

(c) whether the Company Law Board has now defined the perquisites and benefits of the Company Directors ;

(d) if so, what are the other steps taken in this regard ; and

(e) whether the Directors have opposed the Company Law Board's move ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) The Company Law Board has not ruled in general that all directors will no longer be entitled to sitting fees but has decided that while approving the terms of appointment/reappointment etc. of working directors i. e. managing/ Whole-time/Part-time paid Directors, it will ordinarily impose a condition in its letters of approval that they will not be allowed sitting fees for attending the meetings of the Board of Directors or any Committees thereof as such attendance is part of the duties of the directors getting remuneration for their services. Those

working directors, whose terms of appointment or remuneration had been approved in the past will, however, continue to draw the sitting fees until their cases come up for re-appointment or variation in the terms of remuneration as the case may be.

(b) No Sir. Entertainment and other expenses actually and properly incurred by directors for the business of the company are not treated as items of managerial remuneration for the purposes of Section 198 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) and (d). The Company Law Board has recently issued a clarificatory circular in respect of the computation of the administrative ceilings on perquisites. A copy of the circular is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4048/70].

(e) Except in few cases where the companies have pressed for payment of sitting fees, there has not been any serious protest against the principles adopted by the Company Law Board in these matters.

Measures to Check Ticketless Travelling on Railways

3796. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over 8,000 persons were apprehended for ticketless travel during a three-day "massive operation Barauni" launched by the North Eastern Railway on the 27th June, 1970 ;

(b) if so, whether, in view of such large-scale ticketless travelling and consequent loss to Government Revenues, Government propose to take some long term and short term effective measures to prevent ticketless travelling and, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any Committee of experts has been or is being formed to evolve means for checking ticketless travelling ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The number of persons apprehended for ticketless travel in the check, referred to, was 1,565. Besides, 221 cases of

unbooked luggage and 6,495 non-penalty cases, which did not involve irregular travel, were also dealt with in this check.

(b) Effective measures are already being taken to prevent ticketless travel. Besides enhancement of penalties for irregular travel, the following steps have been taken to check ticketless travel :—

(i) Supplementing traditional methods of ticket checking by surprise checks on a massive scale wherein a large force of ticket checking staff supported by an adequate contingent of Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police personnel with Railway Magistrates accompanying, who try cases on the spot, are deployed.

(ii) Availing of the assistance of students, village elders and social service organisations in the campaign against ticketless travel.

(iii) Educative propaganda against ticketless travel through various means of mass communication.

(c) No.

Proposals for Expanding Paper Production Capacity

3798. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked the paper manufacturers to submit proposals for expanding⁷ their production capacity to stave off the paper famine in the country ;

(b) if so, the total contemplated additional capacity to be licensed in the country and Statewise separately ; and

(c) what specific incentives are being offered to the paper manufacturers in this direction and total amount of money to be spent on this programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details of additional production which can be realised under the "Crash Programme" and facilities, if any, to be given to Paper Industry will be finalised only after the report of the Special Committee constituted for the purpose is received and considered by Government.

Shortage of Raw Materials in Steel Industry

3799. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether acute shortage of graphite Electrodes is adversely affecting the production of electric steel in the country ; and

(b) if so, in what circumstances the shortage has arisen and what steps are being taken to tackle the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The indigenous production of graphite Electrodes upto the year 1968-69 had been adequate to meet the full requirements of the electric steel manufacturing industry. As the industry started coming out of the recessionary period, the demand for graphite Electrodes from the electric steel manufacturing industry has been steadily going up resulting in an increasing shortage of these electrodes for meeting the growing requirements of the industry. The situation had also got aggravated by a lock-out at the plant located at Durgapur which resulted in disruption of supplies to the electric steel manufacturers.

The Government has taken careful stock of the position. Besides encouraging the existing manufacturers of graphite Electrodes to heighten the levels of their production on the installed capacity, they have been granted substan-

tial expansion for setting up additional capacity to meet the anticipated requirements by the year 1972. Other entrepreneurs are also being encouraged to come up with proposals to set up manufacture of graphite Electrodes in the country.

To tide over the shortages that are being experienced in the interim period, imports of graphite Electrodes have been authorised from the current year.

Opening of Primary School for Railway Employees' Children and Improvement of Chandigarh Railway Station

3800. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had stated at the last meeting of the Zonal Committee of the Northern Railway that a Primary School was to be started by Government for the children of the employees of the Chandigarh Railway Station ;

(b) whether he had also stated that it had been decided to improve the Chandigarh Railway Station ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for the impementation of the above two undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No such declaration is available in the record of the meeting of the Informal Consultative Committee for Northern Railway held on 8.5.1970.

(b) and (c). The work of provision of a station building at Chandigarh has already been included in the Railway's Works Programme 1970-71 which includes provision of facilities like a booking office, waiting rooms with sanitized baths for Gents and Ladies, Spacious waiting Hall, tea stall, sanitized lavatories and bath rooms etc.

Baby Scooter Factory

3801. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal

under consideration to set up a Baby Scooter Factory in the country during the year 1970-71 ;

(b) whether this factory will be set up with Indian-know how or with any collaboration of foreign country ;

(c) the details of the proposal and the production capacity of this plant ;

(d) the site where this factory will be set up ; and

(e) the amount likely to be spent on this plant ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (e). It is not clear what is meant by the term 'Baby' Scooter. Government have decided to set up a scooter factory in the public sector with a capacity of 100,000 Nos. per year, based on a model of a proven foreign design. Details regarding the cost of the project etc., have yet to be worked out. The site has also not been selected yet.

Reduction in Cement Prices

3802. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the increase in the prices of cement since the control was removed on the basis of the assurance and understanding that no price rise would take place after decontrol ; and

(b) whether Government propose to ensure reduction of cement price to the pre-decontrol level and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The control on price and distribution of cement imposed from 1.1.1968 has not been removed so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Working Results of Cement Industries

3803. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the total invested capital in the various cement industries in the beginning of production and what is the total profit, dividend etc., accrued since then and the total invested capital at present ; and

(b) what has been the total advance deposits made by the consumers with the agents/traders or cement industries since decontrol ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) According to a study made by "The Financial Express" in its issue dated 31.12.69, total investment in the cement industry stood at Rs. 201.34 crores during 1968. The profits accrued and dividends paid during this year amounted to Rs. 9.95 crores and Rs. 5.40 crores respectively.

Information regarding total invested capital in the beginning of production is not available.

(b) Control on price and distribution of cement has not been removed.

Criticism against Public Administration in Election Petition Judgements of Madhya Pradesh High Court

3804. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the criticism and remarks passed by the High Court of Madhya Pradesh in Election Petition judgements of the Legislative Assembly Constituencies of Neemuch 295 and Garoth 291 in Madhya Pradesh (filed in 1957 and disposed of in 1968 and 1969) about the Police administration for being not helpful in producing evidence in their possession before the Court ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Chief Election Commissioner in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The election petitions in question were filed in 1967 and judgements were delivered by the High Court of Madhya Pradesh on the 25th November, 1968 and the 16th December, 1968, respectively.

(b) The Commission has sent a copy of the judgement in each of the above cases to the Government of Madhya Pradesh as required by Section 106 of the Representation of People Act, 1951. The Chief Election Commissioner cannot take any action in the matter. Appropriate action has to be taken by the State Government.

मध्य प्रदेश में नई कम्पनियाँ

3805. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश में कुल कितनी नई कम्पनियाँ स्थापित की गईं ;

(ख) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में कुल कितनी कम्पनियाँ काम कर रही हैं ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी कम्पनियों को दिवालिया घोषित किया गया ; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त सभी कम्पनियों ने कुल कितनी पूँजी लगा रखी है ?

समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :

(क) 1969-70 के वर्ष के मध्य, मध्य प्रदेश में, हिस्सों द्वारा सीमित 16 कम्पनियाँ, कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत हुई थीं ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में, 31 मार्च, 1970 तक, कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत

पंजीकृत, हिस्सों द्वारा सीमित, तीन सौ चौरानबे कम्पनियाँ, कार्यरत थीं ।

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों, अर्थात् 1967-68, 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 के मध्य, इस राज्य में, बारह कम्पनियों द्वारा अपना कार्य बंद कर देने की सूचना प्राप्त हुई थी ।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में, 31 मार्च, 1969 तक कार्यरत कम्पनियों की कुल परिसम्पत्तियाँ, 273.6 करोड़ रुपये के अनुमान की थी ।

1969-70 में पंजीकृत कम्पनियों की अधिकृत पूँजी, 1.18 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की थी ।

1967-68, 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 के वर्षों में कार्य बंद कर देने वाली कम्पनियों की प्रदत्त पूँजी 13.15 लाख रुपये की राशि की थी ।

Survey of Cost of Production of Industrial Goods

3806. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the items included in the survey undertaken by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to investigate the cost of production of many industrial items ; and

(b) the broad outlines of the results achieved during the survey ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) It is too early for the Bureau to have completed any study.

Statement

The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has taken up for study the prices and costs of the following items on the basis of suggestions made by various Ministries :

1. Citric Acid
2. Gelatine Capsules
3. Dry Battery Cells
4. Razor Blades
5. Formaldehyde
6. Methanol
7. Sodium Hydrosulphite

2. In addition, the Chairman of the Bureau was appointed as Chairman of an *ad hoc* group to study the price and cost of aluminium. The work of the group is nearing completion.

Clash between Gangmen and Railway Protection Force at Mughal Sarai

3807. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rail traffic was held up at Mughal Sarai on the 28th July, 1970 for over three hours following a clash between the gangmen and the Railway Protection Force ;

(b) if so, the cause of the trouble ; and

(c) the action taken against those who were proved guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The cause of the trouble was apprehension of two gangmen alleged to have stolen cases of soap from a wagon standing in the Down Marshalling Yard of Mughal Sarai Station, by an on-duty R. P. F. Rakshak.

(c) G. R. P/Mughal Sarai have registered two cases, one on the complaint lodged by the R. P. F and the other by the gangmen, which are under investigation.

Increase in assets of 20 Larger Industrial Houses

3808. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the assets of 20 larger industrial Houses had increased by more than 50 per cent between 1964 and 1968 according to a survey conducted by the Research and Statistical Division of the Department of Company Affairs ;

(b) the reason for granting licences to these big business houses in the last six months ; and

(c) whether Government propose to refer this to the Monopoly Commission to enquire how these licences were issued to these big business houses ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) According to the Monopolies Inquiry Commission Report, the assets of the 20 Larger Industrial Houses amounted to Rs. 1779.8 crores in 1963-64. The study made in the Research and Statistics Division of the Department, conducted on the basis of the composition of Industrial Houses determined by the Dutt Committee, shows that by 1967-68 the assets of these Houses increased by 54.6 per cent to Rs. 2752.1 crores.

(b) and (c). In the interest of maintaining and accelerating the rate of industrial growth, applications for industrial licences were given under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act in accordance with the policy in force at the relevant time. Since the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act came into force on 1st June, 1970 no application including references to the Commission could be considered under the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act prior to that date. Where the substantial expansion has not been given effect to or the new undertaking has not been established before the coming into force of the M & R T P Act, the cases will have to receive the prior approval of the Central Government under the M & R T P Act

irrespective of whether industrial licence/letter of intent was issued for the purpose before or after 1st of June 1970. In dealing with these cases, regard will be had to the point whether effective steps had been taken under the letter of intent/licence prior to the 1st of June. With a view to removing any possible doubt that may exist in the minds of entrepreneurs, the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade have, in a circular memorandum dated the 6th August 1970, requested the Administrative Ministries to add a standard condition in all letter of intent/licence to be issued in the further saying that the letter of intent/licence does not in any way constitute authorisation under the M. & R. T. P. Act and that, where applicable, such permission should be obtained from the Central Government under the M. and R.T.P. Act before instituting any effective steps for implementing the letter of intent or licence. As regards letter of intent/licence issued on or after the 1st of June, 1970, the Administrative Ministries have been advised to send supplementary letters to concerned person or undertaking setting out the above condition.

दिल्ली में रेलवे स्टेशन पर 'सर्वोदय साहित्य भण्डार' के एजेंट को तंग करना

3809. श्री जागेहर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें दिल्ली में रेलवे स्टेशन पर सर्वोदय साहित्य भण्डार के एजेंट को तंग करने के बारे में किसी सूत्र से कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिन व्यक्तियों ने उक्त एजेंट को तंग किया था उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

Authorised and paid-up Capital of Cigarette Industry

3810. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total authorised and paid-up capital of the cigarette industry in the country during the last three years, year-wise, with its break-up in terms of foreign and indigenous capital ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

इलाहाबाद डिवीजन में रेलगाड़ियों की सुरक्षा के लिए स्टेशन मास्टर, सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर और केबिन सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों के पदों में 'लीव रिजर्व' की प्रतिशतता

3811. श्री बृज भूषण लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलगाड़ियों की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए रेलवे बोर्ड ने दिनांक 25 नवम्बर, 1968 के अपने परिपत्र में अपने इस निर्णय की सूचना दी थी कि स्टेशन मास्टर, सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर और केबिन सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों के पदों में 'लीव रिजर्व' की प्रतिशतता कम से कम 16% निर्धारित की जाये ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इलाहाबाद डिवीजन में उक्त निर्णय को अभी तक कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस अस्वाभाविक देरी के क्या कारण हैं तथा उक्त निर्णय को कब तक कार्यान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सबाल नहीं उठता ।

हाजीपुर स्टेशन से (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) ब्रांच लाइन के लिये सर्वेक्षण

3812. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के हाजीपुर स्टेशन से बरास्ता लालगंज, साहिबगंज, केसरिया और गोबिन्दनगर से ब्रांच रेलवे-लाइन बनाने के लिये सर्वेक्षण किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : प्रत्यक्ष रूप से यातायात और वित्तीय सम्बन्धी औचित्य न होने के कारण और वर्तमान कठिन वित्तीय स्थिति को देखते हुए सुझाया गया शाखा लाइन के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव पर फिलहाल विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। अतः अभी इस लाइन के सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार नहीं है।

गोरखपुर और नरकटियागंज के बीच सीधी रेलवे लाइन का चालू किया जाना

3813. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे लाइन के नरकटियागंज जंक्शन के पार बगहा के निकट नारायणी नदी पर क्षतिग्रस्त पुल का पुनः निर्माण होने के पश्चात् गोरखपुर तथा नरकटियागंज के बीच सीधी रेलवे लाइन चालू करने में देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का निकट भविष्य में इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (घ). इस प्रस्ताव में बगहा और छितीनीघाट के बीच गण्डक नदी पर पुराने पुल को फिर से

बनाने का काम शामिल है। यह पुल नदी में बाढ़ के कारण 1924 में बह गया था। अभी भी इस स्थान पर नदी का प्रवाह अस्थिर है और यह प्रायः अपना मार्ग बदल लेती है। ऐसा महसूस किया जाता है कि वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए पुराने छितीनीघाट स्टेशन के रास्ते गोरखपुर और नरकटियागंज को मिलाने के लिए पुराने स्थान के निकट नदी पर पुल बनाना व्यावहारिक नहीं होगा। इन मार्गों पर नदी का प्रवाह स्थिर हो जाने के बाद और साथ ही यातायात और वित्तीय दृष्टि से औचित्यपूर्ण होने पर ही इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

Introduction of Express Trains like Rajdhani express between Delhi and Madras and Delhi and Bombay

3814. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether more trains like the Rajdhani Express are likely to be started between Delhi and Madras and Delhi and Bombay ; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal to introduce an express train at a maximum permissible speed of 120 Kilometre per hour between New Delhi and Bombay Central on the pattern of the Rajdhani Express, for which investigation and trials are in progress. There is no proposal so far for introduction of a similar train between Delhi and Madras.

Use of Concrete Sleepers in place of cast Iron or Wooden sleepers on Railways

3815. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to replace the cast iron sleepers or wooden

sleepers by concrete sleepers in the interests of fast trains ; and

(b) if not, the reason for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Indian Railways are taking steps for gradual introduction of concrete sleepers on the important Broad Gauge routes on account of their technical suitability and economic advantages to cope with the increasing density of traffic and higher speeds.

(b) does not arise.

Manufacture of Printing Machines in H. M. T.

3816. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools are seeking collaboration agreement with any foreign manufactures of the Rotary Printing Machines ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Shri Gurdial Handa who has produced India's first Rotary press has offered his technical know-how and other assistance to the Hindustan Machine Tools ; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Hindustan Machine Tools have no proposal to take up the manufacture of Rotary Printing Machines for the next four to five years. Therefore, though some foreign companies have shown interest in collaborating with Hindustan Machine Tools for the manufacture of rotaries, they are not seeking foreign collaboration for this purpose at present.

(c) and (d). Shri Gurdial Handa has offered know-how for the manufacture of the rotary

machine developed by him. As Hindustan Machine Tools Limited have no plan to take up manufacture of rotaries for the next few years, the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, has been advised to examine the assistance needed by Shri Handa to establish commercial production of his rotary machine either on his own or through other suitable agencies.

Seniority list of surplus A. I. O. Ws. of Western Railway

3817. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4020 on the 20th August, 1969 regarding termination of services of the Assistant Inspector of Works of the Western Railway and state :

(a) the reasons for terminating the services of some senior A. I. O. Ws. of the Western Railway without offering them the alternate appointment at the time of retrenchment which caused automatic break in their services ;

(b) the reasons why alternate appointment was not offered to them at the time of retrenchment ; and

(c) the seniority list of surplus A. I. O. Ws. of the Western Railway indicating the date of appointment ; the date of retrenchment ; the date of offering alternate appointment and the date of paying retrenchment compensation ; if any ?

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

रेलवे सेवा आयोग के बजाय रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा इन्जीनियरिंग विभाग में वर्क्स मिनिस्ट्रियों की भर्ती

3818. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री रेलवे सेवा आयोग के बजाय रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा इन्जीनियरिंग विभाग के वर्क्स

मिस्त्रियों की भर्ती के बारे में 25 नवम्बर, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1350 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और अपेक्षित जानकारी कब तक एकत्र कर ली जायेगी और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना सभा-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी है । [प्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT-4049/70]

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

उत्कल एक्सप्रेस का मुरैना (मध्य प्रदेश) पर ठहरना

3819. श्री आत्म दास : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्कल एक्सप्रेस को मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना स्टेशन पर ठहरने की व्यवस्था करने का है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को दोनों ओर से आने वाली रेलगाड़ियों के यहां न ठहरने से बड़ी असुविधा हो रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें भी प्राप्त हुई हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). सप्ताह में दो दिन चलने वाली 77/78 पुरी-नयी दिल्ली उत्कल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को 1 अप्रैल, 1970 से मुरैना स्टेशन पर ठहराने की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है ।

मुरैना रेलवे स्टेशन पर उपरि-पुल

3820. श्री आत्म दास : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के जिला मुरैना के लोग तथा विभिन्न राजनीतिक दल मुरैना रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक उपरि-पुल के निर्माण के बारे में गत कई वर्षों से मांग करते रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त उपरि-पुल का निर्माण कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). मुरैना रेलवे स्टेशन के नजदीक, वर्तमान सम-पार सं० 450 की जगह ऊपरी सड़क पुल और बनाने के एक प्रस्ताव पर 1965-66 में रेलवे द्वारा विचार विमर्श किया गया था लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने यह इच्छा व्यक्त की कि इस समपार को बरकरार रखा जाये और उपयुक्त स्थान पर एक और ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाया जाये । तदनुसार, इसे एक निक्षेप कार्य मानकर ऊपरी सड़क पुल का एक अनुमान स्वीकृति के लिए राज्य सरकार को भेजा गया, किन्तु जुलाई, 1968 में राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया कि इस प्रस्ताव को फिलहाल, छोड़ दिया जाये । तब से इस मामले में आगे कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है ।

बिहार में लघु उद्योगों का बन्द होना

3821. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में 2382 लघु उद्योग बन्द हो गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें कितने व्यक्ति लगे हुए थे और उनमें कितनी पूंजी लगाई हुई थी और उनके बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उन्हें पुनः चालू कराने के लिये क्या बिहार सरकार ने कोई योजना बनायी है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या इस बारे में बिहार सरकार ने किसी प्रकार की सहायता मांगी है और उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कुण्ड) :
(क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Appendix II-A Examination

3822. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that previously the Appendix II-A examination of the Accounts Department on the Indian Railways was conducted directly by the Railway Board and not by the Zonal F. A. and C. A. Os. ; and

(b) if so, what did necessitate the decentralisation of the said examination at Zonal levels ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). No. Initially for many years the Appendix II-A examination was conducted by the F. A. & C. A. O. of the Railway concerned. However, during the period from 1955 to 1965, part of the administrative work, viz., fixing the dates for conducting the Examination and announcement of the results thereof simultaneously on all Railways/Production Units and also setting and distribution of the question papers was done by the Board. This was done in order to make the standards uniform on all Railways/Production Units. In 1966 the question was reviewed and since the series of question papers on each subject had by then set the pattern, conforming to which enable the Railways/Units to keep to a common standard, part of the administrative work, which the Railway Board had taken upon themselves during the interim period referred to, was transferred back to the Railways.

Result of Appendix II-A Examination held by F.A. and C.A.O., Eastern Railway

3823. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the result of the Appendix II-A Examination, 1970 conducted by the F.A. & C.A.O., Eastern Railway, Calcutta was announced twice, first on the 19th May, 1970 and second on the 23rd June, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the result, therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Answer Books were reviewed to pass a few more candidates and if so, the basis of review ;

(d) whether some marks were granted to the candidates at flat rate and if so, the reasons why the Administration failed to announce with the first result the names of the candidates whose cases were under consideration ;

(e) whether it is further a fact that the cross list was not published with the first result

although it is a precedent to send the cross list along with the result or soon after the result as was done at the time of the second result ; and

(f) if so, what was the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) 725 candidates were declared successful in the result announced on 19.5.1970 and 80 more candidates were declared successful in Supplementary result announced on 23.6.1970.

(c) Yes. A general review was made on the Answer Books of Traffic Accounts Coaching, as the valuation was found to be much stricter than the valuation of other special papers.

(d) No, the question does not arise.

(e) and (f). Yes. While the cross list was in the process of compilation, the decision to review the results was taken. Hence the cross list was published with the Supplementary list of successful candidates.

दक्षिण-पूर्व तथा पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे के हड़ताली कर्मचारियों की गिरफ्तारी तथा रिहाई

3824. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण पूर्व तथा पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे के कर्मचारियों ने जुलाई के पिछले महीने में जब हड़ताल की थी, तो उनके परिवार के कुल सदस्यों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) क्या गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध किये गये मुकदमें इस बीच वापिस ले लिये गये हैं ; यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Selection and Promotion of Passenger Guides in Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

3825. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.3804 on the 24th March, 1970 regarding promotion of Passenger Guides in the Delhi Division (Northern Railway) as Head Ticket Collectors/Senior Group Inspectors and state :

(a) the reasons why the Northern Railway Administration has not so far implemented the orders issued to proceed with the pending selections on the Delhi Division ; and

(b) the steps which Government propose to take to ensure that the orders are executed without any delay and the official concerned on the Northern Railway proceeded with departmentally for the lapse ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Passenger Guides at Delhi Station (Northern Railway)

3826. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3799 on the 24th March, 1970 regarding Passenger Guides at Delhi Station and state :

(a) whether the Chief Enquiry and Reservation Supervisor, Delhi Main Station, is exercising the supervision over the Passenger Guides by arranging their duties, allowing their leave, checking their diaries etc., and issuing instructions to them without authority when it has been stated that Passenger Guides are required to mark their attendance only in the Chief Enquiry and Reservation Supervisors' office ;

(b) whether during the last two decades the Passenger Guides at Delhi Main Station remained under the direct control of the Station Masters and Station Superintendent who had been checking their duties, diaries, etc., keeping in view the nature of their duties ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this change-over ?

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

Production in Rourkela Steel Plant

3827. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly production of iron and steel

from the Rourkela Steel Plant for the last four months ;

(b) the percentage of shortfall in each month ;

(c) the factors which contribute to this shortfall ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to make the Steel Plant reach its capacity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Month-wise production of hot metal and ingot steel during April to July, 1970 and the percentage of shortfall as compared to the production plan for each month are as follows :

MONTH	HOT METAL		INGOT STEEL	
	Production	Percentage of shortfall	Production	Percentage of shortfall
April, 1970	90,795	(—) 28.3	84,447	(—) 30.1
May, 1970	92,202	(—) 27.2	86,596	(—) 28.3
June, 1970	72,627	(—) 42.7	59,555	(—) 50.7
July, 1970	86,735	(—) 31.7	80,253	(—) 33.6

(c) Main reasons for the low production were :

(i) Disturbed labour situation in Rolling Mills, Foundry, Power Plant and Traffic Department. There was strike in Traffic Department from 2.6.70 to 14.6.70 and in Foundry from 9.6.70 to 24.6.70 ; and also 'Orissa Bundh' on 27.7.70. Blast Furnace No. 2 was banked from the 30th May, 1970 to the 4th June, 1970 and the open Hearth Furnaces had to be kept idle from the 30th May, 1970 to the 17th June, 1970.

(ii) Break down on the 17th May, 1970 of one of the three stripper yard cranes.

(iii) 4 days' lightning strike by South Eastern Railway workers during July ; 1970 and

(iv) Drastic cut made in power supply from the Hirakud Grid in the first week of July, 1970.

(d) Steps have been taken to meet the technical difficulties and also to improve industrial relations. The latter include continued dialogue with labour with a view to remove their legitimate grievances, introduction of incentive schemes etc.

Quality of Rubber Tyres

* 3828. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been complaints that the quality of rubber tyres for motor cars has considerably deteriorated ;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the quality of rubber tyres improves ; and

(c) whether Government will establish an Inspection Wing to ensure that the quality of rubber tyres is maintained ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). There have not been any complaints in the recent past about the quality of rubber tyres.

Research and Development Work in Steel Industry

3829. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the representatives of the public and private sector Steel Plants, research organizations and official of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was recently held in New Delhi to consider steps for research and development work in the steel industry ;

(b) if so, what were the decisions taken in the meeting ;

(c) what measures have been suggested to double the steel capacity in the country ; and

(d) how far these suggestions have been examined and found suitable ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The discussions in the meeting underlined the urgent need to set up a Central Board for coordinating the work of various existing Research and Development Units and those which may be set up in future for further development of the Iron and Steel Industry. The Board would create facilities for further development of technical know-how for the fulfilment the Iron and Steel Programme in the Fourth and subsequent plan period and devise

ways and means to increase productivity and reduce cost of construction of new Steel Plants, as well as operating and maintenance costs in Steel Plants. It was also felt that there should be a Central Documentation and Technical Information Centre forming part of the Board to collect and disseminate technical information. An Expert Committee has been constituted for the preparation of a blue print for the Board.

Production in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

3830. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that monthly production at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works in West Bengal has sharply fallen ;

(b) the number of locomotives produced, month-wise from January to July, 1970 ; and

(c) the reason for the shortfall in the production ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No. The outturn has been according to Plan.

(b) The number of locomotives turned out by the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during the months of January to July, 1970 was as under :

	Steam Locos	Electric Locos	Diesel Shunting Locos	Total
Jan. '70	4	3	1	8
Feb. '70	3	5	4	12
Mar. '70	4	10	5	19
April '70	3	1	2	6
May '70	3	4	3	10
June '70	2	5	3	10
July '70	3	5	3	11

(c) Does not arise.

Applications for Shifting of Industrial Units outside West Bengal

3831. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 58 on the 28th July, 1970 regarding shifting of Industrial concerns from Calcutta to other States and state :

(a) the particulars of the 53 applicants, together with the names of concerns, in West Bengal who have asked for the location of industrial units outside West Bengal and how many of these applications have been approved ;

(b) the names of the concerns which have shifted their Head Offices or registered Offices out of the State and to factory premises ;

(c) the cause of decline of new investment in the State and the loss of production in terms of financial loss due to 10 million man-day lost in 1969 ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve better investment scope in the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Out of the 53 applications received, in three cases, no licences were necessary under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the applicants have been informed accordingly. Of the remaining 50 applications, in two cases "letters of intent" have been issued and five applications

have been rejected. Details of these seven applications are attached. The remaining applications are under examination.

(b) In terms of the orders passed by the Calcutta High Court under Section 17 of the Companies Act, three companies, namely, M/s. Inventors Industrial Corporation Private Ltd., M/s. Indian Electrical Manufacturers Association and M/s Sahu Minerals and Properties Ltd., had shifted their registered offices from West Bengal to other States during the period from January to July 1970. The shifting of the head office of a company, other than its registered office, does not require the approval under the said section and information in this regard is not available.

(c) and (d). The general situation pertaining to industry, scarcity of raw materials, labour disputes and the law and order situation in the State are among the major sectors considered responsible for loss of production in various industrial sectors and relative stagnation in respect of new investments. The State Government are taking various steps to attract new investments, particularly in the small and medium sectors and have recently announced various concessions in this regard. The law and order situation is also receiving the urgent attention of the State Government. In so far as licensing by the Central Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, is concerned, the need for stimulating industrial activity in the State is fully borne in mind.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the party	State in which the unit was proposed to be located	Industry	Decision
1.	R. C. Tewari, Calcutta—29	Uttar Pradesh	Polyethylene Polypropylen Film, etc.	Letter of Intent issued
2.	Shalimar Industries (P) Ltd., Calcutta—13	Rajasthan	Jaws for Automatic Cotton loom shuttles	Rejected
3.	—do—	Rajasthan	Eyes for Automatic Cotton loom shuttles	Rejected
4.	Rajasthan Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., Calcutta—1	Rajasthan	Textiles Fabrics	Rejected
5.	M/s Siemens India Ltd., Bombay—18	Maharashtra	Dental—X ray equipment	Letter of Intent issued
6.	D. K. Chaudhry, Secretary, Coles Cranes of India Ltd., Calcutta—58	Haryana	Truck mounted crane	Rejected
7.	Krishna Mohan Goel, Calcutta—1	Gujarat	Cigarettes	Rejected

Comments by M.Ps. on Railway Minister's 11-Point Programme

3832. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Members of Parliament have been asked to comment upon the 11-Point Programme to stream-line the working of the Railways, which has been launched by him as a fresh measure ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the other suggestions made in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). 11-Point Programme was announced in Parliament. Co-operation of Members of Parliament is sought for implementing this Programme. Suggestions from Members of Parliament are being considered and availed of to the extent possible.

Investments and Assets of Proprietors of Golden Tobacco Company

3833. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the proprietors of the Golden Tobacco Company and their individual shareholdings ;

(b) the amount invested by these proprietors originally ; and

(c) the net worth of the assets of these proprietors in the Company as on date ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) The names of the shareholders of the company and their holdings as on 30.6.1968 are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The paid-up capital of the company in the year 1957-58 for which the earliest Balance-sheet is available, was Rs. 10 lakhs.

(c) The value of the assets of the company as per its Balance-sheet on 30.6.1968 was Rs. 12.04 crores.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Shareholders	No. of shares held		
		A Class Equity Shares Rs. 100/-	B Class Equity Shares Rs. 10/-	Non-cumulative participating convertible preference shares Rs. 100/-
1.	Shri Chatrabhuj Narsee	3,069	7,833	6421
2.	Shri Pratap Narsee	2,970	7,333	6172
3.	Shri Dharamshi Narsee	3,420	5,834	6672
4.	Bai Jamnabai Narsee	1,303	6,000	3005
5.	Smt. Kesarben Chatrabhuj	2,997	—	4995
6.	Smt. Anjaliben Pratap	2,994	—	4990
7.	Smt. Kamlaben Dharamshi	47	—	3495
8.	Shri Chatrabhuj & Smt. Kesarben Chatrabhuj	6,350	2,000	10500
9.	Shri Pratap Narsee & Smt. Anjaliben Pratap	11,500	5,000	19500
10.	Shri Dharamshi Narsee & Smt. Kamlaben Dharamshi	5,750	500	9500
11.	Shri Chatrabhuj Narsee, Shri Pratap Narsee & Shri Dharamshi Narsee	8,350	17,000	16750
12.	Smt. Manjulaben Pratap	700	2,000	1500
13.	Kumari Ashaben Chatrabhuj	3,050	1,500	5000
14.	Unit Trust of India	2,000	—	1500
Total		54,500	55,000	1,00,000

Setting up of Distribution agency by Golden Tobacco Company

3834. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Golden Tobacco Company has set up its own parallel distribution agency with a view to make financial manipulations ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to detect the loss of revenue and to check malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Taking over of Golden Tobacco Company

3835. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Golden Tobacco Company has accumulated assets out of proportion to the original investment of the proprietors ;

(b) the reasons why it has been allowed to remain a private limited company benefiting only the proprietors ; and

(c) whether in view of the complaints against the firm, Government propose to take over the firm ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demonstration by Employees against activities of Divisional Commercial Superintendent and A. M. O. Alipur Duar (Northeast Frontier Railways)

3836. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received re-

presentations that the Divisional Commercial Superintendent and A. M. O. of Alipur Duar Junction of the Northeast Frontier Railway are connected with wagon breakers and anti-social elements and through these persons they are creating troubles in normal administration of the Railways in that area ;

(b) whether against these activities of the aforesaid officers, the Railway employees demonstrated against them ;

(c) if so, what action Government have taken against them ; and

(d) if no action has been taken against the said officers, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) No.

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

Arrest of Anti-Social Element from Residence of Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Alipurduar (N.E.F. Railway)

3837. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 10th July, 1970 one anti-social element, against whom warrant of arrest order had been pending, was arrested from an almirah inside the bungalow of the Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Alipurduar Junction, Northeast Frontier Railway ;

(b) whether the Divisional Superintendent and the Divisional Engineer were present at the time of such arrest ;

(c) whether after such an arrest, the Divisional Superintendent and the Divisional Engineer of the said station were mercilessly beaten on the same night by a group of anti-social elements at the instance of the D. C. S. and A. M. O. ; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by the Railways to suspend those two officers and, if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, on 11.7.1970 and not on 10.7.1970.

(b) Yes.

(c) Divisional Superintendent was not assaulted, but Divisional Engineer was man-handled in the morning just after departure of the Police with the arrested person. Complicity of D. C. S. and A. M. O. has not yet been established.

(d) The Divisional Commercial Superintendent has been placed under suspension from 5.8.1970, as he has been arrested by the Police for harbouring the anti-social element concerned. The Assistant Medical Officer has been transferred from the Station.

रेल विभाग में तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी हरिजन कर्मचारी

3838. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय रेलवे में विशेषकर तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कितने हरिजन कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त संस्था में जब श्री जग-जीवन राम रेलवे मंत्री थे तब से कोई वृद्धि अथवा कमी हुई थी ; और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [अध्यालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-4050/70]

(ग) सरकार द्वारा किये गये उपायों के फलस्वरूप यह वृद्धि हुई है।

उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधिवक्ताओं द्वारा ली जाने वाली फीस

3839. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें ज्ञात है कि देश में विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधिवक्ताओं द्वारा ली जाने वाली फीस की दरों में अन्तर है और इसलिये तत्सम्बन्धी दरों में समानता लाना सम्भव नहीं है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार सम्पूर्ण देश में फीस की समान दरें लागू करेगी ?

बिधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में अधिवक्ताओं द्वारा ली जाने वाली फीस की दरें एक जैसी नहीं हैं।

(ख) सम्पूर्ण देश में फीस की एक जैसी दरें लागू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Import of Nickel Steel for Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi

3840. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that delay in procuring key raw material like nickel steel has been a major factor disrupting production at the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi ;

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to import nickel steel without difficulty ;

(c) the annual rated capacity of the Works at Varanasi ; and

(d) the total production of diesel locomotives during years 1968-69 and 1969-70 ;

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Delay in the supply of key raw material like alloy steel bars including nickel alloys and alloy castings has had adverse effect on the production programme of the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.

(b) The following steps have been taken/proposed to be taken to obtain alloy steel castings :

- (i) Railway scrap containing nickel has been sold to Iron Foundries who are major suppliers of alloy castings to the Diesel Locomotive Works.
- (ii) Import of alloy castings and components is being resorted to periodically to make up the shortfall in supply.
- (iii) A proposal to directly import nickel and other alloy elements for use by vendors in executing orders on them for supply of such castings is at present under examination by the Diesel Locomotive Works.
- (iv) All possible assistance is being extended by the Diesel Locomotive Works to vendors in processing import license etc. for importing alloy elements.
- (v) Continuous efforts are being made to locate alternative indigenous sources for supply of such castings.

(c) Capacity at the Diesel Locomotive Works is being progressively developed to reach the targetted production level of 150 main line diesel-electric locomotives per annum by the end of the Fourth Plan.

(d) The total production of diesel locomotives at the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 was as under :

	1968-69	1969-70
Broad Gauge	60	58
Metre Gauge	10	24

Extra Force to check Ticketless Travelling

3841. **SHRI J. H. PATEL :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether for checking ticketless travelling there is an extra force at work ;

(b) the total expenditure on the maintenance of this force ;

(c) whether it would prove to be successful in order to check the ticketless travelling ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). For occasional massive checks and surprise raids the regular force of Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police personnel is augmented by temporarily diverting staff from less important duties. Such personnel are normally drawn only for a few days from the existing strength. No extra force is, therefore, at work for checking ticketless travel nor any expenditure is incurred on its maintenance.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of the position explained in reply to parts (a) and (b).

Consumption of Raw Materials in Steel Plants

3842. **SHRI G. C. NAIK :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of iron ore, manganese ore, lime stone, dolomite and coal consumed by each Steel Plant in the public sector with percentage ;

(b) the distance of mines which supply these raw materials to the Steel Plants by road and Rail, separately ; and

(c) what is the cost of transportation and production, separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The quantities of iron ore

manganese ore, limestone dolomite and coal consumed by the Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants during 1969-70 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4051/70.]

(b) The distance of Mines/sources for supply of these raw materials to these plants is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4051/70.]

(c) Freight charges from Captive Mines to the Plants are given as under :

	Freight upto plant Rs. per tonne
<i>Bhilai Steel Plant</i>	
Iron ore (Rajhara Iron Mines)	8.39
Limestone (Nandini Limestone Quarry)	4.92
Dolomite (Hirri Dolomite Quarry)	11.47
<i>Rourkela Steel Plant</i>	
Iron ore (Barsua Iron Mines)	7.86
Limestone (Purnapani)	7.35

The freight charges in respect of materials other than coal which are purchased from market are as under :

	B. S. P. Rs.	R. S. P. Rs.	D. S. P. Rs.
Iron Ore	36.50	15.30	19.65
Manganese Ore	—	15.30	22.05
Limestone (BF)			
Bira	—	7.10	20.96
Limestone (SMS)	—	—	36.11
Dolomite (SMS)	—	15.70	—

The average Railway freight from Coal Mines to HSL Coal Washeries is as indicated below :

To Dugda I	Rs. 9.96
To Bhojudih	Rs. 10.01
To Patherdih	Rs. 9.73
To Durgapur	Rs. 11.23

Railway freight from Washeries to Plants as on 5.2.1970 was as under :

From	To Bhilai Rs.	To Rourkela Rs.
Bhojudih	30.83 (inclusive of LDCC charges)	17.32 (inclusive of LDCC charges)
Dugda (I&II)	31.42 do	17.92 do
Patherdih	31.42/33.44 do	17.92/20.32 do
Kargali	31.72 do	18.22 do

Information relating to costs of production is treated as confidential, as it is not normal commercial practice to disclose them to public.

Pending Applications for Issue of Industrial Licences

3843. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences that are pending disposal at present for different items, item-wise ; and

(b) by what time they will be cleared under the new procedure for issue of industrial licences ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) 475 applications out of those received upto the 31st December, 1969, are pending disposal. A statement showing the industry-wise distribution of the pending applications is attached.

Out of 1022 applications, excluding carrying-on-business applications, received during the first half of 1970, 152 have been disposed of and the remaining applications are under examination.

(b) As each application has to be examined in detail from various angles, it is not possible to specify any precise time limit within which all the pending applications will be disposed of. Every effort, is, however, being made to ensure

that the applications are disposed of as early as possible.

Statement

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Number of applications pending</i>
1.	Iron and Steel	19
2.	Non-Ferrous Metals	1
3.	Fuels	40
4.	Prime Movers	3
5.	Electrical Equipment	86
6.	Telecommunications	16
7.	Transportation	52
8.	Industrial Machinery	12
9.	Machine Tools	2
10.	Agricultural Machinery	5
11.	Misc. Mech. & Engg. Industry	8
12.	Commercial Office & House hold equipment	4
13.	Scientific Instruments	1
14.	Chemicals	64
15.	Dye-stuffs	3
16.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	12
17.	Textiles	78
18.	Sugar	35
19.	Fermentation Industry	6
20.	Food Processing Industry	8
21.	Soaps, Cosmetics, etc.	1
22.	Rubber Goods	3
23.	Leather & Leather Goods	7
24.	Glass	6
25.	Ceramics	2
26.	Defence Industries	1
Total		475

Investment in West Bengal Industries

3844. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been no fresh investment in the industries in West Bengal during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details of the loss by way of non-investment;

(c) whether the position is applicable to both public and private sector industries; and

(d) if so, the position with regard to each sector separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) to (d). Though there is no gain saying the fact that the climate for investment in West Bengal has deteriorated during the last one or two years, it will not be correct to assume that there have been no fresh investments in industries in the State during the last one year. During the year quite a few applications have been received for the setting up of industries in West Bengal and in the light of the decisions that are taken by Government on these applications it is expected that new units are being and will be set up in the State. It may also be added that the Government of West Bengal along with certain financial institutions have announced certain measures of liberalisation and concessionary finance to attract industries in the small and medium sectors and this is expected to give a fillip to investment in industries in the State of West Bengal. As for the public sector, fresh investment has been and will take place in the State in accordance with the programmes of new investment in continuing schemes envisaged under the Fourth Five Year Plan.

As there is no reliable estimate of the magnitude of investment that might have been expected if the climate for investment had not deteriorated, it would not be practicable to attempt any estimate of what might have been the loss by way of non-investment.

Setting up of Coastal Billet Plant

3845. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Expert Committee of the Second Industrialisation Confe-

rence has suggested setting up of a coastal billet plant in India to meet steel shortage ;

(b) whether the suggestion has been considered ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) :

(a) It is not clear as to which expert committee and conference the hon. Member is referring to.

(b) and (c). Being aware of the shortage of billets both for domestic as well as export requirements. Government propose to provide for production of billets in Bhilai expansion as well as in the new steel plants in the regions of Hospet and Visakhapatnam.

Setting up of Car Plant in Hissar (Haryana)

3846. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a small car plant will be set up in Hissar (Haryana) in the private sector ;

(b) if so, whether a licence for this will be needed ; and

(c) what would be the cost of the car and when it would go into production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) An application has been received from Shri P. C. Aggarwala, Hissar for registration of his scheme with the Directorate General of Technical Development for the manufacture of a 4-seater car in a plant to be set up at Faridabad or Hissar in Haryana. This application is under examination.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The price of the car has been indicated

by the party as Rs. 9,000/-. The party is still making modifications in his prototype car. It is not possible to indicate as to when commercial production of this car would start.

Extremist Views of Employees on Northeast Frontier, Eastern and South Eastern Railways

3847. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Northeast Frontier, Eastern and South Eastern Railways have many employee leaders who subscribe to extremist views and are active participants in the Naxalite activities ;

(b) whether the General Manager of the Northeast Frontier Railway has recently made a statement in this connection ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to weed out such elements from the administration ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Available information indicates that a few persons on the Northeast Frontier and South Eastern Railways have the backing of some extremist elements.

(b) The General Manager, Northeast Frontier Railways, made a passing reference to this matter when he met the Press recently at Calcutta.

(c) Such activities are being watched and where necessary Government take appropriate action on the merits of each case.

Selection of Stenographers on Northern Railways

3848. SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Northern Railway conducted a selection for the Stenographers working in grade Rs. 130-300 to grade Rs. 210-425 against the upgraded posts in accordance with the instructions issued by the Railway Board in 1965 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the full results of the selection have not been declared and the results of more than 30 Stenographers have been held up ;

(c) whether a large number of vacancies exist in grade Rs. 210-425 against which unqualified Stenos, working in grade Rs. 130-300, have been officiating for some time past ; and

(d) if so, how many unqualified Stenos, working in grade Rs. 130-300, are officiating in grade Rs. 210-425 and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The results of selection of only two Stenographers have been held up and are likely to be announced shortly.

(c) and (d). Only five vacancies of Stenographers in scale Rs. 210-425 have been filled up by local officiating arrangements pending finalisation of the selection.

Promotions of Employees on Railways

3849. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in the Railways in England and Australia, men, who have worked at the rank, rise to Class I posts and these Railways are considered to be efficient Railways in the world ;

(b) whether Government would continue to favour Class I officers on the Indian Railways instead of those who have contributed to the building of the Railways ; and

(c) if not, what remedial measures are proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The structure of Organisation and staff cadres in the Railways of advance countries like England and Australia are bound to be different as also the conditions under which the staff function in those countries.

On the Indian Railways, the organisations and hierarchy of staff cadres have been evolved

and developed to suit Indian conditions over a period of time ; these have been reviewed from time to time in the light of recommendations of the successive Pay Commissions and other Bodies, who had examined the functioning of Railways in various fields.

(b) and (c).

(i) On the Indian Railways, an employee, who enters service as a Class IV staff, can seek promotion in Class III Service in various grades.

(ii) At present, all posts in Class II (Gazetted) cadres on Railways, except for certain specialists posts, are filled by promotion of suitable Class III staff on Railways. In other words, all the vacancies in Class II Services are open to Class III staff. This position does not obtain in other Central Services where a proportion of Class II vacancies are filled by direct recruitment.

(iii) Officers in Class II Services can look forward for permanent promotion to Class I (Gazetted) Services up to 33½% of permanent vacancies accruing every year except in the Medical Department, where this percentage is 50%.

(iv) Under the extant orders, Class II Officers promoted to Class I get a weightage for purposes of seniority to the extent of half the number of years of service in Class II subject to a maximum of five years. This special dispensation is not available to Officers of other Central Services.

(v) Class II Officers are also appointed to officiate in Class I (Senior Scale) when Officers recruited through the Union Public Service Commission are not available and acquire protection from reversion from Senior Scale if they continuously officiate for three years or more in Senior Scale.

राजस्थान में नई रेलवे लाइनों का बिछाया जाना तथा गंगापुर सीटी-बोलेपुर योजना में हुई प्रगति

3851. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में वर्ष 1970-71 में नई

रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने सम्बन्धी स्वीकृत योजनाएं कौन-कौन सी हैं जिनके बारे में आवश्यक सर्वेक्षण करने का सरकार ने निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि सरकार ने सर्वेक्षण करने का निर्णय नहीं किया है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) गंगापुर सीटी-धौलपुर की स्वीकृत योजना में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(घ) यदि अब तक कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). दबला-सिघाना मीटर लाइन (32 कि० मी०) जो आंशिक रूप से राजस्थान में पड़ती है, के अन्तिम स्थान निर्धारण इंजीनियरिंग सर्वेक्षण के लिये जून, 1970 में मंजूरी दे दी गई है ।

(ग) और (घ). गंगापुर सीटी-धौलपुर नई रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के लिए पहले कोई मंजूरी नहीं दी गयी थी । यातायात और वित्तीय दृष्टि से औचित्य न होने के कारण फिलहाल इस लाइन के निर्माण पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

सवाई माधोपुर लोहाकू (बरास्ता जयपुर) यात्री गाड़ी में स्लीपर डिब्बा

3852. श्री भीठा लाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सवाई माधोपुर लोहाकू बरास्ता जयपुर यात्री गाड़ी सवाई माधोपुर से रात को रवाना होती है और जयपुर प्रातःकाल पहुंचती है परन्तु इस गाड़ी में स्लीपर डिब्बे की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) स्लीपर डिब्बे की कब तक व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी ; और

(घ) यदि उक्त गाड़ी में स्लीपर डिब्बे की कोई व्यवस्था करने का विचार नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं । लेकिन सवाई माधोपुर और जयपुर के बीच 209 अप और 210 डाउन तेज सवारी गाड़ियां चलती हैं, जिनमें दोनों ओर की यात्राओं में रात में 4 घंटे से भी कम समय लगता है । अतः इनमें शयन-यान की व्यवस्था करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

(ख) से (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

जनता एक्सप्रेस, देहरादून एक्सप्रेस तथा फ्रॉन्टियर मेल में गंगापुर शहर (पश्चिम रेलवे) से प्रथम श्रेणी के स्लीपर डिब्बों में सीटों (बर्थ्स) के आरक्षण के स्थायी कोटे

3853. श्री भीठा लाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता एक्सप्रेस, देहरादून एक्सप्रेस तथा फ्रॉन्टियर मेल में गंगापुर शहर (पश्चिम रेलवे) से प्रथम श्रेणी के स्लीपर डिब्बों में सीटों (बर्थ्स) के आरक्षण के संबंध में कोई स्थायी कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). गाड़ियों में स्थान आरक्षण का कोटा स्थायी आधार पर निश्चित नहीं किया जाता बल्कि वह विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर औसत मांग और कुल उपलब्ध स्थान पर विचार करने के बाद

आवंटित किया जाता है। समय समय पर इस कोटे की समीक्षा की जाती है और यातायात की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार उसमें उचित समंजन किया जाता है।

ऊपर उल्लिखित कसौटी के आधार पर 24 अप दिल्ली बम्बई सेंट्रल जनता एक्सप्रेस में गंगापुर सिटी के लिये तीसरे दर्जे की दो शायिकाओं का कोटा नियत किया गया है। लेकिन, गंगापुर सिटी के लिये अन्य गाड़ियों/दर्जों में कोटा आवंटित करने के लिये कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

लघु उद्योगों की सूची

3854. श्री मीठा लाल मोना : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार लघु उद्योगों की सूची में संशोधन करने और उसमें नए उद्योगों को शामिल करने का है ; और

(ख) क्या लघु उद्योगों की सूची में मुद्रण तथा ऐसे ही अन्य उद्योगों को भी शामिल किए जाने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) :

(क) और (ख). लघु उद्योग विकास संगठन ने जो कि लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये उत्तरदायी हैं ऐसे उद्योगों की जो कि उद्योगों को राजकीय सहायता अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के हकदार हैं, और जो राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम की किराया-खरीद योजना से लाभान्वित होने के हकदार हैं, उनकी एक सूची बना रखी है। मुद्रण उद्योग राज्य उद्योग निदेशकों और राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम दोनों से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के हकदार उद्योगों में से एक हैं।

ब्लाक इन्स्पेक्टरों और सिगनल इन्स्पेक्टरों के संवर्गों का एकीकरण

3855. श्री मीठा लाल मोना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिगनल इन्स्पेक्टरों और ब्लाक इन्स्पेक्टरों के संवर्गों का एकीकरण कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त एकीकरण से प्रभावित हुए कर्मचारियों से सरकार को इस बीच कोई अभ्यावेदन मिला है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री मन्ना) : (क) मुख्य सिगनल और दूर संचार इंजीनियरों की एक समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर 1959 में यह विनिश्चय किया गया कि सिगनल और दूर संचार विभाग में तकनीकी निरीक्षकों के अन्ततः केवल दो संवर्ग होने चाहिए अर्थात् (i) सिगनल निरीक्षक जो यंत्रिक और बिजली सिगनल उपस्करों की देख-भाल करेंगे और (ii) दूर संचार निरीक्षक जो दूर संचार और बेतार तथा टेलीफोन उपस्करों की देख-भाल करेंगे। जिन रेलों पर ब्लाक निरीक्षकों का संवर्ग था, दोनों प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण-प्राप्त निरीक्षकों की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रख कर इस योजना को क्रमशः चरणबद्ध योजना के अनुसार लागू किया जाना था।

(ख) और (ग). कुछ ब्लाक निरीक्षकों ने संवर्गों के मिलाने और उत्तर रेलवे के सिगनल निरीक्षकों के साथ जहां यह योजना 25-2-70 से कार्यान्वित की गई थी, बरिष्ठता निर्धारित किये जाने के विरुद्ध अभ्यावेदन दिया। इन कर्मचारियों ने उच्च न्यायालय में एक मुकदमा दायर कर दिया था। न्यायालय के फैसले के परिणामस्वरूप, 250-380 रुपये के वेतन-

क्रम में सितम्बर, 1969 में 8 ब्लाक निरीक्षकों के बनाये गये पैनल में संशोधन कर दिया गया है उसे बढ़ाकर 12 व्यक्तियों का बना दिया गया है। अभ्यावेदकों को पैनल पर रख लिया गया है और उनकी वरिष्ठता को मिलीजुली सूची में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

Setting up of Indigenous Pump and Compressor Plant at Allahabad

3856. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an indigenous pump and compressor plant at Allahabad ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). A public sector undertaking under the name and style of "Bharat Pumps and Compressors Pvt. Ltd." has been incorporated on the 1st January, 1970, for setting up a plant at Naini, near Allahabad, for manufacture of special types of pumps and compressors. The plant, when in full production, will have an annual capacity of 6,000 tonnes.

Broad-Gauge Line from Rupsa to Talband and its Extension

3857. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4602 on the 31st March, 1970 regarding broad-gauge line from Rupsa to Talband and Rail Link between Kharagpur and Bombay and state :

(a) whether survey relating to the conversion of the Railway line from Rupsa to Talband to broad-gauge and extension of the same and connecting it to Howrah-Bombay line has been started ;

(b) if not, the reason therefor ;

(c) when the survey is likely to start ; and

(d) whether the other recommendations made by the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee, 1969 regarding this narrow-gauge line have been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Based on the recommendations of the Un-economic Branch Lines Committee, 1969, traffic surveys for the conversion/extension of ten uneconomic lines including the survey for conversion of the Rupsa-Talband Narrow Gauge line to Broad Gauge are being taken up during the current year (1970-71). A decision regarding the conversion of the Rupsa-Talband Narrow Gauge line into Broad Gauge and its extension will be taken after the survey is completed and the results thereof become known.

(d) Implementation of the other recommendations in respect of this Narrow Gauge line is dependent upon the results of the survey for conversion.

Merger of TELCO with Central Bank of India

3858. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is going to be a merger of the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company (T. E. L. C. O.) with the Central Bank of India Ltd. ;

(b) whether this has been approved of under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports in this regard but no proposal has been received so far. No notice of application has been received from the High Court under Section 394A of the Companies Act, nor has any

application for the approval of the scheme under Section 23 of the M. R. T. P. Act been received by Government.

(c) and (d). Do not arise at this stage.

Issue of Licences to Private Companies

3859. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are going to grant more licences to the private companies to expand in the joint sector of the economy ;

(a) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons therefor *vis-a-vis* the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 of Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). One of the recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee was that where projects proposed by the private sector involve a substantial assistance from the Public financial institutions, these should be treated as belonging to the joint sector. Government have accepted, in principle, the joint sector concept and, in future, there would be a greater degree of participation in management, particularly at policy levels, in the case of major projects considered as falling in this sector. It is also intended that financial institutions will be able to exercise option for converting loans into equity either wholly or partly within a specified period of time. Details in this regard are being worked out by the Department of Banking in consultation with the financial institutions. In the light of this policy, individual applications for licences from the private sector will be considered on merits within the overall framework of the Industrial Policy Resolution.

Departmental Selection of Computer in Baroda House (Northern Railway)

3860. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.

9332 on the 12th May, 1970 regarding Departmental selection of Computer in Baroda House (Northern Railway) and state :

(a) whether the result of the selection of Computer has since been declared though the information promised in reply to the aforesaid question has not been furnished as yet ; and

(b) if so, the time by which information promised in reply to the above question will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under investigation. Information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Recruitment and Confirmation of Officers

3861. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that temporary recruitment to the post of officers began in 1955 and it still continues ; and

(b) if so, the number of Officers so recruited from 1955 to 1969, batch-wise, in each department and the number thereof confirmed so far giving the figure in juxtaposition ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Recruitment of temporary Assistant Officers (Unclassified) on the Indian Railways through the Union Public Service Commission commenced in 1955 and continued till 1967 after which it was stopped.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4052/70*]

Disparity in Service Conditions of Class I and Temporary Officers on Railways

3862. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3955 on 24th March, 1970 regarding fixation of seniority of the Railway Officers and state :

(a) whether temporary officers have been recruited by the Union Public Service Commission through regular open selection under authorised mode of recruitment ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such vast disparity in service conditions of the 'Class I' and 'temporary' officers ; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove the disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The normal method of selection for direct recruitment to the established gazetted Services is through an open competitive examination which includes both written and viva voce tests and which is conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. Temporary Assistant Officers were selected by the Union Public Service Commission for "unclassified post" on the basis of interviews only. The mode of selection of Temporary Assistant Officers (Unclassified) was determined in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) The method of recruitment, classification and conditions of service of Temporary Assistant Officers are different from those of Class I Officers.

(c) The two groups of officers are governed by different conditions of service and the questions of disparity does not arise. However, Temporary Assistant Officers are eligible to be considered for appointment to Class I Service against an annual quota of vacancies.

Temporary Class I Status for Officers who opted for M.E.S.

3863. **SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that temporary Officers were recruited in some years by the Union Public Service Commission through a common Selection Board for Railways, M. E. S., Border Roads etc. ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such recruited Officers who opted for M. E. S. have

been given temporary Class I Status and seniority and promotion is based on length of service;

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in affirmative, the reasons for keeping temporary Officers only on the Railways junior to fresh entrants to Class I service ; and

(d) the steps being taken to correct the situation ?

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

C.H.S. and Railway patterns for Railway Doctors

3864. **SHRI K. N. TIWARY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Doctors in the matter of cadre structure have been given the C.H.S. pattern in some respects and Railway pattern in some other respects ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in doing so, the Railway Doctors have been given what is worst in the two patterns and denied good in either with the result that they stand to disadvantage to their counterparts, both in C.H.S. and sister departments of the Railways ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). The organisational structure and pattern of pay-scales of Railways are different from that of Central Health Services. Railways are organised on a Divisional pattern. Divisional Officers are in the Senior Scale (Rs. 700-1250). Assistant Officers in Junior Scale (Rs. 400-950) or Class II (Rs. 350-900) work under the Senior Scale Officers. The hierarchy of pay structure on Railways provide for Junior Administrative Grade posts in scale Rs. 1300-1600, Intermediate Administrative Grade posts in scale Rs. 1600-1800 and Senior Administrative Grade posts in scale Rs. 1800-2000 or Rs. 1800-2250. The same pattern of pay-scales has been adopted for the Railway Medical Service also. The

C.H.S. have General Duty Doctors and Specialists in a different scale of pay. The scales of pay applicable to all officers in the Railways have to be uniform. It is, therefore, not possible to adopt exclusively for Railway Medical Officers the scales of pay as obtaining in the Central Health Services.

The cadre structure is built up on the number of posts created on the basis of total workload and worth of charge of each post. It is not possible to create a large number of higher grade posts in Class I for the Medical Department, particularly in view of the present financial position of Railways.

Withdrawal of Permission to Railway Doctors for Private Practice

3865. SHRI K. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Second Pay Commission recommended the C. H. S. pay structure for the Railway Doctors as and when the Railways withdrew permission for private practice from them ;

(b) whether in 1962 the Railways withdrew permission for private practice from the Railway Doctors but did not give them the C.H.S. pay structure and, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the present cadre structure in the C. H. S. and Railways is similar and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). In 1962 it was decided by Government that private practice amongst general public permitted to be conducted by Railway Doctors should be prohibited, but private practice amongst

- (i) families of Railway employees drawing pay of Rs. 150/- per month and over at their residences;

(ii) passengers who take ill while on travel; and

(iii) outsiders who may be admitted as indoor patients or for surgical treatment in Railway hospitals should continue.

The organisational structure and pattern of pay-scales of Railways are different from that of Central Health Services. Railways are organised on a Divisional pattern. Divisional Officers are in the Senior Scale (Rs. 700-1250) and work under the Divisional Superintendent. Assistant Officers in Junior Scale (Rs. 400-950) or Class II (Rs. 350-900) work under the Senior Scale Officers. The hierarchy of pay structure on Railways provide for administrative posts in grades Rs. 1300—1600, Rs. 1600—1800 and Rs. 1800—2000/Rs. 1800—2250. This structure of pay-scales has been adopted for the Medical Department also on the Railways except that there is no junior scale. The Central Health Services have General Duty Doctors and specialists in different scales of pay according to a different structure. In view of the need to maintain internal relativities between the officers of different Departments of the Railways, it is not feasible to adopt the structure of the C. H. S. for the Railway Medical Department.

Expenditure on Rehabilitation of Landless Tribals

3866. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that while the scheme for rehabilitation of the Jumias in Amarpur in Tripura envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 3,725 per family, similar scheme for rehabilitation of landless Tribals provides for an expenditure of only Rs. 1,150 per family ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Tripura Government. It will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Rail Links between Bhind and Etawah and Chandrapur Fort and Babupeth

3867. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals were mooted for the construction of Rail Links between Bhind and Etawah; and Chandrapur—Chandrapur Fort and Babupeth on the Central Railway;

(b) whether any surveys in relation thereto have been made and, if so, the results thereof;

(c) the further steps taken in that direction; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Representations regarding (i) conversion of Gwalior-Bhind N. G. line into B. G. and its further extension upto Etawah and (ii) extension of the N. G. line from Chandrapur Fort to Babupeth or Chandrapur have been received and duly examined by the Board.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). In view of the heavy cost of conversion/construction of new lines, only a large volume of high rated traffic could be expected to sustain such rail links. As there have been no large scale developments, industrial and otherwise in the area, it is very unlikely that sufficient traffic would be generated to make the proposed rail links financially remunerative. These proposals may, therefore have to wait for better times for consideration. Besides, our policy is not to build any more N. G. lines.

Rail Links between Dalli-Rajhara and Dantewara in Baster District

3868. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in regard to the construction of the Rail link between Dalli-Rajhara and Dantewara in Baster District;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon so far; and

(c) by what time it would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (c). Cost-cum-feasibility studies carried out in 1965-66 revealed that the Dalli-Rajhara-Dantewara rail link will not be financially justified. The construction of this line is, therefore, not being considered at present.

Confirmation of Staff in Signal and Telecommunications Department

3869. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7790 on the 28th April, 1970 regarding confirmation of staff in Signal and Tele-communication Department on the Indian Railways and state:

(a) whether the necessary information has been collected by now;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by what time it is expected to be collected and laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Yes.

(b) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4053/70].

(c) Does not arise.

Standardisation of Designations and Jobs to end Disparities on Railways

3870. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7791 on the 28th April, 1970 regarding standardisation of designations and jobs to end disparities on the Railways and state :

(a) whether the necessary information have since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). The required information is given below :—

On all the nine Zonal Railways taken together, standard designations of the Signal and Tele-communication staff have been adopted in all cases except in respect of three cases only. In one case, the position has been set right by adopting the standard designation and in the other two cases the standard designations are in the process of being implemented. The adoption of a different designation is not intended to and generally does not result in lower pay and allowances to staff. If any specific case is brought to notice where a different designation has adversely affected staff, Government will be glad to look into it.

Connection of Trains at Jhansi

3871. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 21-Down Express will arrive at Jhansi almost at the time of the departure of the 57-Down Express from that station with effect from 1st October, 1970 ;

(b) whether the timings of the 57-Down and other trains providing connections to 57-Down are also being change ; and

(c) if so, what are the proposed changes ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) In the context of an earlier schedule of 21 Dn. Express the following will be revised timings of this train and 57 Dn. Express at Jhansi with effect from 1.10.70.

Train	Timings at Jhansi	
	Present	From 1.10.70
57 Dn. Express	A 21.00	A 20.30
	D 21.25	D 20.55
21 Dn. Express	A 23.25	A 21.20
	D 23.45	D 21.50

(b) As the proposed changes in the timings of 57 Dn. Express on Itarsi-New Delhi Section are marginal they will not affect the existing connections available by this train at Itarsi, Bina, Jhansi, Agra Cantt. and Mathura.

(c) Does not arise.

Electrification of Railway Track beyond Igatpuri towards New Delhi (Central Railway)

3872. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons for the stand-still situation in the progress of electrification of the Railway track beyond Igatpuri towards New Delhi on the Central Railway ; and

(b) the steps being taken to overcome the hurdle ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Electrification of Railway tracks has already been extended from Igatpuri to Bhusaval on 25 KVAC system. Further electrification of Railway tracks between Bhusaval and Itarsi, which forms part of the route from Bhusaval to New Delhi on the Central Railway, is also under examination and would be considered for inclusion in the tentative programme for electrification during Vth Five Year Plan if it is found to be financially and operationally justified and technically feasible.

Disruption of Supplies of Essential Materials required in Bhilai Steel Plant

3873. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhilai Steel Plant has been suffering heavy loss in production for about two weeks on account of disruption in supplies of essential materials required daily which used to be brought in about 750 wagons a day ;

(b) if so, the reasons for disruption in supplies referred to above ;

(c) the total loss in production in terms of weight and value up-to date since the disruption began ;

(d) the steps taken to restore normal supplies needed by the Bhilai Steel Plant daily and whether the supplies have become normal ; and

(e) if not, when they are likely to become normal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the strike by the staff of S. E. Railway from 26th July to 11th August, 1970. The strike resulted in disruption in the supply of essential raw materials only to some extent as Railways accorded high priority for the movements for the Plant. The Plant authorities also utilized the available reserves of raw materials and thus there was no loss of production.

(e) The supplies are gradually returning to normal from 13th August, 1970.

Embezzlement of Government Cash by Parcel Staff of Meerut City Station Northern Rly.

3874. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 7821 on the 28th April, 1970 regarding embezzlement of Government Cash by the Parcel staff, Meerut City Station (Northern Railway) and state :

(a) whether the staff have been held responsible by the Vigilance Inspector for misappropriation of Government cash ;

(b) if so, whether they have been served charge-sheets for major penalty by the Railway Administration ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Investigations have revealed a *prima facie* case against two employees.

(b) to (d). The question of changing the disciplinary proceedings against the employees to those for imposition of major penalty is under consideration.

Promotion of Sub-Heads in Divisional Accounts Office, New Delhi (Northern Rly.)

3875. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Accounts Clerks, Grade I working in the Pension section of the Divisional Accounts Office, Northern Railway, New Delhi, have been promoted as Sub-Heads, in the same section although they were undergoing punishment for misusing motor-cycle advance ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not reverting them ; and

(c) the action taken against the promoting authority ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Only one Clerk Grade I was Promoted as a Sub-Head with effect from 11.2.69 although he was undergoing penalty of stoppage of increment from 1.5.68 to 30.4.69.

(b) He could not be reverted because his irregular promotion came to notice after the punishment period had expired.

(c) The officer considered responsible has already retired from service and, therefore, no action is possible against him.

Construction of Railway Lines between Iron Ore Sites at Bailadilla and Dalli-Rajhara Iron Ore Mines in Chattisgarh

3876. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a long term measure for the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan, the Madhya Pradesh Government have urged the Centre to take up construction of a Railway link between the two iron-ore sites at Bailadilla and Dalli-Rajhara Iron Ore Mines in Chattisgarh ;

(b) if so, the precise case made out by that Government ; and

(c) the length, cost and other features of the proposed Rail Link and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). No such proposal has been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in the recent past. The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation) have however, recently made a suggestion for construction of Dalli-Rajhara-Dantewara rail link for settlement of refugees from East Pakistan in Madhya Pradesh. The cost-cum-feasibility studies carried out in 1965-66 revealed that this rail link, about 218.0 Kms. in length, may cost Rs. 19.50 crores (Approx) and would not be financially remunerative. The construction of this line is, therefore, not being considered at present.

Pilferage of Coal from Loco-Shed, Bhopal

3877. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that coal worth

about Rs. 2 lakhs was found missing from the Bhopal Loco-Shed sometime ago ;

(b) whether responsibility for the incident has been fixed, and if so, the details of the officials held responsible and the action taken against them ; and

(c) the number of cases of irregularity which are under investigation against the official incharge of the Loco-Shed at Bhopal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Departmental stock verification was carried out at Bhopal Loco-Shed in February, 1970. Net shortage of 1691 tonnes of coal costing approximately Rs. 1,18,370/- was detected.

(b) Fact finding enquiry has been ordered and its report is awaited.

(c) Four cases were investigated by the Vigilance Branch against the Assistant Loco Foreman, Bhopal. In the first case, he was exonerated for want of sufficient proof. In the second, he has been punished with stoppage of promotion for two years. In the third case, disciplinary action for a major penalty has been initiated while the fourth case is under examination after investigation.

Prices of Steel

3878. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the effect of recent increase in the prices of steel on the industrial production and consumer goods ;

(b) the various industries which have been affected on account of this price increase ;

(c) whether it is also likely to effect the production targets of the various industries earmarked during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ; and

(d) if so, the extent and nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d). The required information has been furnished in the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1234 on 4th August, 1970 by the Minister of Industrial Development and Internal Trade to which attention is invited.

Loss incurred by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur

3879. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur has incurred heavy losses and has nearly exhausted its paid-up capital;

(b) if so, the details of losses incurred during last three years and its total paid-up capital ;

(c) the reasons for such heavy losses ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to salvage it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The present paid up capital is Rs. 20 crores. The total loss incurred by the company as on 31.3.69 was Rs. 20.16 crores. The losses incurred during 1967-68 and 1968-69 were as under :—

	(loss) (Rs. lakhs)
1967-68	685.50
1968-69	638.69

The accounts for 1969-70 are yet to be finalised ; the loss during the year has been estimated at Rs. 625.83 lakhs.

(c) This company has been faced with a number of peculiar difficulties such as :

- (i) Lack of adequate orders for the type of coal mining machinery for which the plant was set up ;

- (ii) Problems of diversification ;

- (iii) Lack of orders of repetitive nature for batch production even under diversification ;

- (iv) Low productivity in the plant ;

- (v) Industrial unrest ;

- (vi) Imbalance in loading of the various shops and sections ;

- (vii) Heavy overheads due to expensive machinery and equipment, interest charges and depreciation ;

- (viii) Organisational problems of production departments.

(d) The following steps have been taken to overcome the difficulties :—

- (i) A specific programme of diversification has been drawn up for loading the shops and sections fully ;

- (ii) the initial problems of diversification such as technical collaboration, design documentation of products, development of technology, tooling etc., are being resolved. In many cases, design documentations are being purchased instead of being developed in the plant to cut down the time cycle of manufacture. Long term planning has also been taken up for arranging shop loading and procurement of materials against the programme of diversification and current orders in hand for uninterrupted production ;

- (iii) In order to get orders of repetitive nature of batch production, negotiations are in progress with Soviet Agencies for the manufacture and export of heavy duty gear boxes and loaders to U.S.S.R. Orders are also being secured for castings and forgings, components for agricultural tractors to ensure continuous load of repetitive nature ;

- (iv) An incentive scheme has been introduced from March, 1970. After resolving initial difficulties and disputes in connection with the introduction of the incentive scheme, most of the shops have now started responding to the scheme. The skills of workmen are also being improved through schemes of job training with the help of Soviet Instructors. The supervision and progress and planning activities are also being streamlined to aid production ;
- (v) After a period of industrial unrest, agreements were entered into in May, 1970 with the two major Trade Unions operating in the company. All the major disputes have been resolved and the industrial climate has improved ;
- (vi) Great stress has been laid on streamlining the production planning organisation for regular flow of material from shop to shop.

Small Scale Industries Commission

3881. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in pursuance of the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendation in regard to small scale sector, the Small Scale Industries Commission has been set up ; and

(b) if so, its personnel and the precise functions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Public Men Employed on Top Posts in Public Undertakings under Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade

3882. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) how many of the Chairman (part-time or fulltime), Chairmen-cum-Managing Directors, Managing Directors, and General Manager of the Public Undertakings under his Ministry are or have been Government employees and how many public men ; and

(b) the names of the public men referred to in part (a) above, the names of the undertakings in which employed and the emoluments paid to each of them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) Of the 17 public undertakings under the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade, 5 are headed by Chairman who are public men. The rest are headed by Chairman or Chairmen-cum-Managing Directors who are either Government officials or ex-Government officials or Company's own officials. The Managing Directors and General Managers of all the undertakings are either Government officials or Company officials.

(b) The names of the 5 public men against the names of the undertakings of which they are Chairmen, are given below :—

1. Hindustan Photo Films : Shri H.C. Kothari
Manufacturing Co.
Ltd.
2. National Instruments : Shri Pran Prashad
Ltd.
3. Hindustan Salts Ltd. : Shri P. N. Kathju.
4. Cement Corporation : Dr. B. V. Keekar
of India Ltd.
5. Hindustan Cables Ltd. : Shri K. N. Mukerjee.

They are all part-time Chairmen who do not draw any salary but are entitled to T. A., D. A. and sitting fees as per the rules of the company.

Reservation of Berths in North Bihar Express

3883. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 365 and No. 366 on the 28th July, 1970 regarding reservation of berths (Barauni quota) in the North Bihar Express and non-reservation of berths in the North Bihar Express at Samastipur Station respectively and state :

(a) in whose names and with what ticket numbers and to which stations the reservations of the berths in 3 Tier and 2 Tier Sleepers were made from Barauni in the North Bihar Express (on way to Howrah) on the 23rd June, 1970 ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there was unreserved berth from Barauni to Madhupur in 3—Tier bogie in that train, and if so, the reasons therefor when there were others willing to get it reserved on the eve of and after the starting of the train from Barauni ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Conversion of Metre-Gauge Railway Lines into Broad-Gauge

3884. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to convert the metre-gauge Railway lines in the country into broad-gauge ;

(b) if so, the total mileage to be converted from metre-gauge to broad-gauge ;

(c) the approximate expenditure to be incurred and the time to be taken ; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

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THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). In view of the heavy traffic density likely to develop in the next few years on certain metre gauge sections of the Indian Railways and also the need to provide through transport facilities with broad gauge to connect major ports, important industrial centres etc., a perspective plan has been prepared at an estimated outlay of about Rs. 175 crores, for taking up the conversion to B. G. of about 3,000 KMs. of important arterial metre gauge trunk routes in some parts of the country, where the existing metre gauge lines are even now running to near saturation limits. The selection of the sections for conversion is dependant upon the availability of funds, the economic viability of the projects and the relative priority these works would merit.

Production of Billets in Bhilai Steel Plant

3885. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India had originally decided to provide facilities for additional production of billets upto 6.8 lakh tonnes per annum in the programme of expansion of the Bhilai Steel Plant, from 2.5 million tonnes to 3.2 million tonnes to be completed during the Fourth Plan period ;

(b) whether according to the current thinking of Government, the additional capacity for billets is likely to materialise only during the Fifth Plan ;

(c) whether he is aware of the acute shortage of billets being faced by the rerolling industry which is literally fighting for its survival ; and

(d) whether he would clarify the exact position with regard to the said expansion of capacity for production of billets, and take steps to implement the scheme during the Fourth Plan itself ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The production of billets envisaged in this scheme was 5.6 lakh tonnes per annum.

(b) Yes, Sir. The present proposal is to increase the capacity of Bhilai to 4.2 million tonnes. The production of billets now envisaged is 6.8 lakh tonnes. The increased production is expected to be attained during the Fifth Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The revised expansion programme is under Government's consideration. It would not be possible to implement the scheme to the stage of actual production during the Fourth Plan.

Preparation of Feasibility Report on Setting up of Steel Plant in Orissa

3886. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1964, the Central Government appointed Dastur and Company for the preparation of feasibility reports of blast furnace complexes in different regions;

(b) whether the techno-economic feasibility reports of the Bonai and Nayagarh regions in Orissa were submitted in 1965, but the Centre refused to supply copies of the report to the State Government;

(c) when the State Government tried to engage Dastur and Company at its own cost for preparing feasibility report on the setting up of a steel plant at Bonai and Nayagarh regions, the latter expressed their inability to accept the offer on grounds of that the Central Government had advised them not to accept any such assignment on behalf of any State Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not supplying copies of the feasibility report to the State Government on the one hand and instructing Dastur

and Company not to accept assignments for preparing feasibility reports on setting up of steel plants on behalf of State Governments on the other?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government commissioned M/s. M. N. Dastur and Co. (Private) Ltd. in 1964 for carrying out a location study on pig iron complexes in different regions of the country.

(b) Reference presumably is to the location study referred to in (a) above. The State Government had asked the Central Government in June 1966 for a set of this report together with the report on the same subject prepared by Kuljian Corporation. The reports could not be spared as they were under consideration at the time.

(c) and (d). In 1967, the Government of Orissa wanted Dastur and Co. to take up feasibility studies on setting up a steel plant at Bonai and Nayagarh. The Consultants were, however advised by the Government that such studies are commissioned by the Central Government.

Cement Plants in Deficit Areas

3887. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cement Corporation of India Ltd. has recently commissioned a cement plant in Madhya Pradesh and intends to set up another in Mysore before 1974;

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh and Mysore have production capacities of 20.0 lakh tonnes and 16.99 lakh tonnes and they account for an annual consumption of 5.00 lakh tonnes and 7.50 lakh tonnes respectively;

(c) whether Maharashtra, Daman and Diu in the Western Zone and Kerala and Andhra Pradesh in the Southern Zone are, on the other hand, deficit areas but no new plant is planned to be set up there; and

(d) if the replies to parts (a) to (c) above be in the affirmative, the rationale for the location of new cement plants in Madhya Pradesh and Mysore, especially in view of the Government's avowed policy of setting up new cement plants in deficit areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) The Cement Corporation of India Ltd.'s factory in Madhya Pradesh has been commissioned while its factory in Mysore is expected to commence commercial production in 1971.

(b) The installed capacity and consumption of cement in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Mysore are as under :—

	Madhya Pradesh	Mysore
	(Figures in lakhs tonnes— all varieties)	
Installed capacity . . .	27.30	17.03
Consumption . . .	5.02	7.50

(c) Maharashtra, Daman & Diu in the Western Zone and Kerala in the Southern Zone are deficit areas while Andhra Pradesh is surplus. A new plant at Chanda in Maharashtra has recently been commissioned for a capacity of 4 lakh tonnes per annum. Daman & Diu and Kerala do not have adequate limestone deposits, for setting up Cement Plants.

(d) Government's decision to set up cement factories in the Public Sector at Mandhar (M. P.) and Kurkunta (Mysore) was taken long before the present policy of setting up cement factories by the Cement Corporation of India Ltd., only in the deficit areas, was evolved.

Performance of Rourkela Steel Plant

3888. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the *Financial Express* dated the 6th May, 1970 under the caption "Faulty Market Study Cuts Rourkela Profits";

(b) whether it is a fact that the General Manager of the Rourkela Steel Plant has complained that faulty market study was a major road block in the steel marketing programme both in the domestic and international markets because there was no proper study of long-term requirements and annual needs;

(c) whether the General Manager of the Plant also stated that one of the reasons for lower profits earned by the Rourkela Steel Plant is its inability to sell its own products directly because all three Steel Plants under the Hindustan Steel Ltd. had only one marketing organisation; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction to the above analysis of the causes leading to the not so satisfactory performance of the Rourkela Steel Plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No such report seems to have been published in the "FINANCIAL EXPRESS", Bombay dated the 6th May, 1970.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

New Railway Station between Rathdhana and Sonapat (Northern Railway)

3889. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a Railway Station between Rathdhana and Sonapat, Northern Railway;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be constructed; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Yes.

(b) Necessary arrangements have since been made to undertake the construction work for providing a train halt between Rathdhana and

Sonepat stations and efforts will be made for its completion as early as possible.

(c) Does not arise.

Opposition by Indian Cigarette Manufacturers to Foreign Controlled Cigarette Companies

3890. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian cigarette manufacturers have joined together to oppose the control of foreign controlled cigarette companies on cigarette production in India;

(b) whether there is a large drain of foreign exchange by way of remittances of dividends; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) A reference has been received from the Indian Cigarette Manufacturers Association, New Delhi, *inter-alia* urging on the Government to restrict the level of production of the majority foreign owned cigarette companies.

(b) and (c). The foreign owned cigarette companies have been in existence since a long time and a certain amount of foreign exchange is being repatriated on account of profits and dividends *vide* statement attached. The foreign owned companies are being persuaded to associate Indian capital with a view to reducing the percentage of foreign holdings (whenever they come up for expansion).

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Company	Remittances of profits/Dividends (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1967	1968	1969
1.	Imperial Tobacco Company Ltd., Calcutta. (Now known as Messrs India Tobacco Co., Ltd.)	106.52	117.60	138.30
2.	Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co., Ltd. Hyderabad	16.29	25.76	9.85 (Interim dividend up to 31-10-1969).
3.	Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd., Bombay	14.66	—	—
Total		137.47	143.36	148.15

Removal from Service of a Guard Acquitted by Court

3891. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Guard in Miraj (South Central Railway) was arrested and tried under Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code but was acquitted by the court, and reinstated on the 16th December, 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of his acquittal and subsequent reinstatement, a departmental chargesheet was given and he was removed from service with effect from the 2nd March, 1970; and

(c) if so, what are the rules and reasons under which he was removed from service wrongfully?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (c). A Guard of Miraj,

South Central Railway was arrested under Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code on 26-6-67 and as per rules he was placed under suspension with effect from the same date. At his request he was taken back to duty on 19-9-67 pending judgement of the Court. He was acquitted by the Court in October, 1968. The same Guard was taken up departmentally also for not working a train on 26-6-67 and this culminated in his removal from service with effect from 2-3-70 by the competent authority. The departmental action was not for the allegation for which he was tried in the Court.

Setting up of a Rayon-Grade Wood Pulp Factory in Koraput (Orissa)

3892. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa had recommended the case of a private firm for setting up a rayon-grade wood pulp producing unit in the District of Koraput ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have agreed to grant a licence for the setting up of such a unit in the District of Koraput ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d). A firm in the private sector had recently applied for grant of a licence for setting up a rayon grade pulp plant with a capacity of 45,000 tonnes per year to be located in one of the four States viz. Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir. The firm however, finally decided to locate the factory in Jammu and Kashmir. The application for setting up the plant in Jammu and Kashmir is under consideration of the Government.

Setting up of a Paper Plant in Orissa

3893. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether displaced persons from East Pakistan are being rehabilitated at Koraput District in Orissa both by the State Government and the Dandakaranya Project ;

(b) whether, with a view to provide employment opportunities to these people and the economic development of the area, the Government of Orissa had recommended the case of a private firm for the establishment of a paper plant for which the raw material is available in the State in abundance ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have agreed to grant a licence to the firm for the establishment of a paper plant ; and, if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government of Orissa have recommended the application of a private firm for the establishment of a new Undertaking in Koraput District for the manufacture of 60,000 tonnes per annum of paper. The application is under consideration of Government.

Loss of Railways due to Activities of Naxalities

3894. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Railway Stations which were attacked by the Naxalities during the last one year ;

(b) the estimated loss of Government property suffered as a result thereof ;

(c) the number of persons if any, arrested and sentenced ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent attacks on Railway Stations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Dum Dum Cantonment, Dhakuria, Habra, Ultadanga, Jadavpur, Park Circus, Kunuri, Titagarh, Lalgola, Shantipur, Plassey, Bonpas, Jhaptu Dhal, Khana, Dankuni Khagraghat, Nabdwipdham and Hooghly Ghat Railway stations.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) One person has been arrested by the Police in a case which is under investigation.

(d) Incidents of attacks by the Naxalites on railway stations are at present confined to the State of West Bengal. Prevention of lawlessness being the responsibility of the State Governments, attention of the Government of West Bengal has been specially drawn to the incidents of attacks by the Naxalities etc. at railway premises and they have been requested to take necessary preventive measures.

Railway Protection Force/Railway Protection Special Force are also being increasingly deployed to protect Railway property and to assist the State Police authorities who deal with crime and law and order on the Railways.

Scheme to Help the Industrial Units of Denotified Communities in Delhi

3895. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9444 on the 13th May, 1969 regarding implementation of scheme to help Industrial units of tribes in Delhi and state :

(a) whether the said scheme has been implemented during 1969-70 ; and

(b) whether efforts are being made to implement it during 1970-71 also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land in Jhilmil Tahirpur Industrial area, Shahdara was purchased. Necessary steps for construction of sheds and providing equipment were taken.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Survey of Chanakha-wani Railway Line

3896. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey of Chanakha-Wani new Railway line has been completed ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The field work of the Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Surveys for the construction of a railway line from Chanaka to Wani have since been completed and the survey reports are at present under compilation by the Central Railway. The results of the surveys will be known only after the Survey Reports are received and examined by the Railway Board.

Hunger Strike by Adivasi Students in Nagpur

3897. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that students belonging to the Adivasi Vidyarthi Sangh, Nagpur in the State of Maharashtra went on a hunger strike during July, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to meet the demands of those students ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). Eight students from Nagpur who could not get

admission in the Government Chokhamela Hostel, Nagpur went on a hunger-strike in July, 1970.

(c) Two of the students were subsequently admitted to the Hostel as a special case and the others were admitted to Hostels run by private voluntary agencies. The strike was called off from ninth August, 1970.

Policy regarding correspondence with unrecognised Railway Unions

3898. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3867 on the 24th March, 1970 regarding the action on the representations received from unrecognised Railway Unions and state :

(a) the reasons for not entertaining correspondence with the unrecognised Railway Unions ;

(b) whether this is the policy observed in other Government Departments also or in the Railways only ; and

(c) what are the advantages in adopting this policy ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No reply is given to representations received from unrecognised unions/associations on Railways, as regular correspondence is conducted only with Unions recognised by the concerned Administration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not practicable to deal with numerous unrecognised unions.

Variation in scales of pay on Indian Railways

3899. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3360 on 17th March, 1970 regarding variation in scales of pay on the Indian Railways and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor : and

(d) the time likely to be taken to collect the information ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4054/70].

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

गोरखपुर रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) पर एक युवा महिला के साथ बलात्कार

3900. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 22 और 23 मई, 1970 को आधी रात के समय पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के गोरखपुर जंक्शन पर एक 20 वर्षीय युवा महिला के साथ दस व्यक्तियों ने बलात्कार किया था और रेलवे पुलिस ने इस घटना की जांच की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के नाम और पते क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). रेलवे पुलिस, गोरखपुर के क्षेत्राधिकार में इस तरह की कोई घटना नहीं हुई। लेकिन जिला पुलिस, गोरखपुर ने डकैती और बलात्कार का एक मामला दर्ज किया था। जांच के दौरान बलात्कार का आरोप सही नहीं पाया गया है।

इस मामले में दो व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं।

चोरी चोरा (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में एक माल गाड़ी के 9 माल डिब्बों की मुहरें तोड़ा जाना

3901. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 6 मार्च, 1970 को रात के 10 बजे पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर चोरी चोरा स्टेशन पर लाइन संख्या 3 पर खड़ी एक मालगाड़ी के 9 डिब्बों (माल डिब्बा संख्या 27622, 30844, 29065, 31829, 147-81, 15315, 17104, 27092) की दाहिनी ओर की (आफसाइड) मुहरें तोड़ दी गई थीं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलगाड़ी को रोक दिया गया था और इसकी सूचना आर० एफ० सी० के एक सिपाही ने दी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां । 7 मार्च, 1970 को चोरी चोरा स्टेशन पर खड़ी माल गाड़ी के 9 डिब्बों की दाहिनी ओर की मुहरें कुछ अज्ञात व्यक्तियों द्वारा तोड़ी हुई मिली थीं लेकिन उनकी रिपोर्टें ज्यों की त्यों लगी थीं ।

(ख) तत्काल संरक्षात्मक मुहरें लगा दी गयीं और माल डिब्बों को गन्तव्य स्टेशन को भेज दिया गया । गन्तव्य स्टेशन से कमी की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है । यह शरारत किये जाने का मामला था ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद द्वारा अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये आयोजित निबन्ध प्रतियोगिता

3902. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सचि-

वालय हिन्दी परिषद ने जबलपुर (मध्य रेलवे) में अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये एक निबन्ध तथा वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रतियोगिता में जिन्हें पुरस्कृत किया गया था, उनके नाम, पदनाम तथा पते क्या हैं और उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी अपना काम काज हिन्दी में कर रहे हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं । लेकिन जिन रेल कर्मचारियों की मातृ भाषा हिन्दी से भिन्न कोई अन्य भाषा है, उनके लिये इस वर्ष जून में मध्य रेल प्रशासन द्वारा जबलपुर में एक अन्तर्मण्डलीय हिन्दी निबन्ध और वाक् प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया था ।

(ख) उक्त प्रतियोगिता में निम्नलिखित कर्मचारियों को पुरस्कार दिये गये :—

निबन्ध प्रतियोगिता

1—श्री एम० एस० देशपाण्डे, सीनियर क्लर्क, मण्डल अधीक्षक का कार्यालय जबलपुर—पहला पुरस्कार 100 रुपये ।

2—एस० आर० अहीरराव, सीनियर क्लर्क, महाप्रबन्धक (सी० ओ०) का कार्यालय, बम्बई—दूसरा पुरस्कार 75 रुपये ।

3—श्री एस० के० चोमलिया, सीनियर क्लर्क, मण्डल अधीक्षक का कार्यालय, नागपुर—तीसरा पुरस्कार 50 रुपये ।

वाक् प्रतियोगिता

1—श्री डब्ल्यू० एम० देशपाण्डे, सीनियर क्लर्क अधीक्षक का कार्यालय, भुसावल—पहला पुरस्कार 100 रुपये ।

2—श्री एस० एन० अर्णराव, कलक, सहायक इंजीनियर का कार्यालय, नागपुर-दूसरा पुरस्कार 75 रुपये ।

3—श्री महेशकुमारनाथ, टाइपिस्ट, मण्डल अधीक्षक का कार्यालय, जबलपुर —तीसरा पुरस्कार 50 रुपये ।

इन कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में काम करने की अनुमति है ।

Overbridge at level crossing near Ballygunge Station, Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway)

3903. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme to construct an overbridge at the level crossing near Ballygunge Station under the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway, has been prepared ;

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

(c) when the said scheme is expected to be put into effect ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No, as no firm proposal for construction of the overbridge has been received from the Calcutta Improvement Trust who are understood to have prepared only a tentative plan for the scheme.

(b) and (c). The details of the scheme have not yet been made available by the Calcutta Improvement Trust to the Railway so far and as such it is not possible to say at this stage when the scheme will be finalised and put into effect.

Security arrangements at Howrah Station Railway Yard

3904. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what security arrangements are there in the Howrah Station Railway yard ;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to lack of adequate safety measures there were a number of casualties in this yard during the past few months ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Stoppage of Tata-Howrah Express at Jhargram (S. E. Rly)

3905. SHRI B. K. MODAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the newly introduced Tata—Howrah Express train on the South Eastern Railway does not stop at Jhargram Station ;

(b) whether Government agree that Jhargram is a busy Railway Station on the Howrah Division of the South Eastern Railway ; and

(c) If so, whether Government would consider to take necessary steps in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). There are other stations like Gidni, Chakulia, Ghatsila etc. which offer more traffic compared to Jhargram but even at these stations 301 Up/302 Dn. Howrah-Tatanagar Express is not being stopped. Jhargram station is adequately served by 3 pairs of Express trains and 2 pairs of passenger trains. Passengers between Howrah and Jhargram can travel by 83 Up Express which leaves Howrah at 19.50 (as against the departure of 301 Up Express at 17.35) and arrives Jhargram at 22.15. For facility of Journey in the other direction 354 Dn Passenger is being retimed from 1.10.70 to arrive Kharagpur just ahead of 302 Dn. Express so that the passengers at Gidni, Jhargram, Chakulia and Ghatsila can avail of the Express at Kharagpur for journey to Howrah.

Deposit taken by Automobile dealers for replacement of defective parts of newly purchased Cars within warranty period

3906. SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has received a complaint from M/s. Ramchandra Ranchhodas and Co., Kharek Bazar, Bombay-9 to the effect that the automobile dealers take deposits for replacement of some defective parts found in the newly purchased cars within the warranty period ;

(b) if so, what remedial action has been taken to stop this unwarranted practice by the dealers ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the manufacturers have to accept the liability for the replacement of defective parts within the warranty period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee, set up by Government in December, 1967 had recommended, *Inter alia* that all defects due to faulty manufacture or bad workmanship should be rectified and defective parts replaced by the manufacturers during the warranty period without passing any part of the burden, including incidental charges, to the customer. Government had accepted this recommendation of the Committee and statutory directions were issued to the manufacturers to implement it. On receipt of the complaint of the above mentioned firm, the matter has been taken up with the manufacturers. Attention of the Car manufacturers has also been drawn to the statutory directions and they have been asked to ensure that their dealers follow these directions scrupulously and in case any of their dealers are asking the customers to pay the incidental charges during the warranty period, they should be asked to discontinue the practice forthwith.

पूर्वी रेलवे के अधिकारियों द्वारा अपनाई गई हिन्दी बिरोधी नीति पर क्षोभ

3907. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 1 अगस्त, 1970 के हिन्दी दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में "पूर्वी रेलवे के अधिकारियों की हिन्दी बिरोधी नीति पर क्षोभ" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इसके प्रति क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) समाचार में लगाये गये आरोपों की जांच की जा रही है ।

अलामप्रद शाखा लाइनों सम्बन्धी समिति द्वारा उनके सुधार के लिये दिये गये सुझावों का क्रियान्वयन

3908. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलामप्रद शाखा लाइनों सम्बन्धी समिति ने मध्य रेलवे की ग्वालियर-भंड, ग्वालियर-शिवपुर तथा ग्वालियर-शिवपुरी छोटी लाइनों के सुधार के लिए कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उन सुझावों की क्रियान्विति के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि इन छोटी लाइनों के रेल-पथ में सुधार किया जाये और चल स्टाक को बढ़ा जाये।

(ग) सिफारिशों पर विचार हो रहा है और पटरियों की स्थिति में सुधार करने और वर्तमान चल स्टाक के बदलाव आदि के खर्च का अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है ताकि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय किया जा सके।

मध्य प्रदेश में रेलवे लाइनों की कमी को दूर करने के लिये योजना

3909. श्री यशबन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में रेलवे लाइनें बहुत कम हैं, और यदि हाँ, तो इस कमी को दूर करने संबंधी योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार शिवपुर कलां से सवाई माधोपुर तक, दतिया से सोरालाहार के रास्ते उराई तक तथा भिण्ड से इटावाह तक रेलवे लाइनों को विस्तार करने का है ताकि मध्य प्रदेश के उत्तरी भागों को पड़ोसी प्रदेश के रेलवे लाइनों से जोड़ा जा सके ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) रेलवे लाइनों की मार्ग-लम्बाई के बारे में सूचना राज्य वार नहीं बल्कि केवल क्षेत्रीय रेलों के अनुसार संकलित की जाती है। अतः राज्यवार तुलना करना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Nepalies Registered as Voters without having acquired Indian Citizenship

3910. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nepali citi-

zens coming from Nepal and settled in India (in Assam) have been registered as voters without having acquired Indian citizenship ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Chief Electoral Officer, Assam.

Law to govern Succession, Partition and Income in India

3911. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, in view of the demand for a Common Civil Law, Government would concede as a beginning that irrespective of religion, all Indian families are considered joint in law in respect of succession and partition and income, subject to exemption ;

(b) the estimated loss in tax revenues which will arise following this common law ; and

(c) whether this small sacrifice would not be justified not only to remove an inequality but to begin the movement for a common Civil Law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The Government do not have any such proposal in view.

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

Assault on Striking Railway Employees by Army Personnel

3912. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the striking Railway employees had been assaulted by the Army personnel who were travelling by 5 Dn. Assam Mail in Malbazar area, Jalpaiguri District (West Bengal) on the 25th July, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the details of the incident;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these Army men had looted the Railway canteen and grocery shops;

(d) whether any action has been taken by the authorities against the guilty persons and, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) There was an incident of assault on Railway employees by Army personnel and other passengers travelling by 4 Down Assam Mail at New Mal Jn. on 25th July 1970.

(b) and (c). On 24.7.1970 at about 6 hours, 4 Down Assam Mail arrived New Mal Jn. where the train was controlled due to a strike resorted to by Railway employees at Siliguri Jn. commencing from 20 hrs. of 23.7.1970. Railway Administration decided to take 4 Down Assam Mail back to New Bongaigaon but passengers including Military personnel travelling by the train objected to the decision of the Railway Administration and did not allow the train to move. On 25.7.1970 at 7.30 hrs. stranded civilian and Military personnel travelling by 4 Down of 24.7.1970 gathered on the platform and indulged in hooliganism. They assaulted vendors, broke a Sweetmeat Basket and looted the book stall.

(b) and (c). They entered the Railway Refreshment Room and damaged furniture and window glass panes and looted some materials of the canteen. Two Railway employees were assaulted by the mob. Station staff fled away closing the Station. The matter was immediately reported to the Police. Police and Military authorities came to the spot and brought the situation under control.

(d) and (e). Government Railway Police at New Mal Junction have registered a case No. 3 under Sections 147/448/380/323/426/337 IPC and 121 IRA on 25.7.1970 and are investigating it. No arrest has been made so far.

विदेशी एकाधिकारवादियों द्वारा नियंत्रित सिगरेट उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण

3913. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में 80 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक सिगरेट उद्योगों पर अभी तक विदेशी एकाधिकारवादियों का नियंत्रण है ;

(ख) क्या गत 40 वर्षों में सिगरेट बनाने वाली 200 देशी कम्पनियां बन्द हो चुकी हैं ;

(ग) क्या विदेशी सिगरेट कम्पनियों की बिक्री और लाभगत दशक में 300 गुना बढ़ गया है जबकि उन्होंने अपनी पूंजी में केवल 6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की है ;

(घ) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप देश 3.5 करोड़ के मूल्य की विदेशी मुद्रा से वंचित रह गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सिगरेट उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) :

(क) वर्ष 1969 में देश में सिगरेट उद्योग के कुल उत्पादन में अधिक विदेशी पूंजी वाली तीन मुख्य सिगरेट कम्पनियों के कुल उत्पादन की प्रतिशतता लगभग 77 है ।

(ख) गत 15 वर्षों में केवल भारतीय कम्पनियों के बन्द होने की खबर मिली है ।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है । [मन्त्रालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT-4055/70]

(घ) और (ङ). विदेशी स्वामित्व वाली सिगरेट कम्पनियां बहुत समय से चल रही हैं और लाभ व लाभांश के रूप में कुछ विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर भेजी जा रही है। वर्ष 1969 में लाभ व लाभांश के रूप में 148.15 लाख की घनराशि बाहर भेजी गई। विदेशी स्वामित्व वाली कम्पनियों से आग्रह किया जा रहा है कि (जब कभी वे विस्तार के लिए प्रस्ताव करती हैं) वे अपने यहां भारतीय पूंजी भी लगा लें ताकि विदेशी पूंजी की प्रतिशतता कम हो सके।

सिगरेट उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

दिल्ली समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध होने वाले लाभ

3914. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्ड दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन है परन्तु उनके कर्मचारियों को वे लाभ नहीं मिल रहे हैं जो दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्य कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों को न तो भविष्य निधि सुविधा ही प्राप्त है और न ही उन्हें उपदान ही दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बोर्ड में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों का भविष्य क्या है ?

बिधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों साधारणतया दिल्ली प्रशासन के सेवा नियमों के संदर्भ में

विनियमित होती हैं। अलबत्ता दोनों की कड़ी तुलना नहीं की जा सकती, क्योंकि बोर्ड दिल्ली प्रशासन का भाग नहीं है। बोर्ड के कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा प्रेचुटी पाने के हकदार नहीं है। उन पर अंशदायी भविष्य निधि योजना को लागू करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड तथा दिल्ली समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्ड का कार्यकरण

3915. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड को कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन एक कम्पनी के रूप में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्ड किन नियमों के अधीन कार्य कर रहा है ?

बिधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जैसा कि बोर्ड के एसोसिएशन के अनुच्छेदों के अनुच्छेद 9 में दिया गया है, राज्य समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्डों का (जिनमें दिल्ली समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्ड भी शामिल है) काम केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड तथा राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्वीकृत परिपाटियों के आधार पर चल रहा है।

Small Car Project in Public Sector

3916. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) with reference to the reported decision

of the Government to have a Small Car Project in the public sector with 49 per cent contribution from the public, whether Government have examined the expansion of the existing units on the same investment pattern to produce 50,000 cars ;

(b) the estimate of the difference between the investment on such expansion and on the proposed new plant ;

(c) if such an estimate is not prepared, whether Government propose to prepare such an estimate before decision on a new plant is taken ; and

(d) the estimated cost of production from the new plant and how does it compare with cost of cars now produced in the existing plants as they are and will be after their expansion to produce 50,000 cars ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Government have taken a decision in principle to set up a project in the public sector for the manufacture of 50,000 cars per annum. It is proposed that Government will hold 51% of the equity shares of the undertaking and the remaining 49% will be subscribed by the public and others. The question of expansion of the existing units on the same investment pattern involving Government participation in their equity capital to the extent of 51%, has not been considered, although the proposals submitted by two of the existing units for expansion on their present pattern of investment were considered before the present decision was taken.

(b) and (d). As the details of the investment required for the public sector project have yet to be worked out, it is not possible to make a comparison at this stage either on the estimated investments or on estimated cost of production.

(c) The economic viability of the project will be carefully examined after a detailed project report is prepared and before an investment decision is taken.

Wild-Cat Strikes by Railway Employees

3917. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many wild-cat strikes there have been on the Railways during the last three months ;

(b) since these strikes were illegal, in what way were the strikers punished for the hardship to which passengers were subjected to and the loss which the country suffered ;

(c) in the absence of punishment, whether such strikes will not be encouraged and become a feature of the Railways ; and

(d) the reason why the Railways or the appropriate unit of the Army should not have a Reserve Force which can replace workers anywhere on strike ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). In all the cases of illegal strikes, the normal consequence is a break in service which entitles forfeiture of the benefits of the past service. Punishments, as may be warranted on the merits of each case, are also inflicted.

(d) There are already units of the Territorial Army whose deployment can be resorted to in such circumstances and no other reserve force is considered necessary.

Acceptance of the Recommendations of the Committee on Uneconomic Branch Lines

3918. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 37 on the 24th February, 1970 regarding improvement in narrow gauge Railway lines and state :

(a) whether Government have completed the examination of the recommendations of the Committee on the improvement of Narrow Gauge lines ; and

(b) if so, which of them have been accepted and in what manner Government propose to implement them during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Examination of all the recommendations has not been completed.

(b) A statement showing the recommendations which have been accepted and the manner in which these have been or proposed to be implemented is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT—4056/70]

Report of Law Commission on Hindu Religious Endowments Bill

3919. SHIR HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Law Commission on the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill ;

(b) if so, what are its main conclusions ; and

(c) whether a summary of it will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

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

मैसज नार्दन डेरोज द्वारा ब्रिटिश सहयोग से सपरेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण का उत्पादन

3920. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भबौरिया : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसज नार्दन डेरोज को सपरेटा दुग्ध-चूर्ण तथा दुग्ध उत्पादों को बनाने हेतु किसी ब्रिटिश कम्पनी से तकनीकी सहयोग प्राप्त करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या भारतीय भी सपरेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण तथा अन्य दुग्ध उत्पाद बनाने की तकनीकी जानकारी रखते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त कम्पनी को एक विदेशी कम्पनी से तकनीकी सहयोग प्राप्त करने की अनुमति देने के क्या कारण हैं तथा इस योजना के अधीन उक्त विदेशी कम्पनी को तकनीक शुल्क के रूप में कितनी राशि की विदेशी मुद्रा दी जायेगी ;

(घ) क्या मैसज नार्दन डेरोज दुग्ध चूर्ण तथा दुग्ध उत्पादों को विदेशों को निर्यात भी करेगी ; और

(ङ) क्या इस प्रकार कमाई कई विदेशी मुद्रा उक्त विदेशी कम्पनी के तकनीकी-शुल्क के रूप में दी गई विदेशी मुद्रा से अधिक होगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ङ). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

(क) सपरेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण तथा अन्य दुग्ध उत्पादों के लिये मैसज नार्दन डेरोज इण्डिया लिमिटेड ने ब्रिटेन की मैसज नार्दन डेरोज, लिमिटेड के साथ आर्थिक सहयोग की अनुमति जुलाई, 1965 में दी गयी थी ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) वित्तीय सहयोग की स्वीकृति आयातित मशीनों की लागत को पूरा करने के लिये दी गयी थी जो कि अंशतः कम्पनी की 25 लाख रुपये की पूंजी में से विदेशी सहयोगी को 25 प्रतिशत शेयरों के आवंटन द्वारा और अंशतः विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी ऋण के आस्यगित भुगतान के द्वारा पूरी की जायेगी । विदेशी कम्पनी को कोई तकनीकी फीस या रायल्टी देय नहीं है ।

(ब) यद्यपि लाइसेंस में निर्यात बाध्यता निहित नहीं है तथापि पार्टी निर्वाचन रूप से निर्यात करने में स्वतंत्र है।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

गोरखपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) स्थित कोतवाली पुलिस द्वारा चोरी हुए रेलवे सामान का बरामद किया जाना

3921. श्री अर्जुन सिंह मजौरिया : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उस चोरी में रेलवे कर्मचारियों का भी हाथ है जिसमें गोरखपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) की कोतवाली पुलिस ने एक कबाड़ी के घर से तीन टन वजन का रेलवे सामान पकड़ा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस चोरी में अन्तर्ग्रस्त रेलवे कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) पुलिस की जांच-पड़ताल अभी तक जारी है लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा प्रकट नहीं हुआ है कि इस मामले में किसी रेल कर्मचारी का हाथ है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Absorption of Surplus Staff on Zonal Railways due to Divisionalisation on North-Eastern Railway

3922. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of ministerial staff rendered surplus due to divisionalisation on the North-Eastern Railway ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the surplus staff has been transferred to different Railways and in different categories ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the staff so forcibly transferred to other Zones are representing to be taken back in their own Zone ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to call them back on their own request to their parent Railway ?

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

Confirmation of Commercial Clerks of Lumding and Alipur Duar Divisions (North-East Frontier Rly.)

3923. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Lumding and Alipur Duar Divisions of the North-East Frontier Railway, seniority list of the Commercial Clerks has not been published since 1960 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Commercial Clerks, appointed in 1958 or afterwards, have not been confirmed so far ;

(c) if so, the detailed reasons therefor ; and

(d) the action taken by Government to confirm such staff and publish the seniority list ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Yes, some of these Commercial Clerks could not be confirmed due to failure in Departmental Examination, or first-Aid Examination and non-fulfilment of prescribed criteria.

(d) They are being booked again to qualify in the said examinations and to become eligible for confirmation against available permanent vacancies.

Attack on Dodh Station (N. Rly) and Compensation to Victims

3924. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that outlaws attacked Dodh a Flag station on the Northern Railway in May, 1970 ; and injured the Booking Clerk on duty to death ;

(b) if so, the complete details of the case ;

(c) the amount of compensation granted to the killed/injured employees ; and

(d) the action taken by the Railways for proper protection of the staff as well as the Railway property at such stations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). On 24.5.1970, after the passage of train No. 8 FF Passenger at about 20.15 hrs., two outsiders came to the Booking Clerk, Dodh station and demanded some money and liquor from him. On refusal, they assaulted the Booking Clerk with some sharp weapon and took away his wrist watch and Rs. 26/- in cash. The villagers of Dodh, on hearing the sound of the station bell, rushed to the rescue of the Booking Clerk and sent him to Civil Hospital, Ferozepore for treatment. There was no loss of Railway cash or tickets from the Station. The Booking Clerk is out of danger and is reported to be improving. Government Railway Police, Ferozepore have registered a case under Section 382, 325 IPC in this connection and are investigating it. One of the accused has been arrested and the wrist watch was recovered from him.

(c) Nil.

(d) Close liaison is maintained with Government Railway Police and Civil Police. Government Railway Police have started patrolling of this section to maintain the morale of the Railway staff.

Implementation of Recommendations of Enquiry Committee on Working of Railways Especially Claims Section

3925. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 381 on the 28th July, 1970 regarding recommendations of the Enquiry Committee on the working of the Railways especially the Claims Section and state :

(a) the details of the 324 recommendations which have been examined and finalised so far ;

(b) the action taken to implement those recommendations ;

(c) how much time is likely to be taken to finalise rest of the recommendations ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Administration is avoiding implementation of those recommendations which can give some benefit to the staff or can reduce some of their working difficulties ; and

(e) if not, the steps taken to reduce the difficulties of the staff ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Observations and recommendations contained in the following 324 paragraphs of the Summary of the Report were finalised till 28-7-1970 :

1 to 65, 68 to 71, 74 to 95, 97 to 99, 102, 103, 105 to 107, 109, 115 to 117, 119 to 151, 154, 155, 158 to 160, 167, 182, 186, 187, 189, 196, 197, 206 to 213, 215 to 218, 222, 224, 225, 227 to 232, 234, 252 to 254, 330 to 333, 344 to 354, 366, 367, 369, 370, 382 to 385, 389, 390, 393 to 401, 403 to 409, 411 to 426, 435 to 451 to 480, 498 to 508, 519 to 531, 536 to 548, 565 to 573, 612, 613 and 615.

(b) Wherever necessary, instructions have been issued to the zonal Railways to take note of the observations for taking corrective action and implement accepted recommendations. The zonal Railways have also been asked to set up a suitable machinery to watch implementation of the recommendations.

(c) In all 457 observations and recommendations have been finalised so far. The remaining 161 observations and recommendations are under consideration and would be finalised as soon as possible.

(d) No.

(e) Efforts are always made to remove the genuine difficulties of staff within the accepted policies and resources of the Government.

Running of Trains with Full Rakes from Pathankot to Baijnath Paprola (Northern Railway)

3926. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether rakes of 9 passenger bogies are sanctioned on the Kangra Valley Railway Section of the Northern Railway ;

(b) whether on the 29th June, 1970, 5 P. B. was running with a rake of 5 Passenger bogies and one Goods bogie ;

(c) whether everyday the full rake is not run from Pathankot to Baijnath Paprola and there is too much overcrowding in the trains and the people have to stand on the foot boards; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to remove this difficulty and run with full rake of 9 bogies in all the trains between the above mentioned stations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The normal composition of different trains on this Railway varies from section to section as under according to the nature of coaches (light or heavy) and requirements of traffic :

Train No.	Section	Composition
1 PB/4 PB	Pathankot—Baijnath Paprola	7 Coaches.
2 P B/3 PB	„ „	8 Coaches.
1 PBJ/2 PBJ	„ „	9 Coaches.
3 PBJ/4 PBJ	Baijnath Paprola—Joginder Nagar	5 Coaches.

(b) There is no train numbered as 5 PB. However, on 29.6.70, all trains ran with the full complement of coaches except 1 PBJ which ran with 7 coaches due to the heavier type of

new coaches attached to this train, the load of trains being governed by the total weight in tonnes and not by number of coaches.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Acceleration in Speed of Kangra Valley Railway

3927. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the slow speed of the Kangra Valley Railway, the distance between Pathankot and Joginder Nagar is covered by Rail in 12 to 14 hours, while the same distance is covered by bus in 6 to 7 hours and this factor diverts the passenger and goods traffic from the Railways to the Motor Transport ; and

(b) whether any assessment has been made to accelerate the speed of the train and, if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Due to very sharp curves and extremely steep gradients obtaining on the Pathankot—Joginder Nagar hilly narrow gauge Branch line section where small steam locos are in use, the permissible speeds of trains are comparatively low. The passenger trains at present cover the distance of 164 Kms. between Pathankot and Joginder Nagar in about 11 hours, which under the existing conditions of track and traction is the minimum required.

Transportation of ore by Railways in Lunda-Mormugao

3928. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of the ore transported by the Railways in the Lunda-Mormugao sector during the year 1967, 1968 and 1969, respectively, booked from Railway Station inside the Union Territory of Goa and from stations outside Goa, respectively.

(b) the total income for the Railways from this ore transport to the Port of Mormugao ;

(c) the tonnage of the other goods transported by the Railways on the same sector and the income derived from the said transport during the above mentioned years ; and

(d) whether the Railway Administration was able to cope up with the demands from the entrepreneurs for the wagons without delay on the above-mentioned sector ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Total quantity of Ore transported by the Railway over Lunda-Mormugao sector during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 respectively booked from Railway stations inside Union Territory of Goa and from stations outside Goa is shown below :—

Year	Ore transported from stations	
	Inside Union Territory of Goa	Outside Goa Sector
	(Figures in Tonnes)	
1967-68	83885	814813
1968-69	115318	670741
1969-70	66654	206807

(April to September)

(b) Total income for the Railways from ore transport to Mormugao Port during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 (April to September) was Rs. 1.66 crores, Rs. 1.46 crores and Rs. 0.48 crores respectively.

(c) The other goods transported by the Railways on the same sector during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 (April to September) and the earnings thereon are indicated below :—

Year	Quantum of other Goods transported (In tonnes)	Earning (In crores of Rs.)
1967-68	213183	0.67
1968-69	175574	0.52
1969-70	29695	0.09

(April to September)

(d) Yes. Generally there has been no delay in meeting the demands of wagons on the above mentioned sector.

झांसी डिबिजन में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के आरक्षित स्थानों पर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की भर्ती

3929. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में झांसी डिबिजन में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के स्थानों पर कोई भर्ती की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक विभाग में कितने-कितने व्यक्ति भर्ती किये गये ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति हरिजन और कितने आदिवासी ; और

(घ) जो कोटा हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये सुरक्षित किया गया था क्या उसे पूरा किया गया और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग).

भर्ती किये गये उनमें हरिजनों और विभाग व्यक्तियों की आदिवासियों की संख्या संख्या

	अनुसूचित जाति		अनुसूचित आदिम जाति
चिकित्सा	21	17	कुछ नहीं
यांत्रिक	135	30	"
बिजली	8	2	"
सिगनल और दूर संचार	27	3	"
इन्जीनियरी	73	15	1
वाणिज्य	1	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं

(च) चौथे दर्जे के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती मुख्य रूप से स्थानीय लोगों में से की जाती है। अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा पूरी तरह से भरा जा चुका है लेकिन अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये आरक्षित कोटा भरा नहीं जा सका क्योंकि झांसी क्षेत्र में इस तरह के उम्मीदवारों की कमी है।

झांसी से मानिकपुर होती हुई वाराणसी जाने वाली एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी

3930. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झांसी से मानिकपुर होती हुई वाराणसी जाने वाली एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाये जाने की मांग लम्बे समय से की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या इलाहाबाद और वाराणसी के बीच कोई सीधी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी न होने के कारण इस क्षेत्र के सभी यात्रियों को कानपुर से होकर यात्रा करनी पड़ती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनका अधिक समय और किराया लगता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस पिछड़े क्षेत्र के लोगों को सुविधा देने के विचार से झांसी से वाराणसी या इलाहाबाद तक एक नई एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी को चलाने के लिये शीघ्र ही कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) झांसी और वाराणसी के बीच कोई सीधी गाड़ी नहीं चलती है, लेकिन मानिकपुर-इलाहाबाद के रास्ते, जिसकी दूरी कानपुर के रास्ते की तुलना में केवल 16 किलोमीटर कम है, सुविधाजनक मेल लेने वाली गाड़ियां उपलब्ध हैं। फिर भी मानिकपुर के रास्ते, झांसी और वाराणसी के बीच, तीसरे दर्जे का एक सीधा डिब्बा चलता है, जो 523 डाउन

सवारी गाड़ी/27 डाउन एक्सप्रेस और 28 अप एक्सप्रेस/522 अप सवारी गाड़ियों में लगाया जाता है। जनता की सुविधा के लिये 1-10-1970 से इस सीधे डिब्बे के स्थान पर 2 टियर वाला शयनयान चलाने का विचार है।

(ग) इस मार्ग पर इस समय जितना यातायात होता है, उसे देखते हुए प्रस्तावित गाड़ी चलाने का औचित्य नहीं है। इसके अलावा, लाइन/टर्मिनल क्षमता का अभाव होने के कारण इस गाड़ी को इस समय चलाना परिचालन की दृष्टि से भी व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

Deraiment of an Engine of a Goods Train near Babina (Central Railway)

3931. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the engine of a Goods train alongwith wagons derailed near Babina, 25 kilometres away from Jhansi at 11.30 p. m. on the 28th June, 1970 ;

(b) if so, whether the double line on which the said deraiment took place was constructed by some contractor or by the Railway Department and the expenditure incurred thereon ; and

(c) whether Government have looked into the matter and, if so, the action taken against the person held responsible therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes. In this accident the engine of goods train No. T-10 Up and a wagon next to the train engine had derailed.

(b) and (c). No. The accident occurred at Kms. 1101/11-13 from Bombay, between Babina and Burhpora and not on the newly laid track between Kms. 1110.35 and 1102.37 from Bombay between Khajraha and Babina.

According to the finding of the inquiry committee the deraiment was due to the failure of mechanical equipment of the train engine for which no railway staff is responsible.

झांसी डिवीजन (मध्य रेलवे) के कुछ स्टेशनों में तारों के काटने की घटनाएँ

3932. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झांसी डिवीजन के झांसी-कानपुर, झांसी-आगरा और झांसी-मणिकपुर सेक्शनों में बहुत समय से तारों के काटने की बहुत सी घटनाएँ हो रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा गया है या उन पर मुकदमे चलाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या रेलवे सतर्कता विभाग ने कोई जांच की है और, यदि हाँ, तो तार काटने की घटनाओं से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों या दलों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) केवल झांसी-आगरा खण्ड में तार विभाग के तारों के प्रायः चुराये जाने की रिपोर्ट मिली है ।

(ख) 1969 में 10 व्यक्ति और 1970 में (जून तक) 10 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये । सभी अभियुक्तों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया और उनके मामले न्यायाधीन हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

पानी की नियमित सप्लाई के लिये झांसी में रेलवे के बांध का सुरक्षण

3933. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 29 जून, 1970 को झांसी रेलवे क्षेत्र में बिजली की तारों को काट दिये जाने के फलस्वरूप पानी के न मिलने के कारण सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र में संकट उत्पन्न हो गया ; और

(ख) क्या रेलवे अधिकारियों ने रेलवे बांध की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की है ताकि रेलवे क्षेत्र के लोगों को पानी नियमित रूप से मिल सके ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 28 जून, 1970 को (29 जून, 1970 को नहीं) लगभग 22-30 बजे उच्च वोल्टता वाली बिजली सप्लाई लाइनों को कुछ अज्ञात व्यक्तियों ने काट दिया था । लेकिन पानी की सप्लाई में कोई रुकावट नहीं आई ।

(ख) गुड्डिया बांध की रक्षा करने के लिये वहाँ रेल सुरक्षा दल के सैनिक तैनात कर दिये हैं । गुड्डिया बांध और झांसी के बीच वाली पाइप लाइन के चौकीदार रोज निरीक्षण करते हैं और ऊपरी लाइनों की देखभाल के लिए रात में जिला पुलिस गश्त लगाती है ।

Appointment of a New Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3934. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been relieved of his duties ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) whether a new Commissioner has been appointed in his place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The present Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes handed over charge on the afternoon of 30th June, 1970, and proceeded on leave for 83 days with effect from 1st July, 1970.

(c) No.

Amount forward of Post-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes

3935. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total amount spent for the award of Post-Matric Scholarships to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other economically Backward Classes in the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 in each State and the Union Territory, separately, and in each category ; and

(b) out of the total amount, how much was deducted by the educational institutions towards the tuition fees, examination fees and other fees and how much has actually been received by the students ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) The information so far received from the State Governments/U. T. Administrations is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4057/70].

(b) Under the scheme of post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the value of scholarship includes maintenance charges, fees and expenses on approved study tours and typing/printing of thesis. Separate break up of the total expenditure incurred by each State Government/Union Territory Administration towards maintenance, fees etc. is not readily available.

त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल फंड्री, नैनी में कामिक संघ को मान्यता

3936. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल फंड्री, नैनी के किस कामिक संघ को मान्यता प्रदान की गई है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त संघ के सदस्यों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या अन्य किसी ऐसे संघ ने, जिसकी सदस्य संख्या काफी अधिक है, मान्यता प्राप्ति के लिये आवेदन दिया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त संघ को मान्यता प्रदान न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि मान्यता प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है तो यह मान्यता किस तारीख से प्रदान की जायेगी ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लिमिटेड मजदूर यूनियन, नैनी, इलाहाबाद ।

(ख) कम्पनी के पास यह जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स श्रमिक संघ, नैनी, इलाहाबाद और त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि० कर्मचारी संघ, नैनी, इलाहाबाद ने मान्यता प्रदान किये जाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के श्रम विभाग को लिखा है । यह मालूम नहीं है कि ये यूनियनें कर्मचारियों को कितनी संख्या का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं ।

(घ) और (ङ). यह मामला राज्य सरकार के श्रम विभाग के विचाराधीन है ।

नदियों पर नये रेल पुलों का निर्माण

3937. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नदियों पर बने उन पुलों की संख्या कितनी है जो अपना निर्धारित सामान्य समय समाप्त कर चुके हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त पुलों के स्थान पर कितने नये

पुल बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) रेलवे पुलों को फिर से बनाने का काम केवल उनकी आयु के आधार पर नहीं किया जाता, बल्कि जब कभी उनमें किसी प्रकार के खतरे के चिह्न दिखायी देते हैं, तो उनकी हालत को देखते हुए उनका पुनर्निर्माण किया जाता है।

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Sale Price of soft Coca Cola at Santa Cruz Airport Restaurant, Bombay

3938. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the Government's decision to reduce the cost of soft drinks, the Bombay (Santa Cruz) Airport Restaurant still sells Coca Cola at Rs. 1.10 per bottle ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). There is no statutory control as such on the price of Coca Cola. At Government's instance the Bottling Plants of soft drinks have reduced their prices ; but the retailers' price varies according to the establishment and service charges.

यवतमाल-मुरताजपुर-अचलपुर की छोटी रेलवे लाइन पर रेलगाड़ियों को समय पर आना जाना बनाये रखने के लिये पुराने इंजनों को बदलना

3939. श्री बेहराब पाटिल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यवतमाल-मुरताजपुर-अचलपुर और फलगंगा-अर्बी छोटी लाइनों पर चलने

वाले रेलवे इंजन ठीक प्रकार से कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप ट्रेलगाड़ियां नियमित रूप से नहीं चल रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गैर-सरकारी कम्पनी इन इंजनों की मरम्मत करवाने या नये इंजन चलाने के लिये तैयार नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) इस खण्ड पर चलने वाले अधिकांश रेल इंजन गतायु हैं, लेकिन उनकी ओर प्रायः अधिक ध्यान देकर उन्हें चालू हालत में रखा जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). इस खण्ड पर सेंट्रल प्राविसेज रेलवे कम्पनी लिमिटेड का स्वामित्व है, लेकिन एक करार के अन्तर्गत इसका संचालन मध्य रेलवे करती है। रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत मध्य रेलवे के परेल कारखाने में की जाती है। कम्पनी नये रेल इंजनों पर पूंजी लगाने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

Expansion of Creosoting Plant at Olavakkot (Southern Railway)

3940. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the working in Olavakkot (Kerala State) creosoting plant is going down ;

(b) whether more than fifty workers of this plant have lost their jobs due to the slowing down of the work ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to develop the work of this plant ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) No proposals are under consideration to develop the work of this plant, due to poor receipt of raw sleepers and unsatisfactory supply position of creosote oil.

Tractor Manufacturing Companies

3941. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies and the places where tractor factories have been set up during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 ;

(b) the names of the Companies and the places where tractor factories are proposed to be set up during the year 1970-71 ;

(c) the names of countries with whose collaboration these factories are to be set up ; and

(d) the annual production of the tractors after the commissioning of these factories ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No company has set up a new factory for the manufacture of tractors during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70.

(b) to (d). A number of proposal for setting up factories for manufacture of tractors have been received. The under mentioned schemes have been either licensed or approved in principle and are likely to be implemented during the next few years.

Name of the Indian Company and make of tractor	Location of factory	Country of origin of foreign collaborator	Annual capacity envisaged
1. M/s. Escorts Tractors Ltd., Faridabad (Ford-3000 (46 HP)	Faridabad (Haryana)	U. S. A.	6,000 Nos.
2. M/s. Kirloskar Tractors Ltd., Poona 'Deutz' 4 makes (27-75 HP)	Nasik (Maharashtra)	W. Germany	10,000 Nos.
3. M/s. Ghaziabad Engg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi (DT-14 B) (14 HP)	Loni (U. P.)	USSR	10,000 Nos.
4. M/s. Steyr India Ltd., Bombay 'Steyr' (44 HP)	Bangalore	Austria	12,000 Nos.
5. M/s. Kemal Tractor Engg. Enterprises, Hyderabad 'Guldner' 4-makes 15, 25, 35 and 45 H.P.	Hyderabad (A. P.)	W. Germany	10,000 Nos.
6. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Pinjore Zetor-2011/2511 (20 HP)	Pinjore (Haryana)	Czechoslovakia	12,000 Nos.
TOTAL			60,000 Nos.

Study of areas for setting up Steel Plant in Orissa

3942. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government, after receiving a memorandum from Dr. Khosla, the then Governor of Orissa in 1964 for establishment of a Second Steel Plant in Orissa, had communicated that the Central Government were commissioning a study of eight areas in the country for this purpose ; and

(b) if so, which were the eight areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The eight areas which were considered for setting up a pig-iron complex were :

(i) Sindri-Bermo-Ramgarh area (ii) Barajamda - Barakote - Bonaigarh - Hirakud - Talchar area, (iii) Paradeep, (iv) Kakinada, (v) Ramghat, (vi) Nagpur-Chanda-Pench Valley area, (vii) Jhillimilli area and (viii) Haldia.

Preparation of Feasibility reports by M/s Dastur and Co. for Blast Furnance Complexes in Orissa

3943. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had appointed M/s. Dastur and Co. towards the end of 1964 for the preparation of the feasibility reports for the blast Furnance Complexes in different regions of the country ;

(b) whether this company made any feasibility study in Orissa areas for the purpose at any time ;

(c) whether Government received reports from M/s. Dastur and Co, and from M/s. Kuljian Corporation to this effect in 1966 ;

(d) whether these reports were considered and decisions taken ; and

(e) if so, the nature of decisions taken and when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). Government had entrusted the preparation of site location studies to both Dastur & Co. and Kuljian Corporation for suitable locations for blast furnance complexes in the country. Both the consultants undertook the studies and submitted their reports in 1965.

(d) and (e). The reports were considered. However, due to decline in the estimate of demand for pig iron, which was further accentuated due to recession in the economy, and also on account of the constraint of resources, the idea of setting up blast furnance complexes was not pursued.

Representation from Orissa Government Re : setting up of Steel Plant in Orissa

3944. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether the Union Government had received any representation or memorandum from the Orissa Government in 1967, 1968 and 1969 for the setting up of a second Steel Plant in Orissa in the Fourth Plan period ; and

(b) whether in the Draft fourth plan of Orissa, the State Government had submitted this proposal to the Union Government for consideration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir, not during the years referred to.

(b) The proposals made by the Government of Orissa for the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan did not include any Steel Plant.

Issue of Letters of intent to Gujarat Industrialists

3945. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Letters of Intent issued to two industrialists of Gujarat were annulled recently ;

(b) the grounds on which the Government of India thought it fit to take such steps ;

(c) whether there are specific rules governing the treatment to Licences and holders of Letters of Intent ; and

(d) the number of Licencees and Letters of Intent remaining unattended in various States, although issued more than two years ago ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). During the period 1st January to 30th June, 1970, three letters of intent pertaining to Gujarat were cancelled, as the parties failed to satisfy the conditions stipulated in the letters of intent.

(c) and (d). Consolidated State-wise information regarding implementation of licences is not maintained. Necessary action is taken by the administrative Ministries concerned to issue show cause notices to the parties and to revoke the licences, in cases where the licensees fail to take "effective steps" or to implement the licences within the specified period (or the period for which validity of a licence may be extended for valid reasons.) As regards a "letter of intent", thus lapses automatically if the conditions laid down therein are not fulfilled within the specified period (or the period for which validity of a "letter of intent" may be extended by Government on justifiable grounds).

Imperial Tobacco Company

3946. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the extent of foreign ownership of the Imperial Tobacco Company ;

(b) what is the capacity of the Company ; and

(c) whether there has been any increase in their capacity during the last three years or any increase is proposed to be sanctioned now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) About 68%

(b) 24,240 million pieces per year on two shift basis.

(c) There has been an increase in their production during the last three years ; there is no proposal at present under consideration to sanction any increase in capacity.

Weightage of service in the fixation of Pay to serving Stenographers on Railways

3947. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Stenographers recruited on or after the 1st December, 1964 on the Railways have been granted higher start of Rs. 150/- in the scale of Rs. 130-300 in terms of Railway Board's orders of 1964 ;

(b) whether the pay of serving Stenographers with less than four years service was also raised and fixed at Rs. 150/- in the scale of Rs. 130-300 ;

(c) whether the serving Stenographers with four years or more service were refused any weightage of service in respect of the fixation of pay, due to higher start granted to the new entrants and serving Stenographers with less than four years service ;

(d) if replies to parts (a) to (c) above be in affirmative whether it does not tantamount to discrimination in as much as no weightage has been given to an individual having put in four years of service and more ; and

(e) the steps being taken to remove this anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) to (e). There has been no revision of the scale and as such the question of giving any weightage of service in fixation of pay of serving stenographers does not arise. No discrimination is involved as serving Stenographer's pay has been stopped up to the level of the pay of new recruits possessing similar qualifications regarding speed.

Steel Plant in Goa

3948. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have come across severe criticism by the Press in Goa regarding the allotment of the Steel Plants to Hospet, Salem and Vishakhapatnam with utter disregard to the wishes and claims from the Goan people ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the feelings of the Goan people and Goa Government who see in the allotment of the above mentioned Steel Plants political motivations and pressurisation and not rational consideration of merits on the part of the Central Government ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take suitable steps to minimise the frustration amongst the people and the local Government and allot to them the fourth Steel Plant in the Public Sector in the near future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Government are

aware of the claim of Goa for the setting up of a steel plant in that region.

(c) Attention is invited to the statement made by the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha on the 17th April, 1970. As she stated, there are a number of suitable sites in the country, and with the increasing demand for steel with the growth of the economy, all these sites will be considered as new steel plants have to be put up.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SILTING UP OF UPPER GANGES CANAL

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर सिचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“हरिद्वार में अपर गंगा कैनल में रेत जमा होने के कारण फसलों को नुकसान पहुँचने तथा बिजली घरों के बन्द हो जाने के समाचार।”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD) : On the 20th July, there were heavy rains in the catchment area of the Ganga and this resulted in a large number of hillslides and severe erosion of river banks. But, as these rains ceased after a day, the flood in the Ganga lasted only for a short time, after which the discharge came down. This reduction of water resulted in further concentration of suspended silt in the river waters and the concentration reached as high as 3.6% as against the usual 0.3% at the corresponding time of the year. The Ganga canal was carrying full discharge of 10500 cusecs to supply water to kharif crops and the heavy silt-laden waters that were flowing in the Ganga

from 21st July to 28th July continued to flow in the canal. This resulted in the silting of the bed of the canal to a depth of 5 ft. to 8 ft. in the first 7 miles downstream of the head regulator at Mayapur.

Attempts made to flush out the silt did not succeed and the canal was closed on the 13th August. Arrangements have been made by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to remove the silt by 1st October and let down the water into the canal by 15th October for providing water for rabi crops.

The direct loss on account of the above will be about Rs. 2 crores which consist of cost of removal of sand, and loss of revenue from power and irrigation. Damage to crops can be assessed only after October.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power inspected the canal and suggested measures to be undertaken for avoidance of similar situations in future. He has also offered some machinery from Beas Project for speeding up the work of removal of silt.

It is unusual for Ganga waters to carry heavy silt concentration. Silting of the Ganga Canal could have been considerably reduced, had the canal been closed in time.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सच है कि यह नहर हिन्दुस्तान की सब से पहली नहर है और गंगा की इस पहली नहर के साथ कोटि-कोटि भारतवासियों की भावनाएं जुड़ी हुई हैं ? 20 जुलाई से लेकर 13 अगस्त तक इस नहर के ऊपर इतना बड़ा संकट आया किसी विषय के ऊपर भी संकट आ जाय तो उसके भी हिमायती खड़े हो जाते हैं लेकिन यह कोटि-कोटि जनता की माता थी जिस के साथ खिलवाड़ किया गया और इसके लिये कोई नहीं कहता कि कौन इसका जिम्मेदार है ? 12 फुट तक रेत ही रेत है और फसलों को 8 करोड़ रुपये की इससे हानि हो चुकी है फिर भी कोई यह कहने वाला नहीं है कि इसका क्या उपाय हो सकता है ? 2 करोड़ रुपये मांगते हैं

सिल्ट को दूर करने का लेकिन इंजीनियर्स जिन्होंने पानी को आने दिया उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही अब तक क्यों नहीं की गई ? जरूरत इस बात की थी कि 21 जुलाई को गंगा माता के मुहाने बन्द कर दिये जाते लेकिन बिना नकेल के ऊंट की तरह पानी चलने दिया गया और आज 12 फुट रेत उसमें भरी हुई है और आज तक भी सरकार नहीं बतलाती कि इस के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है ? इस सारे की सारी ट्रेजेडी का कौन उत्तरदायी है जबकि आम पब्लिक इस बात को जानती थी कि यह जो कुछ किया जा रहा है यह बिजली घरों में नुकसान की वजह इरादतन से किया जा रहा है ? तो जिन लोगों ने यह किया, कहां 13 अगस्त और कहां 20 जुलाई, बिना नकेल के ऊंट की तरह नहर बहती रही, उन लोगों के खिलाफ क्या एक्सन लिया गया और 12 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा जो हमारे नेशन का नुकसान हुआ है उसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Sir, it is true that the Ganga Canal is one of the most important canals of the country. This situation that had arisen there, I want to submit to the House, was the most unprecedented one in the history of the canal. Never before, even in 1924 or in 1963 when the flood levels were very high, such a situation arose.

Actually, what happened was that the water became very silty, a very unusual thing. It became so silty that fishes died by the score and the Municipal Board of Hardwar had to employ special staff to remove them. It was a very big and difficult problem. This was not noted by the engineers in time.

Unfortunately, there are no regulations about this silt. No regulations were drawn up for opening or closing the head regulator gate depending upon the amount of silt. The regulations were with reference to the maximum flood and not with reference to the silt. It is so

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

not only for this project but for all other Himalayan river systems. So, the excessive silt got deposited and this very unfortunate thing happened. But it was one that could not be visualised by the engineers in charge and the gates were not closed on time.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गंगा की यह नहर जिस से संबंधित ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव हैं उत्तर प्रदेश और उसके पड़ोसी राज्यों की लगभग 10 लाख एकड़ धरती की सिंचाई करती है और इस नहर के ऊपर आठ पावर हाउसेज हैं वह लगभग 50 किलोवॉट बिजली पैदा करते हैं। आज इस नहर के बन्द हो जाने से यह सारी हानि हो रही है। मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि 2 करोड़ ६० तो केवल नहर को साफ करने में घाटा होगा। लेकिन फसलों के संबंध में बताया कि फसलों को कितना नुकसान होगा यह अक्टूबर में बताया जा सकता है। मेरा अनुमान है कि 12 करोड़ से 15 करोड़ तक नुकसान बैठेगा जो इस नहर के पानी बन्द हो जाने से फसलों की हानि होगी। मैं कुछ प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 21 जुलाई से यह लिस्ट आना आरम्भ हुआ तो मायापुर हेड वर्क के ऊपर जो इस विभाग के इंजीनियर थे असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर या एग्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर उन्होंने सुपरिंटेंडिंग इंजीनियर या चीफ इंजीनियर को किसी प्रकार की सूचना दी या नहीं और अगर दी तो क्या यह सही है कि सुपरिंटेंडिंग वहां पर 26 जुलाई को पहुंचे और चीफ इंजीनियर 5 अगस्त को पहुंचे और 5 अगस्त को पहुंचने के बाद भी 13 अगस्त को नहर बन्द करने का आर्डर दिया गया? यानी 15 दिन तक लगातार नहर के अंदर सिल्ट जाती रही जिसको हटाने के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करना पड़ेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इसके लिये मुख्य रूप से जिन अधिकारियों का दोष है उनका पता किया है कि वह कौन

हैं और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की? एक तो यह प्रश्न है।

दूसरा मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात तो आपने नहर के सम्बन्ध में कही। सचार्ड यह है कि मिट्टी बढ़ने से गंगा का घरातल भी इतना ऊंचा हो गया है कि जिस गंगा को हरिद्वार में कोई पार नहीं कर सकता था आज वह जहां तक पानी में कोई भी पार जा सकता है। गंगा का पानी भी ऊपर बह रहा है जिससे बाढ़ की स्थिति सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में हो गई है गंगा के अंदर मिट्टी जम जाने से। तो गंगा के घरातल को भी नीचा करने के लिये क्या कोई अनुमान आप ने लगाया है कि इस पर कितने करोड़ रुपये व्यय होंगे।

तीसरी चीज मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने क्या इस सम्बन्ध में आप के पास किसी प्रकार के कुछ सुझाव भेजे हैं कि किस तरह से इस गंभीर समस्या को समाधान किया जा सकता है, यदि भेजे हैं तो वे क्या हैं?

अन्तिम बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ मेरी जानकारी इस प्रकार की है और समाचार पत्रों में भी यह बात आई है कि नहर की मिट्टी को साफ करने के लिये वह काम मिलिट्री को सौंपा जाय तो जल्दी हो सकता है और आसानी से गंगा साफ कराई जा सकती है तथा उससे खेतों को भी समय पर पानी मिल सकता है। लेकिन कुछ निहित स्वार्थी अधिकारी मिलिट्री को वह ठेका न देकर, प्राइवेट लोगों को ठेका देना चाहते हैं ताकि उनके आधार पर उनकी जेबें भी भर सके और समय पर गंगा की नहर साफ भी न हो सके। अगर मिलिट्री को ठेका दिया जाता है तो गवर्नमेंट का पैसा गवर्नमेंट की ही जेब में

ही रहेगा, तो क्या सरकार उन अधिकारियों या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को वह सुझाव देगी कि नहर की मिट्टी को जल्द से जल्द हटाने के लिये मिलिट्री को काम में लाया जाय, जिससे नहर समय पर साफ हो जाय और खेतों को समय पर पानी मिल सके ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As I said, this Canal is a very important Canal. It is irrigating, not 10 lakh acres, 17 lakh acres, 8 lakh acres in the kharif period and 9 lakh acres in the rabi period. It is not so much important for the power. The amount of power that is produced is very little. You can make it up from other stations. What we are concerned with is about the supply of water to the land. That is more important. That is causing a great deal of concern and that is why we are very anxious to see that at least in the rabi period, the Canal should be able to supply water to the land.

Then, the hon. Member asked about the information that was passed on to the S. E. and C. E. The date that the hon. Member has given is correct. But what happened was that the engineer in-charge never thought about the silt. There was no regulation for his guidance. Not only in regard to this Canal but for Sarda Canal and many other canals, they do not have the regulations to operate in relation to the silt in the river. Hereafter, I would tell the concerned states that they should maintain silt observations during floods and monsoon months and, when the silt is more than the specified amount, of the order of 0.2 per cent, they should immediately give instructions to all concerned to take necessary action. This has not been done before. In the absence of any instructions, this unfortunate thing has happened. That is why it is very difficult to fix responsibility. The engineer incharge is formally responsible but in the absence of the regulations, I do not know whether it is correct to say he is actually responsible for it.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) You are doing nothing against those officers who are guilty.

DR. K. L. RAO : As I have already said, there was concentration of the heavy silt and that was carried over into the river. They had no instructions and they did not close the gates. Of course, it would have been appreciated very much if the engineer incharge had known it before, closed the gates and had not allowed this kind of heavy silt. It is very difficult to fix the responsibility as such. Of course, the U. P. Government will look into that.

In regard to the bed of the river, I have inspected some portions of it and I find that it is not so alarming or anything of that type. It has risen near Belakuchi by 35 ft. Near Hardwar-Rishikesh, I do not see much appreciable rise in the bed of the river. The water is still flowing. When the surveys are made after the monsoon, we will know more about it. But, I think, essentially, the rise is not so much in the river in the plains because of the good velocity in the river and some of the silt would have been washed out.

Then, he asked about the work being given to the military authorities. Actually, the U. P. Government have approached the military authorities and asked them to take some work. But the Border Roads Organisation have said that they have very heavy work for themselves on road from Haadwar-Rishikesh to Joshimath. In the context of that, I am now arranging to send some material and equipment from Beas Project.

The hon. Member is essentially correct when he said that the work is divided at the rate of one furlong for each contractor. The state engineers are making earnest efforts. We have got to watch the work carefully. I am not very much happy about it. We are trying to see whether we can use as much machinery as possible because it is very essential that this canal should carry water during the next Rabi period. Otherwise there will be heavy loss.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मेरा प्रश्न सुना होगा 21 जुलाई को पहाड़ टूट कर गिरने से यह मिट्टी बानी शुरू हुई और 13 अगस्त को नहर बन्द करने के आर्डर दिये गये। इस अवधि में वहाँ चोफ

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

इन्जीनियर साहब 5 अगस्त को पहुंचे। उस से पहले चीफ इन्जीनियर को सूचना मिलने के बाद भी नहीं पहुंचे स्पष्ट रूप से जब यह पता लग जाता है कि गंगा में पहाड़ टूट-टूट कर आ रहे हैं, नहर भर्ती चली जा रही है तो चीफ इन्जीनियर साहब का 5 अगस्त को वहां पहुंचना और फिर 13 अगस्त को नहर बन्द करने का आर्डर देना—ये सब बातें स्पष्ट करती हैं कि दोष किस पर आता है। डा० राव जैसे कुशल मन्त्री को इस बात को छुपाने का प्रयत्न नहीं करना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात-किसानों के लिये सबसे आवश्यक बात यह है कि नहर कम से कम देर तक बन्द रहे और उसकी मिट्टी जल्द से हट जाय-जब मिलिट्री इस काम को आसानी से कर सकती है तो प्राइवेट लोगों को ठेका देने की बात क्यों सोची जा रही है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : (बाढ़) एस्सिस्टेंट इन्जीनियर ने टेलीग्राम भेजा था मन्त्री महोदय उसका भी हवाला दें। अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेस्पॉन्सिबिल्टी छोटे-छोटे अफसरों पर डाल दी जाती है और बड़े आफिसर स्टाफ़ी निकल जाते हैं।

DR. K. L. RAO : What the hon. Member said is correct that the Chief Engineer arrived on the spot on the 5th. The Chief Engineer thought that he would be able to flush out the silt in the canal by letting in water. Therefore, he was admitting the water through the head works and was trying to remove the silt. But he could not succeed. Probably if he contacted us at that stage, I would have advised him against this kind of trial because the canal is silted to such an extent that with the amount of water that can be sent, it is not possible to wash out the silt. Any way he tried his best but he could not succeed.

With regard to the suggestion made by the hon. Member, as I submitted earlier, the Border Roads Organisation which has a large

amount of machinery for this type of work, are not able to under take the work. They have written very clearly. They said they have got their own work and they will not be able to do this. As I submitted earlier, I will watch the work week by week and if we find anywhere that the contractors are not able to keep up the programme, we will try our best to get machines from other projects.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन्होंने इन्टेन्शनली इस रेत को भरने दिया, क्या उनके खिलाफ कोई एनक्वायरी कमीशन बैठाया जा रहा है, क्या कोई जुडिशियल एनक्वायरी हो रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बाद में सो जाते हैं।

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT (QUERY)

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : I have given notice of an adjournment motion on the Sale of Kerala girls to convents in Europe. Sir, I may be permitted. I have written to you to make a statement. It is an important matter. (Interruptions) In Europe these girls are sent to officers as servant maids and they used as concubines.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : This is a serious matter. It could be discussed here.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : The Sunday Times of London has written about the torture on these girls. This is a shocking matter. Without importing any communal passion into it, we must take it as an injury inflicted on Indians.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इसके बारे में लिखा है। ये लोगों की गरीबी का नाजायज फायदा उठा रहे हैं, हमारे देश की इज्जत इस प्रकार से दूसरे देशों में बिक रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके ऊपर जो एडजानमेंट मोशन दिया है, उसको आप मंजूर कीजिये, यह मामला काल-एटेन्शन से हल होने वाला नहीं है। इस तरह लोगों की गरीबी का नाजायज फायदा उठा

कर लोगों को फुसला कर हजारों छोटी छोटी लड़कियों को दूसरे देशों में ले जाकर उनकी बेइज्जती करना उनकी मर्जी के खिलाफ—इस प्रकार की मिसचिफ जो फारेन मिशनरीज कर रहे हैं, उसके बारे में सी० बी० आई० की एनक्वायरी होनी चाहिये। यह काम केरल गवर्नमेंट से नहीं होगा इसके लिये बहस की इजाजत दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : Some Members met me this morning in this connection. I agreed for a calling attention motion. But let some more facts come. I have no objection to fix any debate on it.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह देश पर बड़ा भारी धब्बा है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार क्या कर रही है ? वह देश की इज्जत बेच रही है। औरतों की बेइज्जती हो रही है और सरकार हमारे सामने बताती भी नहीं कि क्या हो रहा है।

12.20 hrs

ARREST OF MEMBERS

(*Sarvashri Arjun Singh Bhadoria and Shiva Chandra Jha*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication, dated the 23rd August, 1970, from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Parliament Street Courts, New Delhi :—

"I have the honour to inform you that Sarvashri Arjun Singh Bhadoria and Shiva Chandra Jha, Members, Lok Sabha, were produced before me to day, the 23rd August, 1970, at 1.30 P. M., by the police who arrested them at Mehrauli, under Section 143, Indian Penal Code, for being members of an unlawful assembly. I ordered them to be released on bail on their furnishing per-

sonal bond for Rs. 1,000/- each. They refused to furnish the requisite bond and as such were remanded to judicial custody till the 5th September, 1970. They are at present lodged in the Central Jail, Tihar, Delhi."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On a point of order. You must have read in the papers, Sir. I have sent one Calling Attention Notice. There have been brutal lathi charges in Kanpur on SSP Members including legislators. Charan Singh's Government is doing all these things. He has refused to appoint a judicial enquiry. Fascism is going on dictatorship is going on, in U. P. The Centre should appoint a Commission to investigate into the whole thing. (*Interruption*)

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कार्य सूची पर मेरी आपत्ति है। पिछले शुक्रवार को जो एजेन्डा हम लोगों को मिला था उसमें पश्चिम बंगाल के बजट के बाद हरिजन लोगों का सवाल था लेकिन आज के एजेन्डे में पश्चिम बंगाल, सामान्य बजट, यह सब कुछ रख दिया गया है और हरिजनों को पीछे ढकेल दिया गया है। सदन ने तय किया था कि हरिजनों के सवाल पर बीस घंटे बहस होगी। आपके सचिवालय से पूछा तो उन्होंने बताया कि कल की कार्यसूची में दिया है लेकिन हम समझते हैं वह कल नहीं आयेगा, अगले हफ्ते भी नहीं आयेगा और फिर यह सदन भी उठ जायेगा। तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बंगाल के बाद हरिजनों वाले सवाल को लें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : बंगाल के बाद हरिजनों वाले सवाल पर जरूर चर्चा होनी चाहिये।

12.23 hrs.

WEST BENGAL BUDGET, 1970-71, DEMANDS FOR GRANTS AND STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO WEST BENGAL—(*Contd*)

MR. SPEAKER : There are 2 hours and

[Mr. Speaker]

35 minutes left for the discussion on West Bengal Budget. SHRI K. K. Chatterji was speaking. He may continue.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJEE (Howrah) : I was telling the other day about poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and social and economic injustice and great influx of refugees from East Pakistan which are posing as problems of West Bengal which have got to be tackled on war footing. This state is surrounded by northern neighbours which are inimical towards us. It is essential that West Bengal should be treated differently. We know that some of the problems like these are also faced by other States ; but because of its geographical position, the State of West Bengal has to be treated differently and these problems should be tackled immediately. If West Bengal cannot survive, India can not survive. If law and order is not maintained, no development work can go on. We have to take measures on a war footing to solve these various problems. The law of the land must prevail. We have to see that law and order prevails. Unless the legal system functions in a way that the people have confidence that justice will be done, there is no possibility of order being maintained. But even then, under a civilised system of Government, law and order has to be maintained. In this context, I do not agree with my hon. friend Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah who has said that perhaps the former Home Minister was taking a soft line. That is not true. He was solving the extremist menace on a political footing. The Prime Minister who is today the Home Minister is also following exactly the same line. It is wrong to say that she has taken a stiffer line. I say that order can only be maintained..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : For the last 22 years his party had bungled.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJEE : So far as the CPM is concerned, I know that they thrive on the miseries and woes of the people. I know also that unless there are discontents galore, nothing can be done by them and they cannot achieve their ends. Therefore, my appeal is not to the CPM representatives, but certainly I appeal to all the other Opposi-

tion party representative here who are functioning to save parliamentary system in this country that it is high time that we realise that no development is possible unless law and order is maintained.

We were hoping hope against hope that during the regime of the UF Government people would have peace, because all those parties which were responsible for arson and loot and even rape of women and were creating conditions of violence were running the Government there and they would restore peace in that State. But all our hopes were believed and the President's Proclamation is the result of some political situation which developed there after controversies arose between the 14 parties functioning in the UF Government there.

Therefore, I would appeal to all sections of the House to see that as per the desire of hon. Members in this House, law and order has to be maintained in West Bengal, not because it is technically desirable but because human considerations are involved and people should have a peaceful atmosphere.

The Government could also bring about certain measures which will help in this direction. You will admit that the unemployment problem is so serious in West Bengal that on the registers of the employment exchanges, there are 1.5 million educated youths and technical personnel who have not jobs. Besides, another few million people are there who are not so educated but who are half-educated. They are also after jobs and they are also unemployed. As for the rural areas the landless peasants in the rural areas have also got no employment. In these circumstances Government have to create employment opportunities or employment possibilities in my State. For this purpose it is necessary Rs. 300 to 400 crores should be invested there, I am glad that the present Chief Adviser to the Governor has given some incentives for fresh private entrepreneurs to take to new enterprises there and invest funds therein. But I must remind him that the conditions attached to these kinds of incentives are rather stringent and are not suffi-

ciently attractive enough to invite people to start enterprises, and they may not be willing to come forward under such conditions. We must remember that if we have to create an infrastructure for economic stability, then we must give sufficient incentives and sufficient encouragement and sufficient climate of peace so that peaceful development is possible.

Out of the 16 million man-days lost in the whole country, West Bengal alone accounted for 10 million man-days. These strikes etc. have created a law and order situation also. In this connection, I would like to remind the House of the speech that our President delivered on the eve of the Independence Day. The President had warned against the small but organised groups indulging in violence and said that such anti-social elements could only be isolated by tackling the twin problems of unemployment and poverty, and the devastation brought about by poverty and social injustice was, according to Mr. Giri, a potent cause for unleashing the forces of violence around us which he added was the result of the release of human energy. The President has drawn the attention of the country to the objective conditions prevailing in the country. Unless we can remove social injustice, we cannot bring about conditions of peace in the country. But all the political parties who are responsible for running this parliamentary democracy not only in the Centre but in all the States have also a duty and an obligation to perform. I call upon them to recognise the absolute necessity of ensuring that peace and tranquillity can be maintained so that development can take place at a pace which will be adequate to effectively tackle the problems of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and of refugee rehabilitation. These refugees have to be rehabilitated in our country. Upto July this year, as many as 1,50,000 were at the border waiting in sub-human conditions for some shelter, some food and a bit of cloth. But nothing could be done, and unless and until we all come forward. I mean all the political parties in the country; unless all the patriotic political parties wedded to democracy and the parliamentary system come forward to help the Government eschewing all feelings of political partisanship, it will not be easy to

tackle the problem created by the influx of lakhs of refugees who have to be provided with the basic amenities of life.

I draw attention to the fact that a new move is a foot in the State. The Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority has been set up. A sum of Rs. 20 crores will be spent during this year. But six months have already passed. There was no sense of awareness of the urgency of the problem. This project should have been taken up long long ago. I heard from some persons in authority that they could not induce the Planning Commission to give the green signal and so it could not be done earlier. But here I have to utter a note of warning. So far as the district from which I have come to this House is concerned, namely, Howrah, the Howrah Improvement Trust is being entrusted with the work of development on behalf of the Calcutta Development Authority. I must say that the Improvement Trust will not inspire any confidence. It was a body formed 15 years ago. As for the conditions in Howrah, I can do no better than quote from an editorial of the *Hindustan Standard* of August 12, 1970, which says in part :

"Civic conditions in the town of Howrah are just appalling. Roads have more potholes than passable lengths for which outside taxis justifiably refuse to go there. Drains are all choked with filth. In some low-lying areas in the rainy season filth and sewage are carried over to roads and even to yards of residential houses. There are over 40,000 service privies, which being haphazardly cleared, became a veritable nuisance during heavy rains and constitute a menace to the health of the population."

This is the comment of a very prominent daily of Calcutta. If you entrust the Howrah Improvement Trust with this kind of work, it would be a folly which the people of Howrah will not relish.

Then there is the other question of easing the traffic jam. Talk of a second Howrah bridge was in the air for a long time. But it took a long time to determine the site, the level of the bridge and its design. After taking all this time, we have now got a haphazard design

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee]

to work. Is this the way problems of such magnitude are to be tackled? I am surprised at this, because those who have gone to Howrah and seen conditions of the traffic bottleneck there would have recognised how necessary it is to proceed about tackling it with the utmost expedition and in the shortest possible time to save the transport system of Calcutta and Howrah from a breakdown.

We have also to remember that in the allocation of financial resources from the divisible pools of income tax and excise duty and other sources, West Bengal has not been treated fairly. Even the Fifth Finance Commission has not done justice to the State. I know the Prime Minister is aware that West Bengal is not being treated properly, but I do not see any sufficient awareness in authorities to instil any kind of confidence in the people of the State that in the near future this injustice will be removed and our problems tackled expeditiously.

The demand from the Advisers of the Governor was Rs. 57 crores so that they can bring about conditions of improvement, so that they can fight unemployment, so that they can fight illiteracy, take power to the rural areas and improve transport so that the rural people can bring their things to the urban areas. All this requires money, but unfortunately the Planning Commission has turned down their demand and has allotted only Rs. 51.36 crores for the first year of the Fourth Plan as against the demand of Rs. 57 crores. Under the circumstances, I plead with the Government that the Planning Commission should be induced to give more money to West Bengal so that they will be enabled to fight unemployment and the appalling poverty there. (*Interruptions*).

I am not to be advised by a gentlemen who belongs to a party which is creating trouble every moment. The Ex-Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal in a public meeting has stated that life for life is their policy. Can we maintain law and order, can we run the Parliamentary system and can Government function in a civilised way in these circum-

stances? I do not appeal to the gentleman representing that party, but I certainly appeal to all other sections of the House that if West Bengal is allowed to die like this, to be prostrate like this, India can never live. And that is why there is need for re-thinking and I call upon the Government to take up all this work on a war footing and save West Bengal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): On Friday last, immediately after the lunch recess, a point of order was raised by several hon. Members. You were not in the Chair, the Deputy-Speaker was here. That point was discussed for the better part of one hour and at the end of it the Deputy-Speaker ruled that it was out of order. Taking advantage of your presence here, I would like to refer briefly once again to this point of order because we feel that it involves a question which is of the greatest importance.

MR. SPEAKER: Once he gave his rulings on it, it is no use raising it again.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not raising it as a point of order I am only referring to the matter involved and I would crave your indulgence and attention even though I am not raising it as a point of order and I am not expecting any ruling from you on this occasion, because we are not satisfied with what happened that day.

We are discussing here, apart from the West Bengal Budget, the Resolution which was moved by Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, namely:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 19th March, 1970, in respect of West Bengal issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 1st October, 1970."

This Proclamation dated 19th March, 1970, which was laid before the House and was duly approved by the House, does not in our opinion exist any longer. This Proclamation no longer exists in the form in which it was laid before the House and approved by the

House, and, therefore, the discussion on this Resolution in our opinion is not at all in order.

The Proclamation dated 19th March was subsequently modified and amended on the 30th July during the recess period of this House by an Order made by the Governor of West Bengal who, since there is President's rule there, cannot act except in the name of the President. On 30th July the Governor of West Bengal by an order dissolved the West Bengal State Assembly, which had only been suspended by the Proclamation of 19 March. The question is not whether the Governor has powers under Article 174 to so dissolve the Assembly or not; we are not questioning that. But the order has to be made by the Governor and it is made by him in the name of the President; he cannot do otherwise at a time when the President's rule is in force. Therefore, our point was and still is that the amending or modifying order as a result of which the proclamation dated 19th March no longer exists in the original form and which is also a proclamation in the name of the President should have been brought before this House for the purpose of approval. That has not been done upto this day. The amending or modifying order dissolving the State Assembly has till now not been brought before this House for approval and we are asked to carry on the discussion on a resolution for the continuation of the Proclamation of 19th March which is no longer in force. This is not the occasion to raise it as a point of order; I should leave it for some future occasion but certainly we are not satisfied with the way in which it was disposed of that day. It is a serious matter and the Government should not brush it aside and treat it in a cavalier way.

We have heard many speakers from different sides of the House who had been arguing strenuously that until the law and order situation in West Bengal improved and returned to normalcy there could not be any question of holding any elections. The implication in many of these speeches was that the law and order situation can be brought back to normalcy only by further continuance of the President's rule, that is, by using stricter and stronger measures to curb the forces which are supposed

to be destroying law and order or weakening law and order with reference to this question, I would read out, for the benefit of the House and for your benefit, a couple of paragraphs from the editorial of a very well-known newspaper, one of the oldest in Calcutta, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* known to everybody. I do not know if it can be described as a Communist or a Naxalite organ. It is a paper run by persons who, we all know, belong to the Ruling Congress Party and it has always been supporting and advocating the policies of the Ruling Congress Party. What does this paper say in its editorial article, just three days ago, only last Saturday? It says:

"West Bengal has been under President's Rule for five months. The performance of the regime is disappointing to a degree. The Governor and his Advisers are wholly engrossed with the law and order problem and even in that limited sphere they can claim no improvement. The economic front has remained a neglected front. Economic discontent and unemployment, particularly educated unemployment, which are at the root of much of the unrest are ever on the increase. Nothing tangible has so far emerged from the frequent talks between the Government and the industrialists about giving a push to economic activity and creating employment opportunities. Calcutta's problems relating to drainage, sewerage, roads, transport and slums have been also much talked about. But all that the talks have produced is a decision to add one more authority—the CMDA—to the already too many agencies—Calcutta Corporation, Calcutta Improvement Trust, the CMPO, the Howrah Municipal Corporation and Improvement Trust and three dozen suburban municipalities plus the Irrigation, Health, Local Self-Government Departments grappling with the problems of Calcutta and its industrial belt. And even the CMDA has not started functioning. Its personnel even has not been finalised. The advisory regime's capacity to "save West Bengal" even with the best of help from the Centre is being increasingly doubted. All the hope and faith with which President's Rule started

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

have melted into thin air. The people's disillusionment is complete."

I am reading from *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, with which is connected the Secretary, I think, of the West Bengal's branch of the Ruling Congress Party. This is the view reflected in their papers. If that is so, what, do you think, is the feeling among the general mass of people in West Bengal; in Calcutta?

Therefore, what I am trying to say is, this is a vicious circle, where it is argued constantly that first law and order must be improved, and then only the election can be held, and if law and order is to be improved, then the President's rule must continue, and if President's rule continues, this is what is going to happen—what the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* has said. This is a vicious circle, like chasing one's own tail. Therefore, I wish to make it categorically clear that these five to six months of President's rule has proved conclusively that under this regime, law and order cannot improve. The situation will get worse, and it is getting worse every day.

There is a kind of political vacuum. That is the real trouble. A political vacuum exists. People have no faith or confidence at all in this bureaucratic administration. There is utter lack of confidence. Whatever may be said about the United Front Ministry, which had a number of faults—nobody wants to hide those faults—but the fact remains, when there is an elected government or an elected Ministry there—whatever its complexion may be—people at least feel that there are some popular Ministers, representatives, to whom one can go and one can approach them with one's problems and with one's grievances. Certainly nobody can complain that at the time of the United Front Ministry, the doors of the Government, the doors of the Ministers were not wide open for the humblest among the people to go there, to approach them and to talk to them at any time. They at least got the feeling that they could ventilate their grievances. But in the present political vacuum, when all the doors are closed to the common people, when there is a total lack of confidence

in the Governor and his advisers, I think to expect that with the help of the police danda and the police bullet, law and order is going to be improved and till such time the election must be indefinitely postponed, is I am afraid, going to land us and land West Bengal in a much worse difficulty and crisis than they have faced up to now.

The point is this. Somebody said the other day that culture is in danger because of this type of Naxalite activity which is going on. I do not know whether they think this is some sort of imitation of the cultural revolution which was carried out under the Mao Tse-tung leadership in China; therefore people say that culture is in danger because the portrait and writings and so on of the great national leaders and philosophers are being destroyed. It is true it is a very painful thing. But culture was never preserved by the police men's danda culture can be destroyed by misguided people, but culture has never up to now in world history been protected and saved by the policeman's danda. It was only Adolf Hitler, in Fascist Germany, who preached this cult and said that "whenever I hear the word "culture" I reach for my revolver." That was what Field Marshal Goerring said. "Culture?" "Whenever I hear that word, I reach for my revolver" So these custodians of the law who are running amuck very frequently, committing excesses against which, as has been pointed out here on various occasions that there is no safeguard, never protect and save culture.

I want to say one thing particularly about the CRP. The CRP is imported from outside. Its personnel consists of people who are recruited from various States, who are completely foreign to West Bengal. They have been posted in various places throughout Calcutta and the entire industrial belt and in various places in the districts. The trouble is that they have no knowledge or familiarity whatsoever with the local surroundings and the people or anything. I know in Calcutta they do not know anything about the topography of the city. They do not understand what is where. And when anything happens, and suppose somebody throws something, a bomb or a missile or

something, they immediately run amuck, with eyes closed, and begin hitting out blindly right and left. Whoever comes in their way will be the target and the unfortunate victims. This is the kind of situation which you cannot control and safeguard against. This will make things worse because people today are not afraid. Fear has gone; the fear of the bullet and the fear of the lathi has gone from the minds of the people, particularly the young people: which is a thing which by itself I welcome. They are not afraid to die even. Therefore, this kind of thing is not going to restore the so-called normal conditions which are being stated here by so many Members as being the essential pre-condition for election. I say this is looking at the whole problem from the wrong point of view. This political vacuum has to be filled. That is the core of the problem and so long as that political vacuum remains, you will never be able to restore what is normally called law and order.

How is it that all sections of the people are agitated about some kind of grievance or something? Is it the doing of only a handful of people? Are we to be continuously fed on the theory that some agitators or some people who want to create trouble are able to infect lakhs and crores of people belonging to all sections of the community with imaginary grievances which bring them out on the streets?

Can it be so? It has been said that the industrial workers have recently received some concessions and made some gains. Though they conducted big industrial strikes last year during the UF regime and did manage to get some wage increase, the fact remains that they are still much lower paid than their counterparts in western India, in Bombay and Gujarat. Is that not a real problem to be tackled? Then there are State Government employees, middle-class employees of commercial concerns, school teachers, university teachers, students, doctors in hospitals, refugees, professors, housewives—everybody is agitated and they are continually voicing their grievances in the form of meetings, demonstrations, etc. How can we look at the problem so superficially as to think that all

this is the doing of some extremists or Naxalites and if you go on using *dandas* and bullets, the silence of the graveyard will prevail and then we will hold elections? It is an absurdly superficial way of looking at it.

I would request the Government to apply their mind to this question. I know they are dictated by political motives and political calculations when they want to postpone the elections and there are many others who are joining the chorus with them. This will never solve the problem. The elections must be held, does not matter what the outcome is. Does not matter who wins and who loses, the elections must be held. The people must be given an opportunity to express their opinion and to select the Government of their own choice. Some people have said, in the present conditions, even elections cannot be held peacefully; people will not be allowed to vote. Once people know that they will have an opportunity to elect their own representatives, as far as the elections are concerned, I am quite sure this kind of disturbance will not come in the way. In Kerala, for example, elections are taking place and even the Naxalite party, whose creed is to boycott elections which they consider a bourgeois device, has come forward to put up candidates in the elections. That is one way of bringing them to a certain path. The other way is to depend on bullets and lathis. That is as far as this central question is concerned.

About the budget, I want to refer to three or four points. As far as I can see, there is no provision in this for a very important matter, which we have raised on a number of occasions here. In December, 1969, the UF ministry had appointed under the Commission of Inquiry Act a jute enquiry commission to go into all the aspects of jute business, from the growing of raw jute up to the marketing of the finished product. We consider this a vital and basic thing for the economy of West Bengal, which has traditionally depended on jute. Everybody knows that this industry is beset with all sorts of difficulties and problems. It has become a sick industry. There are various allegations about misuse of various powers. All kinds of devices are resorted to by millowners

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

and by big merchants and traders in raw jute. No budget provision has been made for the work of this commission to continue. I know their condition in Calcutta. They have not got an office of their own; no furniture and no staff of their own. Yet, they have worked under very difficult circumstances and submitted an interim report already. I demand that some provision be made explicitly so that this commission is permitted to carry on its work and complete its valuable studies, because the Indian Jute Mills Association, the millowners, are putting powerful pressure on the Government to scuttle the work of this commission. They do not want this to continue. They are pressing the Government to allow the Commission to die a natural death. There is no provision for this and some provision must be made.

There is another point to which I want to make a passing reference, because it affects vitally the question of employment. That is the decision which has been approved by Government to shift the tea auction centres from Calcutta. I am not going into the merits of it as a commercial proposition, but I would ask the Government to look into this aspect because it has been calculated that by shifting these tea auction centres about one lakh of people, who are connected directly or indirectly with the tea trade, with the broker companies, with the warehouses and with different aspects of the tea trade, are likely to lose their employment by which the unemployment position will become more acute.

As regards flood control, North Bengal has been devastated again by our river of sorrow, the Teesta, and yet we have been told here a few days ago by the Government of India that they refuse to accept any part of the Teesta Project as a Central scheme. I think, this is really a very, very step-motherly attitude. Every year people are suffering in North Bengal; their houses have been destroyed, their fields have been ruined and crops are being lost. A plan of concrete schemes exists which has to be implemented in phases. The State Government has been regularly commu-

nicating with the Central Government which has now given the final reply that they are not going to accept any part of it as Central responsibility.

Then, there is the question of the State Pay Commission's recommendations for which Rs. 9 crores have been allocated in this Budget. It is a very negligible amount of the total which is required to implement these recommendations. If the Government insists on saying that the deficit is so much that they cannot spare more than Rs. 9 crores, it only shows that under the present set-up and system there is no way of finding out resources by which such burning demands of the common working people could be met. There is no scheme and there is no provision for finding out new resources. In a centre like Calcutta, which is the biggest centre of black money and of big business, no serious attempt is being made to mobilise resources from which such demands could be met.

Then, there is the question of drought relief for which also, I am afraid, nothing has been done. In the districts of Purulia and Bankura already about 100 people have died of starvation. The next crop will be available only in October but the quantum of gratuitous relief and test relief has actually been reduced by Government. The Prime Minister had visited that area to see the plight of the people. There too, taking advantage of the occasion, as you know, the police only managed to carry out an unprovoked lathi charge on the people who had come to see her.

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken much more time than was due to you. You should conclude now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: One minute more only.

I want to say in conclusion—there are many other points which cannot be raised in this time—that there is one section of opinion in this House which always talks about West Bengal and the things which are happening there now as though it is some sort of a hostile area which has got to be suppressed and beaten

into submission. I only want to say, if there are some people who think that the spirit of West Bengal can be suppressed like this or that West Bengal can be expunged as it were from the map of India, they are very much mistaken. People have said that at one time Bengal was traditionally the leader and ask what has happened now. The spirit of Bengal may be derailed on to wrong lines for some time, there are now young people who are moving because of their impulses and frustrations on a different line, but if the Prime Minister's radical postures and statements have any meaning, are they more in tune with the yearnings and the ambitions of the young people of West Bengal or with the other backward areas of this country where there is no reaction at all, where people do not fight about their demands and do not feel about their rights? That is the spirit which is alive there in Bengal and it cannot and will not be suppressed in the way in which some people wanted it to be done.

This is all I wish to say since you are ringing the bell.

13 hrs.

श्री देवेन सेन (आसनसोल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पश्चिमी बंगाल के सामने दो गम्भीर समस्याएँ हैं : एक, बिगड़ती हुई आर्थिक स्थिति को कैसे सुधारा जाय और दूसरे, प्रति दिन गिरती जा रही शान्ति और व्यवस्था की परिस्थिति को कैसे सुधारा जाये। ये दोनों समस्याएँ परस्पर सम्बन्धित हैं। यह नहीं कि एक को पहले ले लें और दूसरे को पीछे प्राथमिकता दी जायगी...

MR. SPEAKER : We now adjourn for lunch.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I want to make a submission. The Government of West Bengal is posing a threat before the West Bengal Government employees who have decided to go on a peaceful strike to get the Wage Board Award implemented. The Government has taken up the method of terrorising them by calling in the army. Would you please, therefore, ask the Government to make a statement and tell us what their actual intentions are and also at the same time tell us whether they are going to use the army for this sort of purposes in the future so often?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : Two notices of Calling Attention were given for tomorrow. Only one was selected. Sir, the question regarding Government asking the BBC to wind up its institutions here is an important one; we want to know the circumstances under which such a decision has been taken.

Sir, I am happy the hon. Minister of State for Finance is here. A big racket in this country in respect of liquor is being reported and it is being said that embassies are also indulging in it and also the UN personnel posted on ceasefire line in the State of Jammu and Kashmir; empty bottles are filled in and sold for Rs. 5. The material is taken out and is being sold at very high prices. The Finance Minister must make a statement and tell us about this serious matter.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज एक बड़ी डिस्टर्बिंग न्यूज आई है कि बिहार में बड़े जोर का डाउट (सूखा) हो गया है। मैं सरकार से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में स्टेटमेंट दें।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : The Indian Air Lines Engineers have started go-

[Shri S. R. Damani]

slow tactics for 5 or 6 days and as such planes are held up in Delhi for 5 or 6 hours and reservation of passengers is held up and there is complete dislocation of all traffic. The hon. Minister should make a statement on this.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, हमने एक काल-एग्जेशन भी दिया है, हमारे देश की बड़ी बेइज्जती है, सारे हाउस की बेइज्जती है, विमेनहुड की बड़ी बेइज्जती है कि हिन्दुस्तान की लड़कियों को बाहर ले जाकर बतौर नन के बेचा जा रहा है। यह बड़ी भारी तौहीन की बात है। इससे देश बदनाम हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये टाइम निकाला जाय और सरकार की तरफ से इसके बारे में कोई स्टेटमेंट आना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This came up before also. Shri Deven Sen.

14.08 hrs.

WEST BENGAL BUDGET, 1970-71, DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, AND STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO WEST BENGAL—Contd.

श्री देवेन सेन : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संक्षेप से पहले मैंने कहा था कि पश्चिम बंगाल के सामने दो मुख्य समस्याएँ हैं 1. शान्ति और व्यवस्था में गिरावट और 2. आर्थिक स्थिति में गिरती हुई हालत ये—दोनों आपस में संबंधित हैं। मेरा यह आरोप है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितने सूबे हैं, उनके मुकाबले में पश्चिमी बंगाल की आर्थिक हालत गिरती हुई दिखाई देती है। यह स्थिति यूनाइटेड फ्रंट के जमाने से नहीं है, बल्कि पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना से 1966 तक के आंकड़ों को देखें तो स्पष्ट हो जायगा कि यह हालत पहले से ही गिरती आ रही है। बंगाल में फैक्ट्रीज की संख्या आल इण्डिया परसेन्टेज के मुकाबले 29 परसेन्ट से गिरकर 15 परसेन्ट रह गई है और एम्प्लायमेंट के

मामले में आल इण्डिया परसेन्टेज के मुकाबले में 33.6 परसेन्ट से गिरकर 21.7 परसेन्ट रह गई। यह इसी जमाने के दरमियान नहीं हुआ, बल्कि पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना से लेकर 1966 तक के आंकड़े आप के सामने हैं। इसलिये यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि यूनाइटेड फ्रंट के जमाने में यह हुआ है। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी टोटल ग्रोथ-आफ-इकानमी सब सूबों के मुकाबले में नीचे गई है। बिहार में 37.4, गुजरात में 40.5, मद्रास में 45.2, मध्य प्रदेश में 56.3, महाराष्ट्र में 78.7, पंजाब में 46.6 और वेस्ट बंगाल में 30.9। यह कोई दो सालों का मामला नहीं है, लगातार बीस सालों का मामला है। मैं इसका जवाब सरकार की तरफ से चाहता हूँ।

मैं देखता हूँ कि पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में पश्चिम बंगाल में ग्रोथ रेट आफ टोटल एकोनामी था 5.47 परसेन्ट लेकिन उसके बाद तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ग्रोथ रेट कम होकर 2.96 रह गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इसका कारण क्या है? इसके कारणों पर सरकार की तरफ से प्रकाश डाला जाना चाहिये।

इसके साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिम बंगाल में वैल्यू एडेड बाई मैन्यू-फैक्चर की फीगर है 365 जबकि उसकी आल इण्डिया फीगर्स है 1783। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इसका कारण क्या है? क्या बंगाल में प्रोडक्टिविटी कम है या फैक्ट्रीज पुरानी है? आखिर उसका क्या कारण है? जहाँ तक परकैपिटल इनकम का सवाल है, पश्चिम बंगाल में 380, महाराष्ट्र में 524, पंजाब में 586, मद्रास में 435, गुजरात में 425 और राजस्थान में भी बंगाल से ज्यादा है 394। तो इसका भी कोई कारण होगा? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिम बंगाल के नौजवान पढ़ाई लिखाई

करने के लिये स्कूलों में क्यों जायेंगे ? उनके सामने उसका क्या महत्व है ? वह कालेजों में जायेंगे, फस्ट भी आयेंगे तब भी उनके लिये नौकरी नहीं है। डा० बनेंगे तो उनके लिये प्रैक्टिस नहीं। बिजनेस करना चाहें तो उसके लिये रुपया नहीं है। फिर उनके लिये कौन रास्ता खुला हुआ है, वह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि शांति व्यवस्था के लिये सन्तुष्ट फ्रंट एकमात्र उत्तरदायी है, मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस परिस्थिति के लिये तीन मुख्य कारण हैं। पहला कारण है रिसॉर्सेज के वितरण में डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन। दूसरा कारण है लाइसेंस के इश्यु करने में भेद-भाव और तीसरा कारण यह है कि पश्चिम बंगाल में सारे कारखाने प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हैं। आजादी के इतने दिनों तक पश्चिम बंगाल में ब्रिटिश इम्पेरेलिज्म मालिक थी, उनके हाथों में समूचा कैपिटल था। अब पश्चिम बंगाल में 59 से लेकर 66 तक 290 करोड़ का इन्वेस्टमेन्ट हुआ है यानि जितने लाइसेंस दिये गये उनकी वैल्यू है 290 करोड़। लेकिन वह भी इन्मीग्रेंट्स के हाथ में चला गया। उसमें से बंगालीज के हाथ में 4.83 परसेंट है, डोमि-साइलड फारेनर्स के हाथ में 2.76 परसेन्ट है और इन्मीग्रेंट्स के हाथ में 64.48 परसेन्ट है। एक यह भी कारण है जिसकी वजह से बंगाल में बिजनेस नहीं हो सकता है। इसी लिये वहाँ के नौजवान आगे बढ़ने के लिये कोई रास्ता नहीं पाते हैं।

जैसा मैंने अभी कहा कि सेन्ट्रल रिसो-जर्से के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हुआ है जिसके आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं। पर-कैपिटल प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर महाराष्ट्र 54.7, मैसूर में 42.8, पंजाब में 54.3 गुजरात में 52.8 और वेस्ट बंगाल में 30.6 है। इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि सरकार की नीति में भेद भाव है जिसकी बदौलत

हमारी प्लानिंग सक्सेसफुल नहीं होती है, हमारी इन्डस्ट्रीज नहीं बढ़ती है। बंगाल में इसके रहते कोई भी काम नहीं हो सकता है।

बजट में प्लानिंग के लिये बंगाल में कितना रुपया रखा गया ? 322 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था। थर्ड प्लान में 302 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया लेकिन सबसे लेकर आजतक चीजों की कीमतें कितनी बढ़ गई हैं। फोर्थ प्लान में उतना भी इन्वेस्टमेन्ट बंगाल में नहीं हो रहा है। मैं इसका जवाब सरकार से चाहता हूँ। कहा जाता है कि बंगाल से कैपिटल फ्लाई करता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि करता है लेकिन उसका मतलब यह नहीं कि यूनाइटेड फ्रंट सरकार ने उसको फ्लाई कराया। वास्तव में यह फ्लाइट 1959 से शुरू हुई है। इसका कारण क्या है ? एक कारण मेरे दिल में जिसको मैं बताऊंगा लेकिन उसके पहले मैं आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ कि कैसे कैपिटल की फ्लाइट होती है। 1959 से लेकर 1966 तक जो टोटल लाइसेन्सेज इश्यु किये गये उनकी वैल्यू महागण्ड में 171 करोड़, मद्रास में 128 करोड़, बिहार में 117 करोड़, मध्य प्रदेश में 116 करोड़ और बंगाल में 100 करोड़ रुपये हैं। कहा जाता है कि बंगाल में सभी फैक्टरीज हैं लेकिन तब तो वहाँ पर ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन और ज्यादा इनकम होनी चाहिए। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि जो चीज केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में है उसके बटवारे में भी डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन बरता जाता है। बंगाल की यह बदकिस्मती रही है कि पहले तो ब्रिटिश इम्पेरेलिज्म के हाथ में सारा कैपिटल रहा और उसके बाद 275 करोड़ रुपया जो इन्वेस्ट हुआ वह भी इन्मीग्रेंट्स के हाथ में चला गया।

डा० जेबेयी बसु (दारजीलिंग): इन्मी-ग्रेंट का मतलब क्या है ?

श्री बेबेन सेन : मैं उसका मतलब बताना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं तो यही कहता हूँ कि

[श्री देवेन सेन]

बिजनेस जो है वह दो परसेंट डोमिसाइलड फारेनर्स के हाथ में है, चार परसेंट बंगालीज के हाथ में है और 66 परसेंट इमीग्रेंट्स के हाथ में है। ऐसी स्थिति में बंगाल का सुधार कैसे हो सकता है ?

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसी प्लानिंग की एक क्षलक आपको बताई कि समूची प्लानिंग में कलकत्ता के उन्नयन के लिए जो पैसा रखा गया है वह है 13 करोड़ और 7 करोड़ यानी कुल मिलाकर बीस करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है जबकि वहाँ जरूरत है चार सौ करोड़ रुपये की। यहाँ पर जनसंघ और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के हमारे भाइयों ने बहुत आंशु गिराये कि बंगाल को नग्लेक्ट किया गया। लेकिन यह किस लिये हुआ ? किसके फायदे के लिये उसको नग्लेक्ट किया गया—इसका जवाब यहाँ पर आना चाहिये। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्लानिंग की मौजूदा पर्सपेक्टिव में बंगाल में कोई सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। अगर कलकत्ते के लिये केवल 20 करोड़ रुपया का इन्वेस्टमेंट रखा जायगा जिसमें न तो वहाँ पर सर्कुलर रेलवे होगी, न हावड़ा ब्रिज बनेगा तो फिर आप कैसे सोच सकते हैं कि बंगाल के नौजवान शांत रहेंगे, वे वहाँ पर सब छिन्न-भिन्न नहीं कर दें ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिम बंगाल में प्राथमिक विद्यालयों की कैसी खराब स्थिति है ? कलकत्ता में एक लाख 90 हजार विद्यार्थी किसी स्कूल में जा नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि वहाँ पर उनको फीस देकर जाना पड़ता है।

कलकत्ता में इलैक्ट्रिसिटी का शोध सब से कम हुआ है। पश्चिम बंगाल में मैं देखता हूँ कि बहुत ही कम विलेजिज इलैक्ट्रिफाई हुए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में जहाँ उनकी संख्या 9800 है, मद्रास में 7400 है, महाराष्ट्र में 5800 है, आंध्र प्रदेश में 4400 है, तो वेस्ट बंगाल में केवल एक हजार है। ऐसी

हालत में हमारे दिलों में उपद्रव की भावना पैदा नहीं होगी तो क्या होगा ? कैसे हम इस स्थिति में हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर रहने की बात सोच सकते हैं ? ऐसा अन्याय पश्चिम बंगाल के साथ हो रहा है। यही कारण है कि वहाँ पर आइन श्रृंखरा की हालत भी बिगड़ रही है।

नक्सलपन्थी कौन है ? प्रेजीडेंसी कालेज के आलदी बैस्ट बायज आर नक्सलाइट्स। हमारे लड़के सब नक्सलाइट्स हैं। समूचे पश्चिमी बंगाल के बेस्ट बायज आर नक्सलाइट्स हम उन हर गुस्सा कर सकते हैं। लेकिन वे आ कर कहते हैं कि देवेन बाबू क्या होगा, कहां हमको व्यवसाय मिलेगा, कहां हमको नौकरी मिलेगी, कहां से रुपया आयेगा ? इस सबका उत्तर कौन देगा ? अगर आप नहीं दे सकते हैं तो आप लोग एक काम करो। छोड़ दो पश्चिम बंगाल को, करा दो वहाँ पर चुनाव, जो पार्टी आती है पावर में उसको आने दो। वर्तमान स्थिति से वह स्थिति अच्छी होगी। अगर कोई रास्ता आपके पास है तो हम लोगों को आप बताएं और हम उस पर विचार करने के लिये तैयार हैं। अगर आप कोई रास्ता नहीं बताते हैं तो पश्चिम बंगाल में आप चुनाव करा दें और वहाँ जिस पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट बनती है, बन लेने दें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shrimati Uma Roy.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Before you call her, I would like to make a submission. Tomorrow 50,000 electricity workers are going on strike in U. P. Since the Minister is here....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Of all people, you should assist me to run this House according to the procedures.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The U. P. Electricity Board has declared the strike to be illegal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not in the midst of the debate, please.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The non-implementation of the Wage Board's recommendation is a Central matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will be violating the rules and regulations and I will not be able to run this House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Please ask the Minister to make a statement.

SHRIMATI UMA ROY (Malda) : I rise to support the Budget of the Government of West Bengal placed before the House. The revised Budget for 1970-71 shows a welcome feature that an attempt has been made, after taking into consideration, the resource position of the State, to reduce the overall deficit from Rs. 15.51 crores to Rs. 11.08 crores. The Hon. Finance Minister has stated in his statement that the overall gap will be covered to the extent of Rs. 1.66 crores from the opening balance and that every endeavour will be made to cover the gap through measures like containment of non-plan expenditure, improvement in the tax and non-tax revenues and additional resources mobilisation to the extent possible. I whole-heartedly support his moves and want to impress upon him the imperative necessity of closing the gap of Rs. 20.35 crores on Revenue account.

The Budget has provided for an outlay of Rs. 51.36 crores for the State's annual plan, out of which Rs. 13 crores have been earmarked for the developmental schemes in the Calcutta Metropolitan area. Thus, about Rs. 38 crores will be left for the purposes of other developmental works in the State. In this connection; I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, Rs. 53 crores, Rs. 51 crores and Rs. 57 crores were actually spent under the State's annual plan.

I do not like to mention the problems confronting this State which have been discussed in the House in the past. What I want to emphasise is that the mounting problems of the State should be tackled in a much bigger way.

The State plan allocations for 1970-71 appear to be too meagre to cure the ills of the State. I, therefore, appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to come to rescue of this problem State with more financial help.

Now coming to the question of development, I would like to point out that the five districts of North Bengal which themselves form an economic unit have not received the attention they deserve. During the last three five year plans, investments in these five districts were very negligible. Except the foot hill regions and Trai areas where Tea industry has developed the other parts of North Bengal are predominantly agricultural. Every year due to floods in the Tista river and its tributaries a large part of the area remains under water and crops worth crores of rupees are lost. Such annual visitations of floods have become a nightmare to the people and I feel that this problem can be solved by taking up construction of river-valley project to tame Tista and its tributaries. Since the resources of the State Government are too inadequate to take up such a big project, I request the hon. Finance Minister to take up the matter with the concerned Ministry.

Another problem in the region is absence of communications along with the border areas. Due to the absence of communications law and order situation in the border areas cannot be improved. In the budget, I find that no provision has been made for construction of roads in the border areas. Considering its strategic and other importance I request the hon. Finance Minister to keep this in mind.

An integrated development of the area will go a long way in solving many of the problems of the State such as check on movement to Calcutta and the Metropolitan areas, resettlement of displaced persons etc. For such an integrated development, the creation of certain infrastructure of communications, power etc. is necessary. But unfortunately, these facilities are quite non-existent and no sincere attempt was made in the past to create such facilities. The Jaldhaka Hydel project which was expected to solve the power requirements of this region ashbecome a total failure. The development

[Shrimati Uma Roy]

of Siliguri and its neighbouring areas are now a thing of the past and the scheme is not likely to get back to life until the resources position of the State improved. Whatever big projects were taken up in hand in the past have either failed to give the result or have been discontinued on the ground of lack of funds. As a result this region which has vast potentialities for industrial as well as agricultural development could not develop at all. I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to set up public sector industries in this region and request the hon. Finance Minister to direct the Government of West Bengal to create a development Authority for North Bengal which will look to the developmental needs of North Bengal and implement these developmental projects.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, this Budget has been necessitated by the specific action of the Government of India. There would have been no need for this House to discuss this Budget if the Government of India had listened to reason and left the West Bengal people to manage their own affairs.....

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central):.....to mismanage....

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: It is the people who have to judge who has managed and who has mismanaged. Let me come to that. After all we proclaim that we are a sovereign people. You are afraid of facing the people of West Bengal. That is why you are today bringing in this budget.

It is stated by the Prime Minister that there cannot be any elections in West Bengal because the law and order situation is very bad. We have had about four months of President's rule. I do not want to make quotations here because that will take the time of the House and I have got very little time at my disposal. Even a newspaper like the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, a paper edited and owned by the Secretary of the West Bengal Congress Committee (R), itself has admitted in a recent editorial that the law and order situation in West Bengal has deteriorated during the period of the President's rule. I am

absolutely sure that so long as President's rule continues in West Bengal there can never be any improvement in the law and order situation, and the law and order situation will worsen day after day. Why? The reason is very simple. We are prepared to be judged by our record. During the first three months of the United Front Government in West Bengal, a thing which has never happened in any part of the country during the last 25 years of Congress rule happened in West Bengal. Within three months, the entire working class of West Bengal got Rs. 50 crores transferred from the pockets of big businessmen into the pockets of the working class, a thing which this Congress Government cannot boast of even during the last 25 years of its rule in any State.

Not only that. Over six and a half lakhs of land illegally in the possession of the landlords—people are talking now of grabbing land—land which ought to be in the hands of the peasants and which had been illegally grabbed by the landlords with the connivance of the Congress Government and the Congress authorities during all these years, was wrested from those people by the initiative of the peasants, assisted by the United Front Government. This was our crime! As a result of a number of struggles that had taken place these things had happened, and during the last three months and a half of President's rule, what has been happening there? It is precisely this that is being attacked. It is precisely the people that are being attacked. Lands which have been taken away from the hands of the jotedars which they were holding illegally, are now being sought to be given back to the landlords with the help of the CRP and the special armed police force and all those people.

Take, for example, the agreements that have been entered into between the management and the workers due to the pressure of the United Front Government. Many of these agreements are today being torn to pieces by the jute mill owners, by the engineering factory owners, by the tea garden owners and by even so many other factory owners. Therefore, a

struggle will develop, and here you are sending the CRP in order to suppress that struggle, any you think that the Bengal people will keep quiet simply because the CRP and the Special Armed Police as well as that Border Security Force and the Eastern Rifles are sent there, and you think thereby you will be able to keep law and order. On the other hand, law and order cannot be maintained because the people are determined to fight the oppression and suppression that is being let loose upon them.

The other topic that is being bandied about is the Naxalite menace there. The Naxalites fortunately are on the wane. Many people at first thought that because of their frustration, as my friend pointed out previously, many young boys were attracted to the Naxalites, but after experience, when they found that after all this is no solution to the problems from which we are suffering and without mobilising the people of the country we cannot advance forward, and due to the fact that for the last three years we have been carrying on a systematic ideological propaganda and offensive against Naxalites, it is a fact today that the Naxalite menace there is not to the extent it was before. It is a fact that in the villages, Naxalites are no longer attacking the landlords, because the peasantry do not support them. Therefore, today when the Naxalites are deteriorating and becoming anti-social elements, I charge the Congress Government, the Congress Party and some other parties with encouraging the Naxalites, because they have turned their attention mainly on the CPM. They are attacking us. Hundreds of our people have been murdered by the Naxalites and the Congress Party is a party to it. The CRP and West Bengal police are behind them. I am not making this charge lightly. I will give two or three instances.

The other day some top Naxalite leaders of Andhra were arrested in Bengal in the house of Dr. Sunil Bose. Who is this man? He is a Congressman who contested the last election against our candidate on behalf of the Congress Party. In his house, near Mayo hospital, the Naxalites were arrested. Another important Congress leader, Mr. Nepal Roy of north Calcutta moved heaven and earth to see that the

Naxalites were let out on bail. Does it not show that the Congress are behind the Naxalites? Who harboured them? Did the West Bengal Government launch any prosecution against this Dr. Sunil Bose for harbouring the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): We arrested them.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: You arrested them, but what about taking action against the harbourers? It is the Congressmen who were harbouring them. Then, three or four Naxalites wanted by the Howrah police and charged with murder, etc. were arrested in the house of Swarajya Bandhu Bhattacharya, a leading member of my friend's party, the PSP. Let them deny this fact if they dare.

It is also a well-known fact that the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University who was gheraoed by the Naxalites was rescued by our student's federation. We have been fighting the Naxalites day in and day out and because today they find us to be their biggest opponents, they have turned their attention on us. The Congress Government and the West Bengal police also know that the Marxist Party cannot be routed in the elections otherwise. Therefore, they are encouraging the Naxalites.

420 Naxalites were arrested in West Bengal, but the very next day all of them were let out on a bail of Rs. 200 on personal security. In Durgapur one of our students, who was attending the examination in an engineering college, was attacked inside the college premises before so many people and beaten to death by the Naxalites. 16 people were arrested on murder charge, but all of them were let out on bail, the police not lifting a finger to oppose that bail.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA (Raiganj): Mr. Ramamurti should be given a Doctorate for his this new thesis.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I will not accept it because it will be shameful to accept it from you.

SHRI C.K. BHATTACHARYYA : You said that it is your students who rescued our Vice Chancellor.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : It is a fact. The Vice Chancellor himself has admitted it. When the Naxalites are today used by the Indira Congress and the local police force to attack our bustees and our students, when we are today fighting the Naxalites, what is the answer of the Government ? The answer is to let loose an orgy of violence by the CRP.

We know what happened in Jadavpur, Burnpur, Howrah, Beliaghata and all these places. The CRP, which I called the other day as the police force of criminals, has been let loose on the people of West Bengal in order to snatch back the land from the peasants and to see that the working class lose all the gains that it has won during all these years.

It is a conspiracy to see that the West Bengal people lose the gains that they have won. They also know that the path which the United Front Government had lighted will be the path that will be followed throughout and that that will sound the deathknell of the ruling class throughout the country when the time and the day comes. The day of reckoning certainly is going to come.

On this basis they are making too much of the Naxalite menace when actually the Naxalite menace is waning ; they are talking of the law and order situation and want to deny to the people of West Bengal the right to choose their own Government. We are prepared to be judged by the people. Let the Congress Party dare to come forward before the people. They talk tall in the House ; Shrimati Indira Gandhi talks tall in the press, but when it comes to the question of facing the verdict of the people, she dares not to face the people.

They say, the elections might be rigged and intimidation might be there. Whose intima-

tion is going to be there ? It is only one month before that elections were held in the New Barrackpore Municipal Corporation. The law and order situation has not suddenly deteriorated. 80 per cent of the people participated in that election. All of you—the Congress (R), the Congress (O), the Communist Party, the SSP, the PSP and everybody—united against us and everyone of them was routed. We won all the seats. This is what you are afraid of ; this is exactly the thing that the Congress Party today is afraid of.

We know also what happened in Durgapur. I went there the other day. Can anyone imagine things like that ? There was a Central Industrial Security Force Act passed in this Parliament. That Act was challenged in the High Court of Calcutta. The High Court had admitted that petition and had stayed the operation of that order. On the 2nd August, suddenly about 15,000 CRP and other police forces descended upon Durgapur where there was no trouble whatsoever ; on the country, relations between the management and the workers had improved tremendously. It is on record. A public statement made by no less a person than Shri Chandy, the Chairman of Hindustan Steel Works, said that production in the months of June and July had picked up tremendously. A similar thing also happened in the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and in the Alloy Steel Corporation. There was no trouble ; relations had improved, but suddenly on the 2nd a big police force descended and on the 3rd of this month, when the High Court had vacated that injunction order at about 12 O'Clock, when the local protection force was already on duty, by 3 O'Clock this entire police force entered the factory through the back door and at 5 O'Clock told these people to give up their posts of duty. They said, "We are appointed here ; we are not dismissed ; we are in service and we cannot leave our posts." 16 of them were arrested. Is this law or is this lawless law ? Is this the way of keeping law ?

The fact that they were in service is proved by the fact that on the 9th August every one of them received a registered letter from the

management saying that before the 10th if they did not choose to exercise their option of joining the Central Industrial Security Force, their services would be terminated. When many of them did not reply to that letter, actually the services of many of them were terminated on the 11th August. Therefore it proves that they were in service on the 3rd. When they are in service on the 3rd, who asked this CRP to enter the factory and ask them to quit their posts? Is this law or an unlawful thing? The Central Reserve Police can do anything in this world! Therefore, you want to create terrorisation of the people of West Bengal. It is on this basis, by creating a tremendous amount of terrorisation of the people of West Bengal, that you think you will be able to beat down the people and, later on, you can have the elections. I can assure you that no such thing will ever happen. Already, the writing is on the wall. The people of West Bengal have never been cowed down by police. They have never been cowed down by shootings. We know the amount of shootings the West Bengal Police resorted to in 1967. And we know what happened in 1967 elections. You resorted to the terrorisation of the people of West Bengal during the short spell of the President's Rule in 1968-69. And we also know what happened as a result of the elections. Your number of 128 was reduced to 54. Today, if you dare to stand for elections in West Bengal, what will happen is that your number of 54 will be reduced to 5 or 4 or to zero.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : Question.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : The Central Government wants to convert West Bengal into a colony of the Central Government because the Congress party cannot rule with the support of the people of West Bengal. They want to convert West Bengal into a colony of the Central Government. That is why all these things are happening.

The other day, when I was in Durgapur, I saw the atrocities committed by the C. R. P. I went to a house and saw the atrocities committed by the C. R. P. I gave the names. But they dare not make an inquiry. With regard to Jadavpur university, even when the Home

Secretary of the West Bengal Government said that they were not responsible for what the C. R. P. had done did they dare to hold an inquiry? They did not hold an inquiry. The C. R. P. could go and beat the people. The Indian Penal Code does not exist for them; the Criminal Procedure Code does not exist for them. The rule of law does not exist for them. They can go and beat the people; they can enter into anybody's house; they can molest women and they can rape women.

On the 17th of this month, when I went to Durgapur, I heard a gruesome story from an old woman. I would just repeat what she said. Mrs. Ranibala Ghosh, aged 67, living at Vidyapati Sector, House No. 10/18 said that on the 15th night, her second son Manish Ghosh was married and at 4 A. M., the next morning, the C. R. P. knocked at door, entered the house and ransacked everything. They beat up the elder brother Anil Ghosh—I saw him lying on the cot with grievous injuries—and then the old woman said that they molested the newly-wedded wife. She said, "This is the wedding present I got on the wedding night." This is what they said. This is the true story. I am prepared to prove it. If Mr. Pant comes with me, I am prepared to take him to Durgapur. Is he prepared to punish the C. R. P. for this?

SHRI K. C. PANT : If they are at fault, yes.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I am prepared to take you to Durgapur and prove it. I am throwing the challenge. Let us both go to Durgapur and enquire into it. I know what has happened. This is how the people are being treated.

We also know, for example, what happened in Burdwan. The names of Mr. Konar, the ex-MLA, and other ex-MLA are not even on the FIR. They could not be identified when the identification parades were held. They were arrested after months. In the identification parades, nobody was able to identify them. Their names do not appear on the FIR even. Yet the West Bengal Government appoints a special advocate to go to the court

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

and oppose the bill for them. This is how you are doing it for the simple reason that you think the Marxist Communist party is the biggest hindrance and you want to eliminate it. You think that by beheading our leadership, you will be able to demoralise the people of West Bengal and, after that, you can hold the elections. You try all sorts of manoeuvres. After all, this question of law and order was there even in the months of March, April, May, June and July. You kept the Assembly alive. At that time you did not think that the law and order question was so bad that unless the Centre took over completely for some years, the law and order situation could not improve. You thought at that time that you could manoeuvre with some other Parties to form a Government without the Marxists and some of these Parties were not prepared to do it. In spite of their willingness they are afraid of it because of the popular feeling. Ultimately you had to dissolve the Assembly. At that time there was no question of law and order. Now when it comes to a question of holding elections you say 'We will not be able to hold elections for some time. I must only point out to you. All your combinations will not work in West Bengal. You tried the same thing in Kerala. You tried all sorts of combination in Kerala and to-day we know where your mini-front and their alliance is and at what disarray that alliance is. The same thing will happen in West Bengal because after all you do not have the support of the people. So long as you do not have the support of the people, all these kinds of combinations and all these kinds of tricks are not going to help you to win the elections either in West Bengal or in Kerala or even in UP or in any other place. Therefore, I want to oppose this Bill. I want to oppose this Budget because this Government is a government which wants to terrorise the people of West Bengal. On the basis of terrorism if they can do...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Our friend does not know. It is the budget of the United Front Government with a change here and there.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I must also

point out that the most important change that is made in this budget is that for the Police the expenditure is increased by about Rs. 3 crores. You cannot get money to pay the State Government employees. You cannot accept even a part of the recommendation made by the Pay Commission which are unanimous. But when it comes to the question of Police, you have increased the police budget by about Rs. 4 to 5 crores. What does it show? It shows that you want to rule West Bengal by terrorism.

Then when our Party together with other Parties have called for demonstration on August 31, only demonstrations, peaceful demonstrations, for the purpose of demanding the holding of fresh elections in West Bengal quickly, even the peaceful demonstration the Government of West Bengal is afraid of and the Central Government is afraid of. People have been warned. Bus-owners have been warned. Truck-owners have been warned that if they transport people in the buses and trucks for the demonstration, then their bus permits will be cancelled and severe action will be taken. Is this a lawful Government that exists? Where is the law? It is also stated that the military is going to be posted there for that purpose. The military which is intended to fight enemies outside the country—you cannot fight the enemies outside the country—is being used against the people of West Bengal...

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkotai): Shame, shame.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Making them as their enemies and if you want to make the people of West Bengal enemies, then the people of West Bengal will also be able to retaliate. Therefore, I would ask you that this kind of terrorism will not work. All the world over terrorising the people and rule by terror has never worked. In the ultimate analysis it is the people of the country that will be able to assert themselves whatever may be the amount of repression that may be visited upon them. We see what is happening in Vietnam. The mighty American imperialism has not been able to cow down the people who are determined to be free and the West Bengal people

have a proud tradition, have the proudest tradition of having fought against the British imperialism. Before the might of the British imperialism, what is the might of Indira Gandhi's Government? Although you think that by means of that you will be able to finish the Communist Party (Marxists), I want only to point out that the people of West Bengal can never be cowed down. If you attempt this thing, you will only be demonstrating to the people of West Bengal all your pretensions and your belief in parliamentary democracy is a shibboleth and you do not really believe in parliamentary democracy. You shout about parliamentary democracy so long as you can deceive the people to come to power. The moment you cannot come to power by elections, then you will discard this facade of parliamentary democracy and resort to dictatorial rule with the help of the police and the army. The people will certainly find a way out, despite the calling in of the army and the police, if you continue in this way, to thwart the will of the people.

Therefore, Sir, I oppose this Budget and I demand the immediate holding of elections in West Bengal. Thank you.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बजट जो बंगाल के लिये बनाया गया है, वहाँ की विधिव्यवस्था, वहाँ की गरीबी, बेकारी और भुखमरी के पृष्ठभूमि में बनाया जाना चाहिये था। देश में बंगाल का प्रश्न देश से अलग नहीं है, हम बंगाल को देश से अलग नहीं कर सकते, बंगाल हमारे देश की आजादी का अंगुष्ठांश है। वहाँ पर जितने नेता पैदा हुए, सुभाषचन्द्र बोस, जतिन बोस, जितने भी नेता पैदा हुए, वे सब महान थे, उन्होंने देश की आजादी के लिये रास्ता दिखाया, लेकिन आज उसी बंगाल में क्या हो रहा है, क्या आज जो कुछ वहाँ हो रहा है, वह उन स्वर्गीय नेताओं की भावनाओं के अनुकूल है? वहाँ पर विधि-

व्यवस्था की जो हालत है, जगह-जगह माओत्सेतुंग जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाये जा रहे हैं, माओत्सेतुंग की तस्वीरों को दीवारों पर लगाया जा रहा है, एक तरह से एनारकी की हालत पैदा हो गई है। अभी हमारे उधर के एक बोलने वाले सज्जन ने कहा कि केन्द्र ने घन के बटवारे में भेद-भाव किया है। हमारा कहना है कि देश को जो आजादी मिली, देश को जो वर्तमान नीति मिली, जब उस पार्टी के नेता वहाँ पर हुकूमत चला रहे थे, जो बरसरे-इकतदार थे, ताकत में थे, तो फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि किस तरह से घन के बटवारे में भेद-भाव किया जा सकता था। बंगाल के साथ भेदभाव करके देश जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता है, क्योंकि देश का इतिहास और बंगाल का इतिहास अलग-अलग नहीं है, जिस तरह से मैं यू० पी० का रहने वाला हूँ, वह भी इस देश का भाग है, उसी तरह से बंगाल भी इस देश का भाग है, सारा देश एक है, इसमें भेदभाव का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। लेकिन जैसा हमारे एक साथी ने कहा कि वियतनाम में क्या हो रहा है—मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह चीन का आवाहन करते हैं, माओत्सेतुंग जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाते हैं—मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि लाल सरकार यहां आकर क्या पकी-पकाई रोटी लोगों के मुँह में डाल देगी, क्या कपड़ा लाकर उनकी देह पर पहना देगी? मुझे कहना है कि देश के अन्दर अगर हम काम नहीं करेंगे, दूसरों को काम नहीं करने देंगे तो गरीबी कैसे जायगी? अभी हमारे साथी देवेन सेन जी ने कहा कि हमारे इन्जीनियर्स हैं, डाक्टर हैं, उनको इन्सॅटिव मिलना चाहिये, अगर नहीं देते हैं तो सरकार की गलती है। लेकिन फिर भी काम तो करना ही होगा। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ—रदपुर-पन्त नगर में कुछ पंजाबी रिफ्यूजीज और कुछ बंगाली रिफ्यूजीज आये, पंजाबी रिफ्यूजीज जो आये उनकी समस्या हल

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

हो गई, उनके सामने कोई परेशानी नहीं है, लेकिन आप पंतनगर में चल कर देखें तो बंगाली रिफ्यूजीज के सामने अब भी समस्याएँ बनी हुई हैं। हम काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं, अगर काम नहीं करेंगे तो बंगाल की आर्थिक स्थिति कैसे बढ़ सकती है ?

आप वहाँ के कालिजिज में जाकर देखिये—हर जगह अनारकी फैली हुई है, बम फट रहे हैं, यह सारी ट्रेनिंग जो उन्हें बाहर से मिल रही है, इस पृष्ठभूमि में चीन एक दूसरा वार-फंट हिन्दुस्तान में छेड़ रहा है। आज जो स्थिति देश में चल रही है, उस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि पुराने इतिहास को फिर से दोहराया जा रहा है, जैसे एक राजा दूसरे राजा को हराने के लिये बाहर का मुँह ताकता था, वही स्थिति हमारे देश में चल रही है, यह लड़ाई कुर्सी के लिये है, लेकिन यहाँ आ कर गरीबी की बात करते हैं। अगर आप देश के अन्दर सोशललिज्म लाना चाहते हैं तो त्याग और तपस्या करनी होगी, देश को बरबाद करके न गरीबी मिटेगी, न समस्याओं का समाधान होगा, न यह कुर्सी रहेगी, न पार्लियामेंट रहेगी, न देश रहेगा—तब आप किस चीज पर हुकूमत करेंगे, किस तरह से अपनी पार्टी का शासन स्थापित करेंगे।

15 hrs

आज देश की जो स्थिति है, उसमें हम सबको मिल कर काम करना होगा। मुझे विश्वास है, हमारे उधर के साथी—मैं उनका बड़ा आदर करता हूँ, वे बड़े देश भक्त हैं, यद्यपि उनके सोचने के तरीके और हमारे सोचने के तरीके में फर्क है, बिचारधाराओं का फर्क है, लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि वे देश भक्त नहीं हैं या वे हमारे साथी नहीं हैं। आज देश में काम करने के लिये त्याग, तपस्या और कुर्बानी करना पड़ेगा। डेवलपमेंट वर्क्स

बर्बाद करके हम जिन्दा रहेंगे, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है। कहा गया कि धन के बटवारे में भेदभाव किया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियों ने हमारी कांग्रेस की सरकार के खिलाफ वहाँ पर गलत प्रचार किया था और कुछ हमारे ही कांग्रेस के साथियों जैसे अतुल्य घोष की वजह से बंगाल हमारे हाथ से निकल गया। लेकिन क्या यूनाइटेड फ्रंट की सरकार ने वहाँ पर भेदभाव नहीं किया ? कलकत्ते में देश के कोने कोने के लोग रहते हैं। वहाँ पर जो हिन्दी भाषी स्कूल हैं उनको यूनाइटेड फ्रंट की सरकार ने न तो कोई ग्रांट दी और न ही उनको रिकग्नाइज किया। तो भेदभाव तो यूनाइटेड फ्रंट की सरकार ने वहाँ पर किया है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि गरीबी को मिटाने के लिये वहाँ पर उस सरकार ने क्या काम किये। यूनाइटेड फ्रंट सरकार ने न तो भूमि सुधारों का काम अपने हाथ में लिया और न वहाँ पानी की कोई व्यवस्था की। इसके अलावा पुलिस में पार्टी वर्कर्स को भरती कर दिया गया जिसकी वजह से वहाँ पर इतनी अशांति फैली। उन्होंने बंगाल की तरक्की के लिये कोई भी काम नहीं किया। मैं मानता हूँ कि यूनाइटेड फ्रंट सरकार का समय बम रहा लेकिन उसके कार्यक्रम में तो बंगाल के सुधार का कोई काम दिखाई पड़ना चाहिये था जैसे कि इरीगेशन पावर का काम था, सुन्दरबन पड़ा हुआ है जिसमें कि जाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं है, इनलैंड वाटर की कोई व्यवस्था दिखाई पड़ती—कोई भी तो इस प्रकार की स्कीम बनती ? लेकिन वहाँ पर तो अपनी पार्टी की ताकत को बढ़ाने के लिये ही सारे काम किये गये। इसलिये मैं कहूँगा कि वहाँ पर शान्ति व्यवस्था को स्थापित करने के लिये अधिक से अधिक सी० आर० पी० पुलिस और मिलिट्री का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये क्योंकि अगर वहाँ पर शान्ति नहीं रहेगी तो उसका

असर सारे देश पर पड़ेगा और पड़ रहा है। वहाँ की पुलिस में जो पार्टी के लोग भर्ती हो गये हैं, मैं उनको निकालने की बात तो नहीं कहता लेकिन वहाँ की पुलिस में देश भक्तों की भर्ती होनी चाहिये।

एक तरफ तो वहाँ पर चुनाव कराने की बात की जाती है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ माओ-त्सेतुंग जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाये जाते हैं। तो क्या भारत सरकार का यह धर्म नहीं है कि वहाँ पर फेयर ऐंड बिदाउट फीयर एलेक्शन्स कराये। आज वहाँ पर जो अवस्था है, उसमें फेयर चुनाव वहाँ पर नहीं हो सकते हैं। आप भी मानते हैं कि वहाँ की हालत खराब है। तो ऐसी स्थिति में वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन ही उपयुक्त साधन हो सकता है। डिमोक्रेसी में राष्ट्रपति शासन का होना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं होती है लेकिन वहाँ पर फेयर ऐंड बिदाउट फीयर चुनाव हों, उसकी जवाबदेही भारत सरकार पर ही आती है। आप अपने पार्टी वर्कर्स के जरिए से बम मारकर वोट लेना चाहते हों, जो वोट न दें, उनको मार डाला जाये तो फिर ऐसी स्थिति में वहाँ पर चुनाव कैसे हो सकते हैं। वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन है और केन्द्रीय सरकार की जवाबदेही है कि वहाँ पर फेयर चुनाव कराये जायें। यह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है, जबकि वहाँ पर शान्ति स्थापित हो जाये।

हमारे साथी कहते हैं कि वहाँ के गवर्नर कम्युनिस्ट है। गवर्नर कोई भी कम्युनिस्ट नहीं होता है। अगर गरीबी की बात करना ही कम्युनिज्म है तो हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं। आज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में यह देश गरीबी मिटाने के लिये आगे बढ़ रहा है, समस्याएँ सुलझ रही हैं। इसी माध्यम से देश आगे बढ़ेगा। जहाँ तक कलकत्ते का सवाल है, वहाँ हुगली नदी पर एक दूसरा ब्रिज बनना चाहिये, इनलैंड वाटर्स का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये

और हिन्दी भाषी स्कूलों को हायर सेकेण्ड्री की मान्यता मिलनी चाहिये और उनकी जो परेशानियाँ हैं, उनको दूर करना चाहिए।

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI (Basirhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, with a disappointed heart, I participate in the debate relating to the budget of the State of West Bengal placed before us in a revised form. I was very attentively listening to the arguments advanced by Mr. Ramamurti, my communist friend. It appeared to me that the only thing they are interested in and aiming at for the State is an immediate poll. We are also not against holding an election there, but Sir, if election is repeated to be a true way of reflection of the will of the people exercised in a democratic manner, we should at least ensure that conditions in the State as will be congenial for the exercise of that will in a proper, peaceful and orderly manner. My communist friends say they are for the well-being of the people of Bengal; they always claim that their endeavours are directed to bring about peaceful conditions in the State and its trodden people. But in reality what they are driving at is nothing but to bring about revolution, turmoil and devastation all over the State.

What did they do during the bye-election in my constituency in the 1st March, 1970. In two of the booths, they did not allow a single voter to cast his or her vote, because those pockets were dominated by them. The democratic right of the people to exercise their franchise freely and without interference, of which they speak so much, was denied to them because the CPM people surrounded the area, caused devastation and set fire to houses of the poor people, for whom they shed their tears every now and then.

This is the way which the State is passing through at the present moment. If election is to be held, the first pre-requisite is the restoration of law and order.

My hon. friend, Shri P. Ramamurti, is very much afraid and concerned about molestation of woman caused by police personnel. He also accused the Central Government for increasing

[Shri Sardar Amjad Ali]

the grant under Police head in the budget. But he forgets that the trail was blazed by his own party in the State during the UF regime under Shri Jyoti Basu when he increased the grant under Police head by Rs. 14 crores. And now they are coming here to denounce the same thing.

In every sphere of their activity, we find their contradictions in a conspicuous manner. Sir, they say they are for the peasantry. But if you go to the rural areas, you will have an idea of the extent of the devastations caused by the activities of this party. Sir, he was complaining that police personnel ravished and raped womenfolk in Durgapur. Surely this is a thing which every civilised society will denounce in unequivocal terms; if such atrocities are perpetrated by the police or any single individual, we must denounce it and the arm of law should be long enough to reach the culprits. But may I remind my friends of what their party men did at an organised manner in Gazol in District Maldah when three young girls aged about 22 were ravished with brutality. Even now such activities are being continued by these people.

Sir, the State, is shattered by so many crude and complicated problems is now under President's rule. And according to the constitutional corollary, it is incumbent upon the Government of India to examine these problems and find out ways and means to solve them. We must also take note of the fact that the State is in a very strategic position. If there is devastation and turmoil, it will have a serious and terrible reaction on our federation. To save democracy and independence of our country we shall have to solve the problems of that State. The attention of the Government of India has been drawn many times by persons belonging to different political parties to the need for the development of that State. It is unfortunate that the Government of India did not consider it right to act upon. Sir, we understand that the development of the small scale industries is the only way by which the growing unemployment problem of the State can be solved. What is the condition of the small scale industries? The statement of the

Government before the Consultative Committee for West Bengal says :

"The biggest problem of the small scale industries in this State is the shortage of raw materials both indigenous and imported. Of these the position regarding the supply of scarce categories of iron and steel materials is the most critical. Shortage of iron and steel materials is adversely affecting the small scale engineering units which form the back bone of the industrial structure of the State."

Several small scale industries are now closed, not because of agitations by labour but for want of raw materials. I request the Government of India to look into the matter and arrange for the supply of raw materials so that the small scale industries may be revived and the unemployment problem may be solved to the extent possible.

Then, Sir, 83.8 percent of the total land of the State is under cultivation and 45.8 million people live on cultivation only. But Sir, irrigation is one of the problems that vitiates agriculture of the State. I shall quote some figures from the note prepared by the Government of India :

"The gross irrigated area in West Bengal may be increased to about 92 lakhs acres from the existing 40 lakh acres within a short time provided fund to the tune of Rs. 192.48 crores is made available to the State Government. State Fourth Plan allocation for irrigation is inadequate and the irrigated area is not likely to reach beyond 55 lakh acres by the end of the 4th Plan period...but this will not solve even a fringe of the problem of irrigation in West Bengal."

If they are honest and sincere about the development of the agriculture in West Bengal they should try to meet this gap in respect of irrigation and see that irrigation projects are finalised and at least agriculture is developed.

The most annoying problem is the influx of Pakistani refugees. I must thank the Prime Minister of India for she had the courtesy to visit them after a good many days. Majority of these unfortunate migrants are now concentrated in Basirhat and Hasanabad. Fortunately or unfortunately I am representing that particular constituency which is a victim of the Governments created problem. I have mentioned to the Government that the health of the people in that locality is terribly affected. As you know, Sir, these are very small municipal towns and over one lakh of people are residing there. One can easily imagine what terrible effect it would have had on the public health of the locality. Sir, the problem of public health was there. No sanitary arrangements were there. No tent was there. On that issue, I personally wanted to give a memorandum to the Prime Minister. As I said, I had met the Prime Minister on the 14th August, and I sought an interview with her over there at Basirhat for a few moments. I was told from her office that necessary instructions would be given to the officers over there. I enquired there but I became wise in knowing that her office played false with me. As you all know, the entire mission was failed and spoiled. Everywhere, there were police people and the security men in numbers. Though they were posted there to maintain order they could not manage the situation. I do not know what the mission was intended for. I found with all surprise that in a car the Governor of West Bengal was moving along with the Prime Minister of India be seated by the side of the Central Secretary of Congress (R) Party. I also found the President of the local Congress (R) Committee and several other Congress leaders were moving with the Prime Minister and from the same rostrum with the Prime Minister but the General Secretary of the Congress (R) was delivering a lecture. I had the expectation that the Prime Minister of India would at least give some soothing words to those unfortunate migrants, but I found to my utter surprise that not a single word was spoken to soothe the troubled hearts of those unfortunate people. Mr. Tarun Kanti Ghosh, the Congress (R) Central Secretary, used the same rostrum along with the Prime Minister. Though it was a State tour of the Prime

Minister, it appeared to be only a Congress forum and nothing more. Though the Prime Minister was on a State tour, I found that it turned out to be just a meeting of the Congress (R) forum. Sir, I thought that the whole mission was meant to give some soothing words to the troubled hearts of those migrants, to the generous people of Basirhat and Hasanabad, as to what the Government of India was thinking over their problems and that the Government of India would look after their problems with due attention and do certain things which will alleviate their troubles and see that they are not adversely affected, but I found to my utter dissatisfaction that nothing likewise was done for them. So, Sir, I say that their problem has got to be looked into, and looked into with sincerity and devotion.

Sir, I was going through the pages of the budget, and I found that only Rs. 2 crores have been allocated for the solution of this vast problem. I want to give a warning to the Government of India that you must consider the problems of the people of West Bengal for your own concern. You can take more from them if they can accumulate more. Remember, there is the wise saying of Edmund Burke: "that the more the people can accumulate, the more they will give".

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the budget for West Bengal. There are provisions for so many taxes you are going to levy. Sir, once again, the people of West Bengal are going to be taxed. I will only request you to remember one thing. In the year 1967, the then Governor of West Bengal, Shri Dharma Vira, told you that West Bengal is a highly taxed where, except land, there is no other items left which you can tax upon. But in the budget papers, I find that you have said that by way of additional taxation you are going to fetch another Rs. 6 crores to meet the budgetary deficit. For God's sake, consider it over and again. I give you a warning: if you do not want to have any feeling for the entire people of West Bengal, if you do not have any feeling about the law and order position of West Bengal, if you do not have any feeling for the unemployed youth of West Bengal, in that event I warn you,

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you will be only digging your own grave. That is all my submission to you, Sir.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Sir, I support the budget proposals for the State of West Bengal. I also want to express my concern regarding the situation that is prevalent in West Bengal and especially in Calcutta. The hon. Member Shri P. Ramamurti, who is not here, attacked the Government and the Congress party. I wish he was here now because I want to say a few words about what he referred to. We are also sorry that this Parliament has to pass this budget, because, after giving so much opportunity to the West Bengal State, not once but twice, to run the Government in a democratic way, they were not successful. They formed a Government with so many parties, and they attacked each other after a few years and finally they fell out. So, mid-term elections were held. Then they again came to power through means which we know and after some time, the situation became so difficult that they started quarrelling amongst themselves. Again they fell out and the Government of India had to impose President's rule.

15.21 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

He asked, what had the Congress Government done during the 15 years they ruled? It is a fact that when Congress Government was there, the industrial cities including Calcutta were prospering. New industries were coming and thousands of people could get employment. But after the last general elections in 1967, the UF ministry came to power. The first thing they did was to instigate the workers. They started the uncommon practice of gheraoing the supervisory staff and the management terrorising them and so on. This resulted in indiscipline among the workers. So, there could not be any expansion of existing industries or starting of new industries, big, medium or small. Thousands of workers who could have got employment did not get it. Production was stopped. Mr. Ramamurti should know how much damage their party has done to the people of West

Bengal by the methods they have adopted after coming to power. Small units employing 15 or 20 people were put to so many difficulties that they had to close down. The result was production suffered heavily. All this happened because of the policy of destruction followed by the UF ministry. Now they are again charging this Government with sending the CRP and the army. It is the duty of the Government to protect the lives of the citizens and maintain law and order. So, the actions taken by the Government for that purpose should be supported. What did the UF Government do for maintaining law and order? Did they protect the interests of the citizens? No. They only instigated the workers to create disturbances. In other States, the workers are getting better pay. They are following peaceful methods like arbitration, conciliation, etc. for settling disputes. But in West Bengal, the UF Government did not follow these methods, but only instigated the workers to disobey the management and force the management to yield to their demands. This has created all the chaos in that State and they alone are responsible for the present situation.

As I have said, the Central Government has given them ample opportunity to improve the situation but ultimately when the situation started deteriorating, the Central Government had to take this action. It was very essential in order to protect the life and interests of the citizens of the State and of Calcutta. Therefore the action taken by the Government in imposing President's rule, I think, was just in time.

Calcutta is one of our oldest ports. There are a large number of industries in Bengal. Our traditional items of export like jute, tea, engineering goods are all situated in Bengal, specially in Calcutta. For the last two years our export of jute is declining because of strikes in the port and in transport. The export of tea has also declined for the same reason. Our exports of engineering goods have also declined. There has been loss of foreign exchange which the country would have earned by increasing the exports. On the one side, Government plans to increase our exports and, on the other, due to these conditions there is a fall in exports. This

affects not only West Bengal but the entire country. How can the Government tolerate this?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : What have you done in the past year ?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Therefore it is very essential that, in order to improve the economic condition of the country, in order to maintain our exports, in order to create more employment and more production in the State, law and order has to be maintained with a strong hand and normal life has to be brought back in Calcutta city and the State. If it is not done, the country and the public are going to suffer. Hundreds and thousands of people from all parts of the country have established a living there and are earning their livelihood. They are not living there for 10 or 15 years but for hundreds of years and have built the big city. Therefore I would request the Central Government not to be threatened by their talk of strikes and other threats but to be firm and to take all the measures to bring back law and order as early as possible for the sake of the country and for the development of the country because, otherwise, it is going to affect the country in all respects and the State also.

Finally, I want to say one word about the Governor. Many people are saying that the present Governor, Shri Dhavan, though a very capable and experienced person, is not fit to handle such a grave situation. If it is like this, some suitable person, who can strongly handle the situation, may replace him because the person on the spot is more important to tackle problems. Therefore I want the Government to look into this matter and if he is not able to tackle the serious situation there, some other suitable person should be appointed as Governor to bring law and order as early as possible.

With these words, I support the Budget proposals for West Bengal.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, my hon. friend, Shri P. Ramamurti, has opposed this Budget. I should say it is a strange feat of action because this is a baby presented by the U. F. Government

only with the sprinkling of a few cosmetics by the President's regime. This is quite natural. It is they who have created the present situation in West Bengal. But now they are denying not only the responsibility of it but are trying to have some sort of an organised counter-offensive against the people who resisted not only their mis-rule but violent rule.

These forces are now going to throw a challenge again to the people of West Bengal by organising a showdown. They have organised an indefinite strike in Durgapur ; they have threatened a general Bengal Bundh on the 28th of this month and they have again threatened not only a peaceful demonstration but a gherao by 5-6 lakhs of people of the Writers' Building and, in the last week of August and the first week of September, they have planned to organise general strikes of the college teachers, of the primary teachers and various other organisations, industrial and others which are at their command.

What is the objective of all this? In his recent statement, Shri Pramodh Das Gupta, the General Secretary of the CPM, he has said that they are ready to withdraw the Bengal Bundh and also the big gherao of the Writers' Building provided the Government agree to hold mid-term poll. He has made a statement that there will be peace in West Bengal as soon as the Government declare the specific dates of mid-term poll. The cat is out of the bag. Why should there be peace in West Bengal as soon as the dates of the mid-term elections are announced by the Government? That means it is these forces that are responsible for creating the present chaos and for creating the present situation in West Bengal. Their main objective is to force the Government to fix the dates for the mid-term elections.

The popular opposition of the people of West Bengal to these forces of violence is mounting up. Already, these forces had to retreat in the face of opposition. The workers in Durgapur have had to eat an humble pie by first declaring there will be the Bengal

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Bundh on the 28th and then retreating from it. The popular opposition against the enemies of the people of West Bengal, against these forces, who committed this disgraceful act by subverting a popular government which elected by the overwhelming majority of the people is mounting up and it is these forces, after performing this disgraceful act, who are giving threats for a show-down.

The Government employees have declared that on the 26th, 27th and 28th, there will be a general strike of the Government employees. When the Government employees demanded that there should be a secret ballot on the basis of a democratic method as to whether there should be a strike or not, that opinion poll should be taken, they refused. They imposed a strike on the Government employees by their Coordination Committee. Similarly, when they are just going to have a 7-days dharna by school teachers, again, just a few days ago, over 1500 delegates from all over the State of West Bengal, gathered and opposed the 7-days strike for a political purpose, for the removal of the C. R. P. and for having a mid-term poll. Therefore, the enemies of the people of West Bengal are those who have not only subverted the democratic administration of West Bengal but who have tried to create a situation of blood and tears for the people there.

What is the nature of the political crisis in West Bengal? Every day, the daily happenings in West Bengal are being interpreted in terms of killings, murders, loot, arson, bomb explosions, etc. What does it mean? It does mean that West Bengal has turned out to be a bedlam of some unsocial criminals and de-humanised sadists. All these actions have a political propulsion and a political motivation. I want to ask, if it was a battle of ballot in West Bengal, why these forces ask for setting up of a partisan cell amongst Government employees, why they want to organise pockets of their own in police and security forces, why they want to organise the armed volunteers, why they want to raise slogans of Dien Bien Phu and why they say that their armed forces, one day, will have to play

the role of the army of liberation? Why? Even now Mr. Ramamurti, not once, but more than once, raised what the model for the people of West Bengal is. Vietnam. What does Vietnam signify? Does Vietnam signify the battle of ballot or does it signify the battle of the bullet? In West Bengal that situation is fast receding. In the rest of India the politics is based on the battle of ballot but in West Bengal the situation is fast receding. It is the battle of ballot vs. bullet that is fast approaching in West Bengal. If you forget that, then you will miss the real danger that involves the life of people of West Bengal. In West Bengal to-day it is the fight between the forces of national security and anti-national subversion. It is the fight between the democratic forces which represent the democratic freedom and the forces which represent totalitarian terrorism. It is a fight of administrative stability versus administrative disintegration. In a nutshell it is a fight of those forces on the one hand who believe that power change can be brought through the instrument of the ballot box and those forces who, taking advantage of the administrative apparatus, want to create a situation for seizure of power by means of insurrection and civil war. This is the situation in West Bengal. Unless the basic nature and the character of the crisis in West Bengal is understood, then if you say many things in terms of our democratic battle, I should say even the situation of West Bengal will soon reach a stage, I should say, to the brink of precipice from which you will hear the songs of bullets, not the slogan of the ballots. That is the reason why these people want that the battle of democracy should be won in West Bengal. They want that the confidence in the minds of people should be restored first and that the democratic fabric that has been completely disrupted and dislocated by these forces should have to be first restored. Only then the question of the next General Elections can be even discussed.

In this House I was observing one thing that we have allowed a camouflage for those forces for whom Vietnam is the model by

merely exaggerating, I should use the word, of the Naxalite troubles in West Bengal. Certainly Naxalite trouble, I should say, pose a danger not only for West Bengal but for India also. But you should not forget that Naxalite activities represent infantile adventurism and these forces will soon burn themselves out unless it is linked with the master plan of any foreign power. Naxalites have not the mass base. Therefore, they cannot dislocate life of the people. They cannot dislocate education. They cannot dislocate our, I should say, rural life. They cannot disrupt our agriculture or industries. But those forces which have the mass base who can create havoc, who can harass the administration, industry and education, those forces, I have already said, are trying to create a situation in West Bengal by taking advantage of the first, I should say the two successive United Fronts they had. What did they do by taking advantage of the administrative power? They wanted to subvert not only the administration but prepare the ground for, as I have already said, their pattern of struggle and their pattern of seizure of power. What does it mean? Sir, in this very House, I have heard many people saying "Shoot them at sight; shoot the Naxalites or anybody at sight". Nothing, I say, will be more wrong than that. If you do that, it is just playing into their hands. What is it that they wanted on the 31st of August? They were trying to hold a demonstration around the Writers' Building. What was the purpose? They were just bringing in a few innocent peasants, to provoke the Government to shoot them so that on the blood of those innocent people they will be able to create so many martyrs. And on the blood of those innocent peasants they will achieve their political purpose. This is their aim.

Therefore I warn the Government; certainly force is necessary; but the minimum force should be used and bullet and bayonet should not be used against any such kind of demonstration; and if you do that you just playing into their hands.

The crisis of West Bengal, I should say, has to be tackled on three fronts. First is the pro-

blem of the maintenance of law and order. Law and order situation has to be toned up; but no bullet, no bayonet should be used; the only battle is the ballot of the people. That is the thing which has to be remembered. The battle of democracy has to be fought by the people. Certainly law and order situation has to be improved, but the force deployed for this purpose has to be to the minimum possible extent. The only purpose of it should be to create a condition in West Bengal so that the people themselves can take the initiative for developing their democratic movements and asserting their rights in a democracy.

Secondly, I wish to refer to this point. Friends from all sides said that now is the time to act; West Bengal today represents a challenge not for the State of West Bengal only, but for the whole of India. In West Bengal the battle of Indian democracy is being fought. It is not for election purposes, for election alliances that something should be done; but West Bengal should be made a special State where all the democratic institutions and democratic forces should join their hands to fight against the insurrectionist, anti-national and subversive forces whose model is Viet-nam today.

The basic malady in West Bengal is the neglect of the Central Government for the past 23 years. The chaos and violence and all such activities which we are witnessing today in West Bengal are certainly acute but these arise out of deeper maladies. The malady is the industrial backwardness, the malady is the alarming refugee rehabilitation problem, the malady is that of neglect of the development of Calcutta, the malady is that of dismemberment of the State, a state which has lost its market, which has lost its trade; for the last 23 years this neglect has been there. If the problems of West Bengal have to be tackled, the only solution is this. Almost all the speakers representing all the political parties have pointed out that the problem of West Bengal is not for West Bengal only to solve, but it is a national problem for the whole of India. If it is so, then you make a special case for West Bengal. Today, what is the position?

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The Third Plan allocation for West Bengal was nearly Rs. 322 crores. The Fourth Plan allocation was stagnant towards West Bengal, but look at Maharashtra, where the Third Plan allocation was Rs. 433 crores and the Fourth Plan allocation, Rs. 890 crores. Look at income-tax and the Central Taxes which West Bengal pays. What is the quantum you pay back? If you really consider that the problem of West Bengal is a problem for the whole of India, a national problem, where the battle of democracy will be fought for the future of India, then, you have to consider this not as problems of West Bengal alone, but—as I said earlier and I repeat it—as special problems for the whole of India. Certainly, the acute symptoms of acute disorder in the sphere of law and order have to be tackled. But the remedy lies in the long-range view of tackling the basic socio-economic problem of West Bengal.

About the administrative aspect, I would repeat my warning in regard to 'Shoot at sight'. But the police must observe a principle of restraint to use the least number of bullets in West Bengal, inflammably emotional West Bengal. If there are so many killings by the police bullet, then these people will immediately develop an anti-repression movement and the whole of the West Bengal people will be brought into that vertex. Let not Government forget that.

Then, I would ask the Government to derecognise the Paschim Bengal Police Karmachari Sangh that was organised by one taluqdar of CPM. That has got to be done.

Further, the West Bengal Administration has become partisan and completely demoralised and paralysed. When Shri Vidya Charan Shukla was the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, he said that the first act of this Government would be to weed out those partisan elements. I want to know whether he has weeded out those partisan elements from the higher to the lower echelons of the administration of West Bengal and whether he has succeeded in reactivising those paralysed and demoralised officers. I would suggest that a special cell of the high officers should

be set up for this purpose immediately. This should be done not through the SDOs or the district magistrates. If any such paralysing activity or demoralising activity at any level of the administration is brought to notice immediately the higher officers should be sent to tackle the problem.

As regards education, many of the student unrest problems can be solved if the college professors and school teachers are made monthly regular payment of their salaries. That means that we have to pay the arrears to them. Let the Central Government be prepared for that. Then, there will be a solution to the problem of unrest immediately, and student unrest would to a large extent be lessened.

Coming to the labour problem, out of the 16 million man-days lost in the whole country, 10 million man-days have been lost in West Bengal alone. The offices of all the industries are being shifted; in the name of the opening of the second unit, so many industries are shifting their capital, and investment has dropped down. I want to know whether it is the labourers or the workers who are responsible for this. The number of strikes in 1969 was 768 and the number of lock-outs was 135. I would say that the industrialists are to a very large extent responsible. In many cases, they have refused to abide by the verdict of the labour tribunals. If Government really want to deal with the labour problems in West Bengal and especially industrial disputes, let there be an enactment that all industrial disputes should be settled by the process of arbitration. Let it be made compulsory and let it be enacted that the employers as well as the employees will be bound by the directive of that arbitration. Further, I would suggest that a number of labour tribunals should be set up. The number of labour disputes pending at present is 4000. This is really a fantastic figure. There are cases which have been pending for three months, four months, six months, one year or even two years in some cases, and still industrial disputes have not been resolved. It should be provided that any dispute brought before an industrial tribunal should be solved within

three months. On the basis of that, I would ask that first a meeting of the workers and employers should be convened to declare a moratorium for a year on all strikes, lockout and lay-offs. If they do not agree on the basis of this to compulsory arbitration, those who refuse to abide by it should be awarded deterrent punishment and all strikes should be declared illegal for a period of one year for the safety of West Bengal.

I am very happy that though President's rule is disgraceful from the point of view of the democratic right of the people of a State, it has given a chance to focus the problems of West Bengal in this national forum. On the last occasion, the then Home Minister remained present during the budget debate. I know that it may be difficult for the Home Minister, as she is also Prime Minister, to be here all the time, but if the shedding of tears is not crocodile, I demand of the Prime Minister, if she cannot reply to the debate, at least to intervene in it and make a firm commitment as to the attitude of the Central Government towards the basic problems of West Bengal and how they are going to tackle them.

Lastly, if they want to deal with the problems of West Bengal on the basis of urgency, if the battle of Indian democracy is to be fought in West Bengal—what is fast developing there threatens to be a battle of the ballet and the bullet—the Prime Minister should make a monthly visit to West Bengal and make a progress report of the development measures, committing all necessary funds and resources from the Central Government for the development of West Bengal.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : Before I speak of anything else, I would like to congratulate the authorities on their firm stand in Durgapur. This is the first time that the West Bengal Government has given evidence of firmness of decision, which they had not shown earlier.

I am really astounded at the attitude taken up by the CPI. In this House, they are masters of double talk. They are now very happy that CRP is there. They are also very happy for getting protection from the Congress

(R). But here they take an attitude as if they are the greatest revolutionaries. I am not only astonished but astounded at the way the CPI is committing suicide every day in this House. Anyhow, whether they commit suicide or not, is their concern.

As I said, I really appreciate the stand taken by the Bengal Government at least for once in Durgapur. As a result, the CPI (M) has been obliged to call off their Bengal Bandh proposal on the 29th of this month.

Durgapur presents a real problem. But I must also say that the workers there have shown this time that they are not in the clutches of the CPI (M). They have shown their loyalty to the country. They are now going to do something which they not been able to do all these years—they are going to show their fine mettle by showing production.

I would like the Minister of State as to what happened in Alipur Duar in the first week of July when a person by name Babu Nandi was arrested from the cupboard of an officer of the Railways. One Railway official, Shri A. K. Sarkar, was giving shelter to this criminal who was going about all over Bengal committing murders. He was wanted by the police. This particular officer was the District Commercial Superintendent of the NF railway. Babunandi was a criminal wanted for 14 different offences he had committed all over Bengal, mainly in North Bengal. This man was found in the cupboard of this officer, hidden by his wife, locked up, and the key was supposed to be lost. The house was searched thoroughly in the early hours of the morning and nothing was found. Then a groaning sound was heard from inside the cupboard. The lady was asked by the police to hand over the key of the cupboard but she said she had lost it. When they were about to break open the door, she handed over the key and began howling. She was so nervous. They found this man and arrested him. How is it that the officer himself was not arrested then and there. How was he allowed to function in the ordinary way? He was not even taken to the police station or questioned. Finally when he was arrested in the last week of July or the first week of August,

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he was again allowed to go on bail. What is the real truth about this case? Why was this railway officer allowed to remain free? Even when he was arrested why was he allowed to go on bail? These are things which are not known to the general public. The CP (M) goes about masquerading as if they are the only saviours of the country. One who listened to Mr. Ramamurti would believe that he was the only deliverer of West Bengal. What was Mr. Ramamurti doing in 1905 when Bengal was fighting? He was not even born then. Again when West Bengal was fighting in different battles with the British empire Mr. Ramamurti was no-where. It is the Bengalis, not Ramamurti, who fought those battles. He goes on as if the whole of West Bengal is in his pocket. I should like to ask him; who is this A. K. Sarkar? Who is this Babu Nandi? How is it that they were protected by his party?

It has been repeatedly stated that there are free zones in West Bengal commanded and rule by the CP (M). It has been denied by the Government. I challenge the Government today. Let them say that there are no free zones in West Bengal. There are free zones in West Bengal. The whole of Nagrakata police station is under the CP (M). Nobody can enter that area. Mrs. Purabi Mukerjee went there for propaganda purpose for mid term elections. Her car was surrounded. She could not get out. She was kept incarcerated for one year by these people. There was nobody to deliver her from their hands. I challenge them to deny that Nagrakata police station is not an empire of the CP (M). Where is this police station. It is on the slopes of Bhutan, almost a projection of India into Bhutan. This is the place which they are commanding. During the first U. F. Ministry they slaughtered six pairs of bullocks and buffaloes used for ploughing and their meat was sold in the market and the hydes were deposited in the police station. When I complained to the Home Ministry here I was given a curt reply that they had no information about this. They had no information about this matter. I wrote back, quoting the dairy number. And then the Home Minister had to agree. After three months, I had a letter saying, "Yes; your

information is correct. We did not have this information before." I may say here and it is safer to mention it here now that this particular slaughter of the bullocks and buffaloes had nothing to do with the minority community. It was simply the CPM people who did it, and sold the meat to the Adivasis and the Buddhists. There was no question of Muslims there. Let it not be understood that the Muslims had any hand in it. They had no hand in it. There are hardly any Muslims there. I have already declared it in this House that I am not a Hindu of that type who belongs to a ritualistic Hinduism.

16 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: You must give me a little more time.

This is the position in Nagrakata. It has nothing to do with the Muslims. This has nothing to do with the ritualistic Hindu business. This is entirely a question of the CPM's slaughtering the cattle in broad daylight. (*Interruption*).

AN. HON. MEMBER: Slaughtering a man.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: Whether it is slaughtering a man or not, I do not know. But there are two points. One is that this was done in broad daylight, and the other is that the Home Minister was not informed by his normal channels of this heinous deed that was done. Otherwise, he would not have said "No." After three months, when I quoted the dairy number, saying that this is the position, they said it was correct. Does the Home Ministry of the Government of India still have the guts to say that there are no free zones commanded and run by the CPM? There are. There are more zones like this, and they are commanding these places and nobody can enter them. I can challenge the Government.

Then there is also the question of the floods. We gave Calling Attention notices on the North Bengal floods. They were not accepted. We attempted several times. But the Short Notice Questions also were disallowed. We have not been able to do any thing for North Bengal. And what about these guard walls in respect of the rivers? We have heard of them in relation to the Tista river and other rivers. We have seen the guard walls. They were put up at a very high cost and they have given way; at the first floods, they gave way. The Mandal Ghat area is absolutely water logged, similar is the case in the Mainaguri area. Everywhere, it is the same. And now, they speak of guard walls and all these things. The Irrigation Minister almost got into a fit when it was suggested that there should be some dredging of the rivers. He asked, "Dredging?"

AN HON. MEMBER : He was not hearing you.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : He will hear me later on. Any way, he got into a fit when we mentioned it. Now the bed of the river is higher than the surrounding country. How long can we go on with these guard walls and all these things? This is the occasion when I must mention also that the whole area of North Bengal is the most neglected area, and there, the Gorkha Regiment is protecting our country. They are a very important factor, in the protection of our country, among the defence forces of the country. They are Nepali-speaking. I have been urging again and again that the Nepali language should be included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. But the Government does not see its way of doing it at all. These are the people who are protecting us, and every day, we read in the papers what the Gorkhas have been doing for India; that is published in the papers, but this Government does not include Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule to our Constitution. Sindhi language has been included, but not Nepali.

AN HON. MEMBER : Maithili.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : I do not know about Maithili, but when you fight for it, I will support you.

I have not seen enough of Mythili but Nepali must be included. At least that much sympathy should be shown to the Nepalese people because it is admitted by everybody concerned that the Gorkha Regiment has saved our country many times.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (हापुड) : सभापति जी, हमारे देश का यह सौभाग्य है कि बंगाल ने प्रायः हर क्षेत्र में भारत का नेतृत्व किया है चाहे वह शिक्षा का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे कला का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे साहित्य का क्षेत्र हो और चाहे राजनीति का क्षेत्र हो। बंगाल ने जहाँ साहित्य के क्षेत्र में रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर जैसे महान व्यक्ति को पैदा किया, कला के क्षेत्र में जहाँ नन्दलाल बसु जैसे महान व्यक्ति को पैदा किया, राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में बंगाल ने श्री सी० आर० दास, सुभाष चन्द्र बोस तथा डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी को पैदा किया और क्रांतिकारियों के क्षेत्र में जहाँ बंगाल ने खुदीराम बोस और रास बिहारी दास जैसे व्यक्तित्व को जन्म दिया वहाँ आज बंगाल का दुर्भाग्य है कि चीनियों को भारत में लाने का कुश्रेय भी बंगाल के कुछ इने गिने व्यक्ति ले रहे हैं। यद्यपि उनकी संख्या बहुत बड़ी नहीं है, संख्या में वे थोड़े हैं लेकिन इस देश का दुर्भाग्य यह है कि उन के हाथ में चीनी हथियार हैं और उनकी जेब में चीनी नोट हैं। उसी का परिणाम यह है कि आज वह बंगाल की जनता को भयभीत कर रहे हैं और सारे देश का वातावरण क्षुब्ध बना हुआ है। इन्होंने ही यह नारा लगाना प्रारम्भ किया है कि माओ-त्से-तुंग हमारे राष्ट्रपति हैं, श्री बी० बी० गिरि हमारे राष्ट्रपति नहीं हैं। जहाँ तक इनके निदेशों का संभव है चीन से यह निर्देश प्राप्त करते हैं, साहित्य प्राप्त करते हैं और समय समय पर अपनी नीतियों के सम्बन्ध में भी ये उसी ओर देखते हैं कि क्या संकेत वहाँ से आते हैं। स्थिति यहाँ तक बिगड़ गई है कि आज बंगाल के अंदर स्वामी विवेकानन्द की प्रतिमा सुरक्षित

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

नहीं है। आज बंगाल में रवीन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर की प्रतिमा सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। आज बंगाल में आशुतोष मुखर्जी की प्रतिमा सुरक्षित नहीं है। फिर गांधी और जवाहर लाल का कहना ही क्या है? अब तो इन्होंने यह नारा लगाना भी प्रारम्भ कर दिया है कि बंगाल के अंदर काली-पूजा जोकि एक विशिष्ट पूजा मानी जाती है, विजय दशमो का त्योहार जो दुर्गा का एक प्रसिद्ध त्योहार बंगाल के अंदर है, उसमें इनकी प्रतिमाएं न बना करके माओ-त्से-तुंग की प्रतिमाएं बनाई जायें। अभी कुछ दिन पहले समाचार पत्रों में इस प्रकार का समाचार भी आया था कि 15 अगस्त को जब सारे देश में राष्ट्र स्वतंत्रता-दिवस मना रहा था उस समय बंगाल के अंदर राष्ट्रीय ध्वज जलाये गए। अब इन सारी परिस्थितियों में भी अगर देश सावधान न हो, केन्द्रीय सरकार न चेते तो फिर कब चेतेगी? मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यही सारी घटनाएं चीन के अंदर हों तो क्या चीन की सरकार उनको इसी प्रकार बर्दाश्त करेगी जिस प्रकार केन्द्रीय सरकार सहन कर रही है? अभी कुछ दिन पहले जब कनु सान्याल गिरफ्तार हुए थे तो उनकी गिरफ्तारी के बाद बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उनके साथ कुछ चीनी हथियार भी मिले थे। उसके बाद जो तलाशियां हुईं उनमें कई स्थानों पर इस प्रकार की सामग्रियां मिलीं कि जहां एक-एक स्थान पर ही इतनी सामग्री थी जिससे 40 हजार बमों का निर्माण किया जा सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त यह भी समाचार मिलते रहे हैं कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से समय-समय पर हथियार आते रहते हैं। वह हथियार इन लोगों को दिए जाते हैं। केन्द्र की निष्क्रियता यहां तक पहुंच गई है। प्रधान मंत्री कई बार राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में भी और सार्वजनिक सभाओं में भी बार बार यह घोषणा कर

चुकी हैं कि हम बड़ी सस्ती के साथ इनके दमन की तैयारियां कर रहे हैं। पर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर वह घड़ी कब आएगी जब केन्द्रीय सरकार सस्ती के साथ उनके दमन की तैयारी करेगी या केवल शब्दों से ही केन्द्रीय सरकार उनका दमन करना चाहती है? क्षमा कीजिये, आज मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वार्थपरता पर खुला आरोप लगाना चाहता हूँ। अपनी कुसियों पर बने रहने के लिए जो इस प्रकार के पैक्ट कर सकते हैं कम्युनिस्टों के साथ गठबन्धन, मुस्लिम लीगियों के साथ गठबन्धन, और अकालियों के साथ गठबन्धन, तो इसमें भी कोई आश्चर्य नहीं कि इन्होंने नक्सलाइट्स से भी आंतरिक रूप से कोई गठबन्धन कर लिया हो। ऊपर से कहते हैं कि हम इस प्रकार सस्ती से इनको दबाएंगे लेकिन वह घड़ी कब आएगी?

संसद में और संसद से बाहर भी कई बार इस प्रकार की चर्चाएं की गई कि पश्चिम बंगाल के जो वर्तमान राज्यपाल हैं उनको वहां से हटाया जाय। पश्चिम बंगाल की राजनैतिक स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये वे सक्षम नहीं हैं। लेकिन उनको कहा गया कि नहीं, पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यपाल वहां की राजनैतिक स्थिति का दृढ़ता के साथ सामना कर रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। अभी कुछ दिन पहले जब पश्चिम बंगाल में राष्ट्रपति का शासन था, लेकिन उस समय राज्यपाल धवन नहीं थे बल्कि दूसरे व्यक्ति राज्यपाल थे जो कि इस समय मैसूर के राज्यपाल हैं, क्या उस समय भी दूर्गापुर के कारखाने में 50 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ था? उस समय भी क्या इसी प्रकार के चालिस-चालिस हजार बम बनाने की सामग्री किसी एक स्थान पर मिली थी? क्या उस समय भी इसी तरह से पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से चीनी हथियार और चीनी नोट आया करते थे भारत की राज-

नीति को विशुद्ध करने के लिये ? इस सिल-सिले में मेरा श्री घवन के साथ कोई व्यक्तिगत द्वेष नहीं, परन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि कोई एक व्यक्ति सबसे ऊँचे आसन पर बैठकर उस राज्य में शान्ति और व्यवस्था स्थापित नहीं कर सकता तो स्वाभाविक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति को वहाँ से हटा कर किसी मजबूत व्यक्ति को पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यपाल के आसन पर बिठाना चाहिये जो बंगाल की विषम स्थिति का समाधान करे और बंगाल की स्थिति को सम्भाले ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि सरकार की अकर्मण्यता का दूसरा दुष्परिणाम एक और होने वाला है । जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा बंगाल में चाहे इस तरह के नक्सलवादी, माओइस्ट या मार्क्सिस्ट कोई भी क्यों न हों, उनकी संख्या बहुत नहीं है । लेकिन चूँकि उनके पास हथियार हैं उनके पास विदेशी पैसा है, उसका परिणाम यह है कि वह बंगाल की जनता को भयभीत किये हुए हैं । आगे चलकर उसका दुष्परिणाम यह होने वाला है कि अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सख्ती के साथ कोई कदम न उठाया और दृढ़ता के साथ कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया—प्राइम मिनिस्टर बार-बार घोषणा करती रहें कि वह सख्ती से निर्णय लेंगी, सख्त कदम उठाएँगी, लेकिन उठाया नहीं—तो परिणाम यह होगा कि पश्चिम बंगाल में होने वाले निर्वाचनों के अन्दर भी इसी प्रकार की शक्तियाँ कामयाब होंगी जिन शक्तियों ने बंगाल को विनाश के कगार पर खड़ा कर दिया है ।

बंगाल के इस प्रकार की शक्तियों के हाथ में जाने का अभिप्राय यह है कि इस देश को भारत के समूचे पूर्वी भाग से हाथ धोना पड़ेगा । पश्चिम बंगाल के हाथ से निकलने का अभिप्राय यह है कि असम से भी हाथ धोना पड़ेगा, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, नेफा और नागालैण्ड से भी

हाथ धोना पड़ेगा । आप मुझ को क्षमा कीजिये, मुझे तो वह दिन भी याद आता है कि जब 1962 में चीन ने भारत पर आक्रमण किया था तब इसी सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री ने एक दिन निराश होकर कहा था कि असम के लोगों के साथ मेरी सहानुभूति है । जब असम के अन्दर चीनी सेना आ गई थी तब अगर उनके सोचने का ढंग यह हो सकता था तो मुझको ऐसा लगता है कि इस समय भी कहीं इनके सोचने के ढंग में वही दुर्बलता तो नहीं है । इस लिये पश्चिम बंगाल की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में सावधानी के साथ, दृढ़ता के साथ और मन में दृढ़ होकर तत्काल इस प्रकार के कदम उठाने चाहिये जैसे दुर्गापुर के कारखाने की हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में कल परसों इतना बड़ा विनाश होने के बाद सरकार ने कदम उठाया ।

इस के लिये मैं कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ । मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि पश्चिम बंगाल की संविद सरकार के अंदर जो पुलिस में नई भर्ती हुई है उस के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार एक जांच समिति बनाये । जांच समिति देखे कि कहीं पुलिस के अंदर तो उन लोगों ने अपने आदमियों को प्रवेश नहीं करा दिया है । आखिर पुलिस तो देश की रक्षा के लिये होती है, लेकिन जब पुलिस रूपी रक्षक ही भक्षक हो जायेंगे तो बंगाल को बचायेगा कौन ? जैसा मैंने कहा अगर बंगाल नहीं बचेगा तो पूर्वी भारत को कौन बचायेगा ? इस लिए आप को फौरन निर्णय लेना चाहिये कि संविद सरकार के अन्दर जो नई भरतियाँ हुई हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में एक जांच कमिशन बना करके जो इस प्रकार के तत्वों का प्रवेश करा दिया गया है उनसे पश्चिम बंगाल की पुलिस को शुद्ध किया जाए ।

दूसरा सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिम बंगाल के अन्दर भूमि सुधार कानूनों के प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार जो उपेक्षा बरतती रही

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

है उसके सम्बन्ध में भी समय निर्धारित करना चाहिये। इस के लिये भी मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार पर दोषारोपण करना चाहता हूँ। जब आप ग्रह जानते हैं कि भूमि सुधार कानूनों को लेकर, उस को बहाना बना कर, पश्चिम बंगाल में हिंसा के वातावरण को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है तब आप समय क्यों निर्धारित नहीं करते ? इस प्रकार की विधि या अधिनियम क्यों नहीं बनाते जिस से पश्चिम बंगाल में भूमि सुधार कानून लागू हो जायें और कहीं भी किसी को इस प्रकार से उंगली उठाने का अवसर न मिले ?

तीसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज पश्चिम बंगाल के अन्दर जो बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है यों तो वह सारे देश के लिये ही चिन्ता का विषय है पर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में जो विदेशी शक्तियाँ उससे लाभ उठाती हैं उसके लिये हमें गम्भीरता के साथ कोई निर्णय लेना चाहिये।

चौथी बात आज पश्चिम बंगाल की इस अनिश्चित स्थिति के कारण वहाँ के उद्योगों के अन्दर एक अनिश्चितता का वातावरण आ गया है। उद्योग धन्धे वहाँ से हटने लगे हैं और उद्योगों का विस्तार बन्द हो गया है। इसका प्रभाव सारे भारत पर तो होगा ही, लेकिन पश्चिम बंगाल के आर्थिक जीवन पर उसका प्रभाव विशेष रूप से होगा। इस लिये मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में हमें गम्भीरता से कुछ निर्णय लेने चाहिये ताकि पश्चिम बंगाल की आर्थिक रीढ़ की हड्डी किसी प्रकार टेढ़ी न हो जाये।

पाँचवीं बात—मैं वहाँ की शिक्षण संस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि इस वजह के अन्दर उस का विशेष प्रावधान किया गया है। शिक्षण संस्थाओं की स्थिति क्या है ? वहाँ किस प्रकार के युवकों का प्रवेश कराया जा रहा है और वहाँ का वाता-

वरण ऐसा विषाक्त बनाया जा रहा है कि विश्वविद्यालय महीनों बन्द रहते हैं। वहाँ आज यह वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है कि विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्रों के अन्दर अपने पुराने संस्कारों के प्रति, अपने पुराने पूर्वजों के प्रति, पुराने नेताओं के प्रति जो श्रद्धा, सम्मान और विश्वास बना हुआ है, वह उनके मस्तिष्क से हटाया जाय, क्योंकि जब तक वह श्रद्धा बनी रहेगी तब तक माओत्सेतुंग कैसे प्रवेश करेगा, तब तक चाउ-एन-लाई की भावना किस प्रकार से प्रवेश करेगी। इन शिक्षण संस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, जहाँ पढ़ने-वाले युवक भावी भारत के निर्माता बननेवाले हैं। सीमाग्य से शिक्षा मंत्री यहाँ पर विद्यमान हैं। उनको इन शिक्षण संस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में बड़ी दृढ़ता से कुछ निर्णय लेने चाहिये। क्योंकि पश्चिम बंगाल का सम्बन्ध केवल पश्चिम बंगाल से नहीं है, वह पूरे भारत से है।

अन्त में पश्चिम बंगाल के हिन्दी शिक्षकों के सम्बन्ध में कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। उन्होंने कुछ दिन पहले अनशन किया था और शिक्षा मंत्री को स्मरण होगा कि न केवल पश्चिम बंगाल में बल्कि पूरे देश में हिन्दी शिक्षा के प्रचार के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार अहिन्दी राज्यों को अनुदान देती है। इसी आधार पर पश्चिम बंगाल के करीब 300 अध्यापकों के लिये अनुदान दिया जाता है। पैसा सारा यहाँ से जाता है, लेकिन उस पैसे में कटौती हो जाती है। बेचारे जो अध्यापक हैं उनके ग्रेड भी नियत नहीं हो सके। हिन्दी के अध्यापकों ने हड़ताल की और उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे तार दिया। मैंने शिक्षा मंत्री को उन तारों की प्रतिलिपि भेजी। उन्होंने मुझे लिखा कि वह उसकी जानकारी ले रहे हैं। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि जब पैसा यहाँ से जाता है और आज बंगाल के अन्दर आप का शासन है, राष्ट्रपति का शासन है, तब आप पश्चिम बंगाल के अन्दर हिन्दी

अध्यापकों के ग्रेड क्यों मुर्कारि नहीं करते जिससे उन लोगों के सामने निराशा की स्थिति न रहे। इस प्रकार का रचनात्मक कदम आप उठायेंगे तो मेरा अनुमान है कि आप हिंसात्मक प्रवृत्तियों का सामना कर सकेंगे और पश्चिमी बंगाल के अध्यापकों के असन्तोष के लिये एक सन्तोषजनक समाधान दे सकेंगे।

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard some of the speeches made by the hon. Members here. Two new propositions have been put forward. One was by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, who suggested that as there has not been much improvement in West Bengal during the President's Rule, it should not be extended. It is true that there has not been much improvement during the last 4-5 months of the President's Rule due to the weakness of the administration there so far. But now, it seems, effective steps are being taken and that is, perhaps, one of the reasons why the Bengal Bundh that was declared for the 28th of this month has been withdrawn. The strike that was illegally started in Durgapur and that was being continued for so many days has fizzled out because of the strong steps taken by the Government and because they threatened to take action unless the workers joined duty. Therefore, the proper steps have been taken now and, I have no doubt, it will give good results and the President's Rule will be effective. So, there cannot be any ground for not extending the period of the President's Rule in West Bengal.

Another proposition put forward by my hon. friend, Shri P. Ramamurti, was that the Government is encouraging the Naxalites because these forces are now putting an end to some of the leaders of the Marxists. It is a strange proposition. So far we have been told that the Naxalites are an extremist section of the Marxists. They are the two sides of the same coin, one a little more extremist than the other. Therefore, to suggest that the Government has been taking steps to encourage the Naxalites to do away with the Marxist leaders is rather a strange proposition. I doubt very much if anybody will be prepared to accept this proposition.

Most of the hon. Members have agreed and said that Bengal has been in the forefront of all kinds of movements and that Bengal has been pioneer in various kinds of reforms. But for sometime past, specially after the Second World War and the partition of India, it has fallen on evil days. Therefore, it is upto the Government of India to take special steps to improve the economy of the State in proper shape and it is necessary that additional funds should be earmarked for improving the economic conditions of West Bengal. For sometime past, the industrial development of Bengal has fallen far behind. Bengal was, perhaps, in the first position and Maharashtra was in the second position. But now the economic position of Bengal has fallen far behind because no new industries are coming up there. One of the main reasons why no new industries are coming up is the political situation and the law and order situation in the country. The Government of India also has not put in more funds in the public sector undertakings in that State. Therefore, to be in a position to provide more employment in Bengal a number of important items which have been sanctioned and put forward by various Parties should be taken up. One is the second bridge on the Hoogly river. Another is the railway. Either circular railway or the underground railway, whichever may be feasible and whichever can be taken up quickly, should be taken up. Similarly, other industries also should be started. But those industries can only be possible if the law and order situation is tackled and improved, and I have no doubt that if proper steps are taken, the situation will improve. At the same time, if more funds are handed over to Bengal, it should be seen that they are not squandered away. There is State transport in Calcutta. The State Transport has been a losing concern and similarly the tramway which has been taken charge of by the Government is also a losing concern. But the authorities of the Bengal Government have opposed any rise in tram fares and I think it is only one of the most foolish steps that a person can take when an institution which is being run by them should be a losing concern. The tram fare in Calcutta, I think, is the cheapest in the whole world perhaps and, therefore, there is no reason why it should not

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be made to pay by a rise in fare in a reasonable manner. Therefore, if more funds are placed in the hands of the authorities in Bengal, they should not be allowed to squander them away on account of certain ideological considerations.

The conditions of industries in Bengal, you know. They have gone from bad to worse, not because of any dispute between the employers and the employees but more so because of inter-union rivalry—one Party trying to have control over the Union as against the other. That is one of the main reasons why there have been so many murders, so many strikes and so many troubles in various factories and a large number of factories are not working at the present moment. Therefore, something should be done to see that these inter-union rivalries are stopped and something should be done to see that the Unions which have the largest numbers of member are recognised and other Unions are not allowed to interfere.

At the present moment, as you know, if you read the newspapers in the morning you will find how the position is coming up. Bombs are being discovered. Naxalites are being arrested and large quantities of explosive materials have been traced. Therefore, if some more active steps are taken by the administration as they have been begun to be taken, I have no doubt that the position will improve and then, only there can be any talk of elections. Otherwise, if elections are held at present; there will be no free and fair elections at all because people will not dare to come out and vote freely and they will not be allowed to vote. Therefore, I feel the Government should be asked to take more and more active steps and energetic steps to bring law and order in the country so that the industries may begin to be started and I have no doubt that if these things are done, the economic condition also in the State will improve.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): We have been hearing this Debate on the situation in West Bengal for a long time. One thing has become clear that some Hon. Members wanted to sling mud here and there.

The main contention of some of them has been that this situation in West Bengal today has been created since 1967 after the United Front Government came into being. Sir, I would like to make it perfectly clear to them that the present culmination of the situation in West Bengal is not the by-product of this United Front Government since 1967, but it is due to the continued and utter neglect, lack of sympathy and appreciation by the Central Government for years together.

Sir, in the opening speech on this Budget, the hon. Minister reviewed the situation to a certain extent about the law and order problem but that will not help to solve the malaise of Bengal today. The amounts of deficit that have been temporarily suspended should have to be paid by the Government of West Bengal to the Centre. That simply shows that the evil days of procrastination, are not yet over. The problems of West Bengal are too heavy and those ought to have been given due consideration by the Centre since the days of our Partition, but this has not been done.

In the matter of growth of population,—I have got the statistics upto the year 1961—from 1951 to 1961, in 10 years, the population has gone up by 32.8% in respect of West Bengal, whereas the All-India average is 21.5%. The figure regarding the influx of refugees was given out as 5 millions according to Government statistics; but if we add the number of others who have not registered themselves, it will come up to 6 millions.

Thirdly, one of the Hon. Members mentioned about migration of persons from other States. Those who have come from other States and who make their livelihood in Bengal would be not less than 6 millions. They send money from out of West Bengal and money orders in small denominations and this amounts to Rs. 38 crores per month.

Fourthly, there is the problem of unemployment, because Bengal has not been given its due share to prosper. All these factors have given rise to Naxalite form or any other form of agitation, but these problems are continuously there in West

Bengal. We find that in the Third Five year plan the productivity in West Bengal has gone down. The *per capita* income during the first 2 years of the Third Five year Plan period in Bengal went down by 0.5% whereas the All-India average went up by 0.8%. Why should there be such huge difference? Who is responsible? It is the Central Government which alone is responsible.

In the matter of distribution of licences, West Bengal was not considered and it was not given its due. They are issuing licences to other States like Maharashtra but not to West Bengal. In respect of foreign collaborations, all of them have gone to Maharashtra and other States. What has been done in West Bengal for all these years? The help given by financial institutions have gone to those industries in Bombay and Maharashtra State, but West Bengal has not got this help. Take the case of the Reserve Bank, the IFC, the LIC and the State Bank. Are things done to give benefits to the people of West Bengal and to keep up the tempo of industrial development in West Bengal? No.

And now the question of employment comes. I will give the figures since 1948 upto the year 1966.

Then, the question of employment is there. In West Bengal, according to the statistics that we have of 1966, the number of employed persons increased only by 3.4 per cent, whereas in Maharashtra it has increased by 45 per cent and in Gujarat by 17 per cent.

Coming to the present Plan period programme, as has been pointed out already by some hon. Members, in the case of UP, the State Plan allocation is to the extent of Rs. 965 crores; in the case of Maharashtra, it is Rs. 898 crores, and in the case of Tamil Nadu it is Rs. 520 crores whereas in the case of West Bengal, it is Rs. 322 crores. This is the state of affairs.

As against this, what does West Bengal gives to the Centre? About 30 to 40 per cent of all the total revenues earned by the Government of India from exports is given by West Bengal. Of all the revenue earned by the Government

of India by imports, West Bengal gives or Calcutta gives 25 per cent; the corporation taxes collected from West Bengal are the maximum. But the share given to West Bengal to be ploughed back for her own industries is the minimum. This is the exploitation that has been continued for years together.

As regards the question of major and minor irrigation, even in the case of major irrigation, I can quote figures from the present Five Year Plan, which is supposed to be taken up very soon in this House if time permits, you will find that Maharashtra gets Rs. 70 crores whereas Bengal gets only Rs. 19 crores. In the case of minor irrigation, Maharashtra is given Rs. 31 crores while West Bengal is given only Rs. 10 crores. In the case of rural electrification, Maharashtra is given Rs. 25 crores while West Bengal is given only Rs. 10 crores. These are the instances of discrimination....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member has quoted these figures so many times. Now, let him go to the next point.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I am coming to that.

This is the picture that should be made known to all. It is not a question of the Naxalites or the extremists creating trouble. Why are they creating trouble? A case has already been made out by an hon. Member that the young men of West Bengal have no future. They have no hope; they have nothing for the future except to take recourse to revolutionary measures by which they would like to change the present sterile and static conditions that are eating up the energies of the young people of West Bengal. That is the picture that you will find. If you really want to do any good to the people of West Bengal, go to the deeper roots of the whole thing. You should try to help Bengal so that it could come up industrially and develop in other spheres as well.

I am not happy with the budget that has been presented for West Bengal. No doubt, Calcutta and the neighbouring areas have their own problems. But I find that the whole state budget seems to be a Calcutta-based

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budget, as if in West Bengal there is no other place except Calcutta, as if in Bengal, there are no other places except Calcutta and some places of South Bengal. The people from North Bengal will have no grudge against the South Bengal people or the Calcutta people if their places are developed. We shall certainly appreciate if these are developed. But the people of North Bengal will not tolerate that at the cost of North Bengal, only South Bengal should be developed.

In the budget, we find the continuing schemes of the DVC, Kamsavati, Mayurakshi, and the Dubda basin etc. have been allotted money. We appreciate them. But is there any scheme mooted in this budget which will develop the economy of North Bengal?

And what does North Bengal contribute to the economy of Bengal? Let me give some aspects. Of all the agricultural income generated in the State of West Bengal, North Bengal gives one-third. The population in Bengal minus Calcutta, that is, North Bengal, is 1/6th of the total population of the State. And yet 1/6th of the population gives to Bengal one-third or a little more of the agricultural income. That only shows that North Bengal is most viable in respect of agricultural income. That also proves that North Bengal should be nurtured and nourished so that it can give more and more agricultural produce. Of the total industrial income of West Bengal according to the 1962-63 figures, which is about Rs. 300 crores, the five districts of North Bengal give only 3 per cent. And in the agricultural sector, they give about 33 per cent. Taking all the incomes together, be it agriculture, be it industry, be it trade, commerce and services, North Bengal's contribution comes to about Rs. 200 crores out of a total of Rs. 1102.88 crores generated in the State of West Bengal, according to the 1962-63 figures. This comes to a little less than 20 per cent. And what have the people of North Bengal received from the State of West Bengal in all these years? In the First, Second and Third Plan periods, the State of West Bengal spent Rs. 520 crores or a little more. After these three Plan periods, another sum of Rs. 167 crores has been spent so far in the three Annual Plans. But of

this whole amount, North Bengal received only Rs. 15 crores or so. If the share of North Bengal is 20 per cent, as it should be considering its contribution to the income generated in the State as a whole, it would have received about Rs. 120-130 crores. I have calculated the amount.

The people of South Bengal have received benefit of development during these Plans at the rate of Rs. 200 per capita. But the people of North Bengal have received benefit equivalent to Rs. 25 per capita—difference of 8 times.

Whenever we ask that there must be certain flood control measures, there should be a project to control the Teesta, whenever we ask for better communications and electricity and power as these are the basic infrastructure for development—electric power, irrigation facilities and communications—the argument very nicely advanced is that there is lack of funds. This argument of the West Bengal leaders, be it under President's rule, be it under the rule of party leaders of the Congress or the United Front, pleading financial stringency when it is a question of the development of North Bengal, which has been trotted out all these years without considering the fact that North Bengal contributes one-fifth of the total income of the State.

Coming to the problems of Cooch-Bihar, it is very interesting to note that at the time of its merger in 1949, the benevolent and ever-loving the then Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar with all his good wishes and ingenuity left an amount of Rs. 1.34 crores for nation-building purposes to be spent for the benefit of the people there. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to take a special note of this. It has been mentioned under Public Accounts as the first item—General reserve for Cooch-Bihar. There I find certain receipts and disbursements. The West Bengal leaders and the officials there together deprived Cooch-Bihar people of their right to the benefit accruing from this amount of Rs. 1.34 crores. If you calculate it over a period of 20-22 years, its corpus would have come to more than 4 crores of rupees, and the

actual benefit derived by the people of Cooch-Bihar is practically nil during these years. Moreover in the explanatory note of the Budget, nothing has been said as to where the corpus has gone now. Only this year I have seen under Grant 20—Medical—the hon. Finance Minister may kindly check up—a paltry amount of Rs. 54,000 mentioned as earmarked for Cooch-Bihar development. I do not know for what purpose this amount will be spent. Will they spend it for opening health centres or for merely purpose of some medicines? But the basic question remains: how has this amount of Rs. 1.34 crores been spent during all these 20 years?

It was specifically stated in the special agreement between the Maharaja and the then Government of India that the entire amount would be spent for nation building purposes for the benefit of the people of Cooch Behar. Even then, when we see that we need so many bridges and embankments for effective flood control measures the only argument that is given is that they have no funds. Without going into other points I shall appeal to the Finance Ministry to come forward with a statement that the Finance Ministry will appoint an enquiry Committee consisting of one official from the Union Finance Ministry, another official from the State Finance Department, one representative from Maharaja's palace or from among his heirs and at least two or three persons from Cooch Behar to enquire and investigate into the matter how these funds had been utilised for the last so many years and if it has benefited the people of Cooch Behar.... (*Interruptions*).

In the last meeting of the Consultative Committee on West Bengal held on 10/11 July, I proposed the discussion of the following item:

"To recommend payment of compensation to Lalit Barman of Cooch Behar, who lost his son Piku Barman on the 16th October 1968 at Mekhliganj due to un-authorised air-dropping of food immediately after the October flood in North Bengal, and to Smt. Rama Barman, daughter of Lalit Barman who has been maimed for life and also to the family of Basan Kanu the other victims to this incident."

The reply was:

"No proposal in this regard has so far been received in the Department from any-where. Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar has been asked for details of the incident and also for a report as to whether any proposal for compensation has been received by him."

This is a matter which I referred to the Prime Minister in 1968, and I received a reply from the Prime Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must conclude now.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: There are three or four letters in this correspondence. I shall read only one or two of them. As I said earlier I wrote to the Prime Minister in December 1968 and the Prime Minister's reply dated January 4, 1969 was received by me.

I am quoting from the letter written by the Prime Minister's Secretariat on 4th January, 1969:

"In one of them, you wrote about some assistance being given to the families of those who were killed or injured during an air-dropping operation in Mekliganj during the recent floods and also to the Mekliganj Higher Secondary School which suffered damage at the time of the natural calamity."

The Prime Minister was under the impression that some help had been given to the families. However, she is sending your letter to the Governor of West Bengal to whom she had earlier sent some money from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. If necessary, some more could be sent to him so that he can look into the two cases mentioned by you and do the needful."

The Government of West Bengal in its answer said that there was no such proposal. About the same incident, I wrote a letter again and asked the Prime Minister on 8.5.69 as to what happened to the proposal for payment of the compensation and giving some assistance to the flood victims. There was again a reply dated 23.5.69 from the Prime Minister's Secretariat which says:

"... regarding assistance to the families of those who were killed or injured during

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the air-dropping operation in Mekliganj in October, 1968. She is forwarding it to the Governor of West Bengal for appropriate action."

Twice it has been said by the Prime Minister that the matter has been sent to the Governor with specific instructions to do the needful but the State officials are saying that there is no such proposal. Whom are we to believe? The Prime Minister, or the Governor's advisers or the officials under the Government? This is a serious situation.

I appeal to the Finance Minister that while replying to the debate if he is not in a position to go into the other details of the problems of the North Bengal at least he should tell us as to what they propose to do to exploit the natural resources of North Bengal. North Bengal has thick deposits of copper. Only the other day on my enquiry they informed me that the Government of India and the Sikkim Government are thinking of extracting copper from mines in North Bengal which has rich mineral wealth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must conclude now.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I want the Government to pay attention to North Bengal. It has not only Tea, Jute, Tobacco and other agricultural products but it is rich in minerals too. It has got heavy deposits of copper and zinc ore. It has got heavy deposits of zinc and copper. Let this Government be careful to take such benefits and advantages for the people of North Bengal and the people who inhabit that area.

Lastly,—

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Shri Randhir Singh.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It has been published in the *Economic Times* that—**

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Nothing will go on record if he goes on speaking. Nothing

will go on record. Shri Randhir Singh; two minutes.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, हाउस के सामने दो मोर्शंस हैं। एक तो एक्सपेंशन आफ प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल के सिल-सिले में है। इस के मुतालिक तो मुझे यह कहना है कि यह 6 महीने का एक्सपेंशन बहुत थोड़ा है। जैसी एबनार्मल हालत बंगाल में है, जब तक वह ठीक न हो जाय और वहां नार्मल हालत पैदा न हो जाय, तब तक वहां इसे एक्सटेंड करते जाना आवश्यक है। कम से कम दो साल के लिये प्रेसीडेंट रूल हो, उसके बाद वहां हालात सुधर जाय तब एलेक्शन कराया जाय। मैं समझता हूं कि आज जो बंगाल की हालत है, यह केवल बंगाल का मसला नहीं है, यह सारे देश का मसला है यह एक नासूर है हमारे देश के सियासी जिस्म में और यह नासूर बढ़ता ही जायगा सारे देश में गैंगरीन बनकर फैल जायगा अगर इस का इलाज ठीक तरह से नहीं किया गया। जब तक यह इलाज न हो जाय तब तक बंगाल में एलेक्शन न कराएं। मैं पार्टी के इंटेरेस्ट में नहीं नेशनल इंटेरेस्ट में कहता हूं, देश के हित में यह बात कहता हूं—इन लोगों का नारा एकोनामिक एंड सोशल डेवलपमेंट आफ बंगाल नहीं है। इन की जो यूनाइटेड फ्रंट गवर्नमेंट वहां बनी अगर यह काम करना चाहते तो कर सकते थे। कौन रोकता था? लेकिन यह काम नहीं करना चाहते थे। कोई सड़क नहीं बनाई, कोई नहर नहीं निकाली, कोई बिजलीघर नहीं बनाया। किसी किसान मजदूर को रोजगार नहीं दिया। इनका तो एक ही ध्येय रहा कि कितने नक्सलाइट्स पुलिस में भरती किये जाय, कितने आदमी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में भरती किये जाय जो उखाड़ दें यहां की गवर्नमेंट को और सारे बंगाल में बगावत फैला

दें और बंगाल के साथ किस तरह नागालैंड को, नेफा की और आसाम को इसका अड़्डा बनायें ? किस तरह हिन्दुस्तान के इस एक तिहाई हिस्से में बदअमनी फैलायें, यही इनका एकमात्र ध्येय रहा है। और यह सही बात है, यह उनसे मिले हुए हैं यह एक बड़ा भारी घम्बा है बंगाल के नाम पर, उस बंगाल के नाम पर जिसने कितने बड़े बड़े देशभक्त दिये जो कुर्बान हो गए, फांसी के तख्ते पर झूल गये उन लोगोंके नाम पर यह बहुत बड़ा घम्बा है जो यह कुछ उलटे लोग, यह बहुत रुपिये वहां आ गये हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल का सवाल है इसके लिये 6 महीने थोड़ा है। दो साल में अगर इन का दिमाग ठीक हो जाय तो ठीक है वरना अगर यह न करें तो मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि यह ठीक है कि प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल के बाद कुछ इम्प्रूवमेंट है, लेकिन पूरा-पूरा इम्प्रूवमेंट नहीं है, तो उस के लिये अगर सी आर पी से इलाज नहीं होता तो पंजाब की पुलिस तैयार है, हरयाने की पुलिस तैयार है, हमारी पुलिस वहां भेज दीजिए और उससे भी नहीं हो तो हमारी बटालियन तैयार है। हमारी मिलिटरी इनको सब को ठीक कर देगी। हमें बैनर्जी बड़े प्यारे हैं लेकिन अगर बैनर्जी चीन की बोली बोलेंगे तो वह हमारे दुश्मन नम्बर 1 होंगे। बंगाली भाई भी हमें बहुत प्यारे हैं। हम उनके लिए हर कुर्बानी देने को तैयार हैं। सारा रुपया बंगाल में लगाने के लिये तैयार हैं। जहां तक एकोनामिक डेवलपमेंट और सोशल डेवलपमेंट है वह हम करें लेकिन अगर वह गड़ बड़ करें, हिन्दुस्तान को दुमछल्ला बनाएं चीन का हिन्दुस्तान को बेचें और चीन की सरहदों में अपनी सरहद मिला दें हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के इलाके को कहते हैं कि चीन का इलाका है और कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान अग्रेसर है-इससे ज्यादा बेशर्मी, बड़ी गिरावट और घटियापन और क्या हो सकता है। मैं तो फिर अपने कानून को मज्जमत करता हूं। हमारे देश में कानून नहीं है, इसके लिए हमें कानून बनाना पड़ेगा, वरना इन लोगों

की हिम्मत बढ़ती रहेगी।

मुझे अफसोस है, चेयरमैन महोदय, जब मैंने श्री राममूर्ति की बात सुनी—मैं उनकी बेहद इज्जत करता हूं, उन के लिये मेरे दिल में बेहद प्यार है, श्रद्धा है, वे रीजनेबिल आदमी हैं, लेकिन पता नहीं, इन्होंने क्या अपनी अबल चीन के नाम गिरवी कर दी है, पता नहीं क्यों ऐसी बात करते हैं कि हम फौज का मुकाबला करेंगे, पुलिस का मुकाबला करेंगे। यह फौज और पुलिस का मुकाबला नहीं है—हिन्दुस्तानी कौम के साथ, मुल्क के साथ मुकाबला है। यह फौज और पुलिस किस की है, तुम क्या मुकाबला कर सकोगे। हमारी फौज का मुकाबला तो चीन, जर्मनी और पाकिस्तान भी नहीं कर सके, आप तो क्या मुकाबला करेंगे। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं—इस किस्म की जुबान बोलना बन्द करो, इससे देश के प्रजातन्त्र को ठेस पहुंचती है। मैं, चेयरमैन साहब, कहना चाहता हूं कि देश में गद्दारों की तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है, वे इस देश के कांस्टीचूशन की घञ्जियां उड़ाते हैं, इस देश के फ्लैग की जगह हथोड़े का फ्लैग लाने की बात करते हैं, देश को दरहम-बरहम करना चाहते हैं, तहस-नहस करना चाहते हैं। कम से कम इस पार्लियामेंट में आकर तो अपनी जो एन्टीनेशनल एक्टिविटीज हैं, उनका ढिंढोरा न पीटा करो। यहां तो शर्माओ, यहां भले आदमी बैठे हैं, दिमागदार बैठे हैं, देश की शानदार फ्रीम बैठी हुई है। अगर अनपढ़ आदमियों की अकल ही मारनी है, तो वहीं झोपड़ों में जाकर मारो, कम से कम यहां तो ऐसी बातें न करो। इतना खून सफेद हो गया है, चेयरमैन साहब, आप खुद इतने बड़े इन्कलाबी हैं—कि हम देश की बात न करें और अपने देश के झण्डे, विधान और नेशन के खिलाफ खुल्लम-खुल्ला प्रचार करें और फिर यह कहें कि हम फौज का मुकाबला करेंगे, पुलिस का मुकाबला कौन करेंगे, यहां एक दूसरा वियतनाम बनायेंगे, चीन

[श्री रणजीत सिंह]

की एकटीविटीज के मुताबिक चलेंगे—अरे, अभी तो कनु सान्याल पकड़ा गया है, देखते जाओ चारू मजूमदार भी पकड़ा जायगा सबके सब पकड़े जायेंगे। इनकी एकटीविटीज दम तोड़ रही है और तोड़ेंगी जब हमारी बटेलियन्ज वहां पहुंच जायेंगी, सब के सब छोड़-छोड़ कर भाग जायेंगे।

मैं अपने बंगाल के भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ—हमारे बंगाल के भाई शानदार लोग हैं, उनकी बेहतरीन ट्रेडीसन्ज हैं, उनका ग्लोरियस पास्ट रहा है, वे इन लोगों के बहकावे में नहीं आयेंगे। मैं आपकी मारफत अपने बंगाल के भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ—जुम को तमाम देश प्रणाम करता है, लेकिन हमारे बहादुर बंगालियों को इन लोगों ने घब्रा लगा दिया है, ये लोग उन के किये-कराये को खो रहे हैं, उनका नाश कर रहे हैं।

एक बात मैं यहां पर कहना चाहता हूँ—हमारी पुलिस और फौज में भी ये लोग घुस गये हैं—मैं कहना तो नहीं चाहता था लेकिन कहना पड़ रहा है, जगह जगह जो हमारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, उसमें भी इन के लोग घुस गये हैं, इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक कमीशन मुक़र्रर किया जाय और इन को वहां से वीड आउट किया जाय।

दूसरी बात—हमें अपने कानून में तरमीम करनी चाहिए, अगर बंगाल में वह कानून नहीं है, तो आप उसका बन्दोबस्त कीजिये। क्रिमिनल एक्ट, पब्लिक सेफ्टी एक्ट और प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन एक्ट को वहां पर लागू करके इनको पकड़ो, इनको राउण्ड अप करो। जो चीनी चमचे हैं, चीन के एजेन्ट हैं, उनका दम भरते हैं, उनका हल्वा-मांडा चबाते हैं, चाहे वे हजारों की तादाद में हों, सबको एरेस्ट करो। जिस तरह से तामिलनाडु और पंजाब

की सरकारों ने उनका इलाज किया, सब ठण्डे पड़ गये, उसी तरह से इलाज करो। चरण सिंह ने थोड़ा इलाज किया, फिर भी ठण्डे पड़ गये। इन आदमियों का इलाज ** है—जो लातों के आदमी हैं, वे बातों को नहीं मानते, लातों से ही मानते हैं...

सभापति महोदय : यह अन-पालियामेन्ट्री वर्ड है यह नहीं जायगा।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : निकाल दीजिये। लेकिन मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो लोग कानून को नहीं मानते विधान को नहीं मानते, उनका इलाज क्या है? ये कहते हैं कि हम फौज का मुकाबला करेंगे, हम पुलिस का मुकाबला करेंगे, चेयरमैन महोदय, आप भी सुन रहे थे और वह कह रहे थे मैंने तो ** की बात की है, वे तो बम का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। अब वक्त आ गया है कि कानून में तरमीम करनी चाहिये। अगर हमें अपने कांस्टीबूलन को अमेण्ड करना पड़े, तो वह भी करना चाहिए। ये लोग फण्डामेंटल राइट्स को, सिविल लिबर्टीज का नाजायज फायदा उठा रहे हैं। फण्डामेंटल राइट्स और सिविल लिबर्टीज इनके लिये नहीं हैं, इन्होंने देश को गद्दाराणा-सरगमियों का मरकज बना दिया है। फण्डामेंटल राइट्स और सिविल लिबर्टीज उन लोगों के लिये है, जहां जम्हूरियत तगड़ी हो, जो कानून के पुजारी हों, जो बैलेट के आधार पर देश को चलाना चाहते हों, इन आदमियों, के लिये यह कानून नहीं है।

तीसरी बात—आज वहां पर सेंटर की हुकूमत है, वहां की सरकार अनएम्पलायमेंट को दूर करने के लिये एक टाइम-बाउण्ड प्रोग्राम बनाये। अगर 1972 के चुनाव के बाद इन लोगों की गवर्नमेंट वहां पर बने, तो भी इस सिलसिले में इनको कुछ नहीं करना है। इनका प्रोग्राम तो वहां पर बेस बनाकर हिन्दुस्तानियों

को आपस में लड़ाना है, चीन की तरह का वियतनाम वहां पर बनाने का इनका प्रोग्राम है, इनसे डेवलपमेंट का काम नहीं होगा। नम्बूदरीपाद और ज्योति बसु ने भी इस बात को कहा है, इनका कम्यूनिक निकल गया है कि हमें इस विधान में यकीन नहीं है, हमें पार्लियामेन्ट्री सिस्टम में यकीन है, हम इस झण्डे को नहीं चाहते, आज जो स्टेट का सिस्टम चल रहा है, हम इसको नहीं चाहते, इसलिये मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि वहां पर अन-एम्प्लायमेन्ट को दूर करने के लिये हमें एक टाइम-बाउण्ड प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिये। लैंड रिफार्म और सीलिंग को लागू करके जमींदारों को वहां पर खत्म करो और छोटे किसानों को जमीन दो।

आखरी बात मुझे यह अर्ज करनी है कि हमारी आई० पी० सी० की धारा 120 में तरमीम करें। चार पांच रोज हुए तब भी मैंने इसका जिक्र किया था—हमें अनलाफुल एक्टी-विटीज एक्ट में तरमीम करनी चाहिये। जो आदमी देश के साथ गद्दारी करे, उसकी सजा मौत हो, पब्लिक फांसी हो इस किस्म की तरमीम हमको करनी चाहिए। आई० पी० सी० 120 (बी) की जगह हमें दूसरी धारा लानी चाहिये। जो देश के खिलाफ इस तरह की ट्रेचरस-कार्यवाही करे, उसके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये।

मैं आपका बड़ा मशकूर हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, मैं ज्यादा टाइम नहीं लेना चाहता, जो मोटी-मोटी बातें थीं, वे मैंने अर्ज कर दीं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर): अमी माननीय सदस्य भाषण दे रहे थे, लेकिन हमने उनको नहीं टोका। कुछ ऐसे शब्दों का प्रयोग उन्होंने अपने भाषण में किया, जो आपत्तिजनक थे, उनको आपने निकाल दिया ...

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर): उनके मुंह से चार-पांच बार ** शब्द निकला है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: उनसे हमें कोई दुश्मनी नहीं है, लेकिन आवेश में आकर उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी चीजें कहीं हैं। जिन्होंने यहां पर कांस्टीचूशन के प्रति शपथ ग्रहण की है, उनको देश का गद्दार कहा है, चीन का एजेन्ट कहा है, यह भी कहा है कि वह झण्डा नहीं चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि जो देश के साथ गद्दारी करे, उसको सजा होनी ही चाहिये, इसमें हमें उनसे कोई मतभेद नहीं है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि आप उनकी स्पीच को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ लें, उसमें कुछ चीजें हैं जो वहां नहीं रहनी चाहिये.....

श्री रणधीर सिंह: जो कुछ मैंने कहा है, मैं उस पर स्टिक करता हूं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: मैं भी स्टिक करता हूं, लेकिन जो चीज कही गई आप उसको देखें, यह बात सही नहीं है। अगर इस तरह से कहा जायगा तो हो सकता है (व्यवधान) अगर कोई देश द्रोह की बात कहे, चीन और रूस के बारे में कहे तो जिस सरकार ने जमीन चीन को दी और आज तक उसे हथिया न सकी, जिस सरकार ने जमीन पाकिस्तान को दे दी और उसको हासिल नहीं कर सकी, हम उसको गद्दार कहेंगे.....

सभापति महोदय: जो अन-पार्लियामेन्ट्री बात थी, उसको निकाल दिया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: इनके भाषण में कभी कोई चीज सही नहीं होती है, बेवकूफी भरा भाषण होता है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of submission. On the last occasion when Shri Chavan was the Home Minister he not only partici-

[Shri Samar Guha]

pated in the debate but he remained present in the House during the whole discussion of the Budget of West Bengal but unfortunately.....

(*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. The hon. Minister is here to reply. You kindly resume your seat.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is not a point of order; it is a submission. It is something extra-ordinary that the Prime Minister has not been there even for a minute during the West Bengal Budget debate. Almost all the representatives of all the parties**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have overruled this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not going to communicate anything. The Minister is here to reply. Nothing will go on record if he speaks without my permission. Please don't disturb the proceedings of the House. What he says will not go on record.

17 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is here to reply to the debate.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The request was made by so many Members of the House that the Home Minister should participate in this debate. I want to know whether that has been communicated to the Home Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excepting you, nobody has made this request. He is competent to

reply to the debate. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the debate, I found unanimity at least on one point and that is the problems of West Bengal should be tackled as national problems and at national level. But I found a little difficulty in one respect in the statement that were made, whether they were made in right earnest or not, because even though the Members said that the problems of West Bengal should be treated as national problems, most of the Members, not all the Members, spoke with regional bias, with regional overtones, in their speeches.

I was further distressed to hear the speech of Shri Dasgohwdhury. He started saying not only about West Bengal and Calcutta but he started to differentiate between north Bengal and south Bengal. I do not think, when we want to tackle such serious problems, we can apportion Bengal in such a manner into north Bengal, south Bengal, Calcutta and things like that. I would say, the problems of West Bengal as such are national problems and, particularly, the problems of Calcutta should be regarded not only as national problems but should also be taken for solution as national problems.

17.02 hrs.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL in the Chair]

In this matter, I would repeat a few details that I had given when I presented the Budget of West Bengal to this House. The provisions that we have made, particularly, for the development of Greater Calcutta area will convince the Members about it. When we say that we regard the problem of Calcutta or development of Calcutta as a national problem, we do not only regard as such but we have also made efforts to tackle it on that basis. Apart from the fact that Rs. 20 crores have been

**Not recorded.

provide for the development of Greater Calcutta area in the Budget, we have also provided for Rs. 7.08 crores to meet the deficit of the Calcutta Corporation and the Howrah Municipal Committee so that their deficit could be covered up.

As the hon. Members know, in the Fourth Plan, Rs. 43 crores have been earmarked for the development of Greater Calcutta area. Again, out of this Plan, several crores of rupees will be spent on the construction of the second Hooghly project which will also, to a great extent, facilitate the economic activity and developmental activity in the Calcutta region. This is also a very big thing that is going to come up in this area.

Out of the Central Plan, we are again providing Rs. 34 crores for the development of the Metropolitan Transport Service in Greater Calcutta area. The things that I am cataloguing here prove that we are not tackling Calcutta problems as matters pertaining to any city here and there. We know that Calcutta has got certain serious problems. For example, the problem that was mentioned by Shri Samar Guha and many others regarding refugees. That is an influx which is continuing. Sometimes, it abates; sometimes it again begins and sometimes it becomes so much that it becomes difficult to contain them where we have set up refugee camps or transit camps. As we know, Sir, about 4.2 million refugees have so far come into our country and refugees will keep on pouring from East Pakistan. And this problem is not a problem which can be solved as such because it is a continuing problem. You keep on making efforts to solve it, then another problem is created. You keep on making efforts to solve it, again the problem is complicated by fresh influx. This problem in the present political situation between our two countries is continuing and it is going to continue and we have to live with this problem for many years to come. Therefore, we will have to pay greater attention to it. The figures I mentioned do not include the crores of rupees that have been spent in rehabilitation of these brothers of ours who are coming into our country as refugees from East Pakistan. If the assistance that is given separate is also added to the figure that I have given, it will become a formidable figure. The

amount of resources that we have put within our limited means for the development of Greater Calcutta region and to solve this problem, I would straightway concede, is not sufficient for the development or for solving the problems of Calcutta because the problems of Calcutta are not of recent origin. They have been developing for decades. There are topographical regions, geographical regions and other regions because of which these problems of Calcutta have grown. Apart from that the problems have been complicated by political reasons. But, in my speech I do not wish to go into those political reasons which my worthy colleague, Mr. Pant, will answer in his reply to the debate on the extension of President's rule. I am only trying to project before the House the magnitude and complex nature of these problems which we are trying to solve in a very honest and very sincere manner and I hope no hon. Member of this House will believe that we do not want to solve these problems in the best possible manner within the resources we have. We are even willing to stretch our resources and give more resources for a best solution of this problem and to make an impact and dent on these problems that we are facing there.

Hon. Member, Shri Deven Sen, compared certain allocations between various States of India and he wanted to make out a case that West Bengal has always been neglected. The few figures that I have been able to collect during the last half an hour do not bear out the truth of this statement. According to the figures that I have, central investment in the State up to 31-3-69 in public sector undertakings is Rs. 11 crores. He was comparing this with Maharashtra. The total investment in Maharashtra so far has been only Rs. 101 crores. You can see that four times that investment has been made in West Bengal as compared to the other most industrially developed State of Maharashtra. (Interruptions) This is the latest figure up to 31-3-69.

About Central assistance given in the first Three Five Year Plans, the State of West Bengal has been given assistance to the tune of Rs. 454 crores whereas the other comparably industrially developed State of Maharashtra was given only Rs. 400 crores as central assis-

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

tance. Here also West Bengal has an edge over Maharashtra.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will you please permit me to ask one question?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: May I request you to reserve your question after I finish my speech and then ask if the Chair permits?

Sir, if I had more time and if I had more opportunity, I would have collected figures about other matters and I would have shown that so far as Government of India is concerned, there has been no discrimination against West Bengal so far and I can also assure that in future also there will be no discrimination against it. If there is discrimination, it would be in favour of West Bengal, not against it.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: What are the loans and grants given to West Bengal during the various Five-year Plans?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken. Kindly resume your seat.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I have got the figure....

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have the figure, then why do you ask?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I will give only authoritative figures that I get. If the hon. Member gives notice; I shall give him adequate answer and give him full satisfaction. (Interruption) Then, there were a few more points mentioned by hon. Members. One point that was mentioned was about the Tea Auction Centre and it was said that this was being removed from Calcutta and that it was going to be causing economic hardship for the people living in Calcutta. This is a subject on which the Central Government has no control. The Government of Assam wants a Tea Auction Centre for their own purpose and the Government of India has no control over the Government of Assam and we cannot tell the Government of Assam not to

open a Tea Auction Centre. What we can do is to see that the Tea Board does not close down the Centre in Calcutta. I can assure the hon. House that the Tea Auction Centre in Calcutta will not be closed down and that it will continue. (Interruption)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Are you going to give any subsidy to them or not?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I would request him to be a little more patient. (Interruption) He may kindly note down all the points and ask me at the end and if the Chairman permits, I will endeavour to reply to all the points.

Another point made by an hon. Member was about the Jute Enquiry Commission. I realise the importance that jute industry and jute trade has over the economy of West Bengal. The work done by the Jute Enquiry Commission is important and I have checked up with the Government of West Bengal that the term is being extended so that the useful work that they are doing is continued and we can help the Jute industry in West Bengal.

I was surprised, Sir, at the observations made by Shri Ramamurti about the Budget. He is one of those few Members who said that he is opposing this Budget. While doing so, Sir, I think he forgets that this Budget was mainly, I would say, 90 per cent, made by the Government in which Mr. Ramamurti's party itself was the leading partner. The CPM Coalition Government in West Bengal had made this Budget. This Budget was presented also in the same way here in March and we had said that for 4 months we will take a Vote-on-Account and we will make certain revisions and again bring a revised Budget in this House. I do not say only revision, but the main revision, which we have done is this. The major revision that we have made is that we have reduced the deficit from Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 11 crores or so. I am giving the rough figures. By Rs. 4 crores or so we have reduced the gap of deficit. That is the only difference we have made. So, mainly, this is a Budget which was

made by Mr. Ramamurti's own party and it amused me a great deal when Mr. Ramamurti got up and said that he is opposed to this Budget. I do not know on what basis he was opposing it, whether he is opposing it purely on political grounds or just for the sake of opposition he was doing that.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Because the times have changed.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Mr. Ramamurti mentioned and some other hon. Members also mentioned about the Pay Commission. The Pay Commission's Report is under the active consideration of the Government of Bengal. We have made a provision of Rs. 9 crores in the Budget which is proposed in this hon. House; we do not know what will be the ultimate suggestion; but we have made this *ad hoc* provision in the Budget. Whatever decision is taken by the Government of West Bengal in this respect will be implemented, and if necessary, further money can be provided for this purpose.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri mentioned about the change in the tea auction centre, a point to which I have already replied.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: (Krishnagar): I mentioned about something to be done for the freedom-fighters.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have already said that my colleague Shri K. C. Pant will deal with this matter, because the subject of freedom-fighters is being dealt with by the Home Ministry and not by the Finance Ministry.

The last point that I wish to meet is the point that my hon. friend Shri Deven Sen made, namely that the allocations made by the Central Government to West Bengal for various purposes should not be made in proportion to the resources raised or the taxes mobilised or the population or anything of that sort, but it should be done on a war footing, and West Bengal should be taken as a special case. I have already said but in different words that want to treat West Bengal as a high priority State, and we want to give it all the assistance

that we can within our means, and we shall require the support and co-operation of hon. Members in this regard.

I am not touching upon the various suggestions that have been made, because of paucity of time, but I would assure hon. Members that we shall look into them wherever necessary we can also give them the facts and the information so that the queries and the points that they have raised could be met.

As I have already mentioned, this debate although acrimonious at certain times has been very helpful and I would like to thank the hon. Members who took part in this debate.

I forgot to mention one point that Shri B. K. Daschowdhury had raised about the general reserve fund for Cooch-Bihar. I do not think that he can have any complaint about this fund. This fund was created when Cooch-Bihar was merged, and at the time of its initial constitution, it consisted of Rs. 105.89 lakhs. Then it has been used for several years. Its interest and other things were deposited in this fund and it has been used for several years. The investment yielded a return of probably Rs. 20 lakhs or something like that. The balance of the fund at the end of 1970-71 is likely to be about Rs. 143.27 lakhs. This fund has been used for the development of Cooch-Bihar area and this will continue to be used for that purpose.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister had said that if a tea auction centre is opened at Gauhati, the Central Government have nothing to do with it. They will be sending their tea out via the Kandla port, and they have made a proposal that a subsidy for transport up to the Kandla port should be given on the railways by the Central Government. I would like to know whether the Central Government are going to give subsidy for transport in the form of incentive for export of tea from Gauhati through Kandla to foreign countries.

Secondly, the hon. Minister said that up to 1969 more Central aid had been given to West Bengal. I want to know whether it is a fact that taking the Third and Fourth Plans toge-

[Shri Samar Guha]

ther, the Central and the State allocations remain stagnant at round about Rs. 322 crores in the case of West Bengal, whereas in the case of Maharashtra the allocation in the Third Plan was Rs. 433 crores while in the Fourth Plan it is Rs. 890 crores. How does he explain this?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As regards the first point, I shall have to collect the information, since I do not have it with me now. I shall have to collect the information and I shall provide it to the hon. Member.

As regards the Plan allocations, the figures that I have given are up to the Third Plan only. I have not taken into account the Fourth Plan figures.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: We have been repeatedly asking this Government and the State Government to constitute two statutory bodies, a North Bengal Development Board and North Bengal Industrial Finance Corporation with a small capital of Rs. 50 crores. In consultative committee, we were informed that there would be no objection. I request the hon. Minister to take it up with the State authorities with a view to early constitution of these two statutory bodies.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I will have to look into the matter.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार ने बजट में कितना रुपया पुलिस के वास्ते तय किया था और अभी जो आपने बजट पेश किया है, आपने इसके वास्ते कितना एलोकेशन किया है। अंदमान में जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी रह चुके हैं उन लोगों को पेंशन देने का फैसला गृह मंत्रालय ने किया है। लेकिन पैसा तो आपको देना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये इस साल के वास्ते आपने कितना पैसा तय किया है ताकि उन लोगों को पेंशन दी जा सके ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जितना पैसा देना था गृह मंत्रालय को उतना हम दे चुके हैं। पूरा पैसा दिया हुआ है...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कितना दिया है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जहाँ तक मुझे याद है बारह करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है। लेकिन मुझे ठीक याद नहीं है। अंदमान/निकोबार में जो राष्ट्र सेवी थे, स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानी रह चुके हैं, उनको पेंशन देने के लिये और दूसरी चीजों के लिए कितने पैसे की आवश्यकता होगी उसको देने में हम कोताही करने वाले नहीं हैं। जितना इन्तजाम करना था वह कर दिया गया है। सवाल केवल इतना ही है कि हमको ठीक से पता लगाना पड़ेगा कि किसको मिलना चाहिये और किसको नहीं मिलना चाहिये। जो अभी आंकड़ा मैंने आपको बताया है यह स्मरण शक्ति से बताया है। यह कम भी हो सकता है या ज्यादा भी हो सकता है। कितनी आवश्यकता थी उसके अनुसार पूरा पैसा दिया गया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दूसरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। आप पुलिस पर अभी कितना खर्च कर रहे हैं और यूनाइटेड फ्रंट की गवर्नमेंट जब थी तब उसने कितना तय किया था ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : पन्त जी से इसको आप पूछ लीजिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पैसा आप देते हैं और कहते हैं कि पन्त जी से पूछ लें।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will again repeat my request.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not proper.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Once my remark was expunged. I again request the Minister of State for Home Affairs through you to

request the Prime Minister to participate this debate because the West Bengal issue has been taken as a national issue by almost all parties. That being so, it is necessary that she being the Home Minister should participate in the debate and show that the Government seriously and sincerely feel for the acute problems of West Bengal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): I shall seek above all to satisfy my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, in the course of my reply.

West Bengal has figured in this House in one form or the other almost every day, in the form of questions and answers, call attention notices, private Members' resolutions and otherwise in discussions on the law and order situation, Calcutta, the Tiesta problem etc. So we have been engaged with problems of West Bengal, but this debate has provided an opportunity for discussing all the problems in an integrated way, and the fact that a Resolution on extension of President's rule and the budget were taken up together in this debate has provided an opportunity for members to speak on the developmental as well as law and order aspects. If anything, the debate has underlined the fact that a climate of peace is linked with increase in production, productivity and the pace of economic growth. If this lesson has gone home, then I think the mixing of these two debates has been very worthwhile. My hon. friend Shri Ramamurti; I think, made a surprising statement when he said that this Government was to be blamed for imposing President's rule in West Bengal. Public memory may be short; but it is not that short. I think we all member that President's rule was certainly not of our making here. Various parties in the U.F. Government could not pull out together and a stage was reached that the Chief Minister of that Government went on hunger strike and he described the Government as being uncivilised and barbarous. These are not our phrases or expressions; these were the expressions of the Chief Minister of that

State at that time. It was under those circumstances that the duly elected Government of West Bengal could not continue and therefore the President had to take over. It was, if I may say so, because the constituent parties of the U.F. Government of the day could not pull together. As to who is to be blamed for that, it is not for me to apportion blame. It is for every one concerned to think back of those days or to look up the records and to find from the utterances of the various constituent parties themselves as to who was to blame for the downfall of the U.F. Government of that day. It was against this background that this Proclamation was issued by the President on 19 March 1970. It was approved by this House as also the other House. It was to be in force till 30 September 70 because it was passed by the other House on 30 March 1970.

According to the constitutional requirement we have brought this resolution before the House for the continuance in force of the Proclamation for a further period of six months with effect from 1 October 1970. It will also be recalled that at the time of the issue of the Proclamation of 19 March 1970 the State Assembly was in a state of adjournment. By the Proclamation the power of the State Legislature was made exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. With the suspension of a number of articles dealing with the functions of the State Assembly that Assembly came to be in a state commonly known as of 'suspended animation'. Thereafter the Governor prorogued the Assembly in accordance with the provisions of article 174(2) (a) and subsequently when it became clear that it was not possible for the Ministry to be formed out of the membership of the Assembly, the Governor having obtained the prior approval of the President, proceeded to dissolve the Assembly on 30 July 1970 in accordance with article 174(2) (b). The House is well aware that the Government are most anxious, ever since the introduction of President's rule, that normalcy should be restored in the law and order situation, that land reforms should be energetically pursued and that other schemes should be implemented. I do not want to cover the ground that has already been covered by my colleague who spoke before me. I do

[Shri K. C. Pant]

not want to deal with the budgetary aspects and the developmental aspects that are linked with the budget. I shall briefly refer to some of the steps taken as a result of the deliberations of the Consultative Committee. I am glad to know that some of the speakers have referred to the efforts made by the Government for the development of Calcutta. Some of them have referred to those efforts with appreciation; I think a lot of them have referred to them at least with understanding. Because Calcutta's problems are the nation's problems, and they are large problems, and reference has been made to them also by my colleague.

With the approval of the Consultative Committee, two Acts have already been enacted by the President, one for the levy of a tax on the entry of goods into the Calcutta Metropolitan district for the purpose of raising additional resources for development of that region, and the other for setting up a high-powered authority, the CMDA—Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority—which will have jurisdiction over the entire area and will be able to draw finance and implement schemes without being handicapped by the geographical boundaries of numerous local bodies and authorities in that region. This morning, my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to this authority in somewhat disparaging terms and asked, while there are several agencies already, what is the need of having another agency. It is precisely because there are a large number of agencies with jurisdiction over different geographical areas that there is need for an agency which can cut across all these minor barriers and can regard the developmental problems of Calcutta as a whole and can undertake measures to tackle those problems. That is why the need for such an agency or such an authority was felt.

The Consultative Committee which has been set up under the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1970 had a meeting on the 10th and 11th of June, 1970. Many of my hon. friends were present at that meeting, and besides the above-mentioned two Acts, the meeting approved of other pieces of legis-

lation and also went into other administrative matters.

My hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri referred to the need to step up land reform measures. I may make mention of the land reform measures already enacted during President's rule whereby something very positive and substantial has been done for the bargadars. The bargadar's share in the crop raised by him with all the inputs coming from him has been increased from 60 per cent to 75 per cent. His security of tenure has been improved, and his right of cultivation made hereditary. It has also been made obligatory for the landlords to furnish receipt for his share of the crop failing which the bargadar may deposit the landlord's share with the prescribed authority. Instructions have already been issued to the field authorities to implement the land reforms vigorously.

It has been reported that during the first two months of President's rule, another 15,000 acres have been vested in the Government and the efforts to detect the benami lands, that is, land retrained fraudulently or pseudonymously, are continuing. I have also just collected the figures of land that has actually been distributed and I am informed during the first four months of President's rule, 15,405 acres have been distributed to the landless agricultural labour.

Many hon. friends referred to the law and order situation, and I think the anxiety for the law and order situation was very much evident in most of the speeches. But I am sorry that when Shri P. Ramamurti spoke about certain aspects of the law and order situation, he made some very strange statements. He said that the Communists are helping the Naxalites against the CPM. If this is to be taken as a sample of the veracity of the facts upon which he has built up his case, I think it casts serious doubts upon the whole case. He said, the CRP was helping the Naxalities against the CPM. Public memory is not so short as to have forgotten either the genesis of the extremists or what is responsible for encouraging the extremists to the extent they have been encoura-

ged in West Bengal. I need hardly remind the House that it was only in 1967 when the CPM decided to enter the Assemblies and the U P Governments that a section of their party, which was dissatisfied with this approach, which pleaded for an immediate armed and violent revolution in the country, broke away and we found a number of sporadic violent incidents in the country. In Naxalbari we found that certain things were happening and later on the various units combined to form the CPI(M-L). This is the genesis of the extremists and Naxalites. Apart from this parentage, and we cannot all be held responsible for the erratic behaviour of our children, I would refer specifically to the fact that during the UF regime in West Bengal, Charu Mazumdar and Kanu Sanyal were both set free by the Home Minister of the UF Government and the cases against them were withdrawn. I need hardly remind Mr. Ramamurti who that Home Minister was. The UF Government dropped investigation or withdraw 1153 cases involving violence to persons and property. Sentences of 41 persons convicted for attempt to murder, robbery, arson etc. were remitted. Sentences of 12 others convicted of less pernicious charges were remitted. This is the background. All these releases have contributed to the growth of the Naxalite movement in West Bengal.

If Mr. Ramamurti were even now to stand up in the House and say that this was a mistake, that it is not good to temporize with these things and it is good to take a stand against any attempt to undermine the democratic structure of this country and take to extra-democratic methods, one could understand his irritation against Naxalites. But he has attempted to give it a twist by saying that the Congress is supporting the Naxalites. I am surprised at this. This statement will not be taken seriously by anybody. Now that the Naxalites have turned against his party also, even now he is not having the courage to make a frontal attack on them. He says, the CRP is being used by the Central Government in league with the Naxalites against him and his party. Would he make an offer that, if we can convince him that the CRP is being used

against Naxalites, he would support the CRP? I would invite the CPM representative to make this offer.

SHRI UMANATH : Facts are there for everybody to see what the CRP is doing.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am making this offer. If we instruct the CRP to fight the Naxalites, will you help the CRP against the Naxalites?

SHRI UMANATH : You first accept Mr. Ramamurti's challenge that he will prove how the CRP has behaved. You accept that challenge and then we will accept your challenge.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why are you making this offer repeatedly? Is your case weak? Are you not sure about your case?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You tried to create a thorn in the flesh and you are quite happy about it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is what I say precisely. When you create a thorn in the flesh, see what happens.

SHRI UMANATH : Our release of Kanu Sanyal was quite right. We wanted to fight them ideologically and politically and not by your repressive method in which you have failed. You could not do it. We fought them ideologically and politically and they are on the wane now.

AN HON. MEMBER : What was the result?

SHRI UMANATH : What the situation there is, it is your creation and not ours.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Why come and complain in the House then? Fight out your battles.

SHRI UMANATH : When we were in power in the United Front, people were intervening against the Naxalites. When you are in power, the people are not intervening.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Actually, it is not they who are fighting but the people of West Bengal. The masses have been aroused against anti-national activities of those slavish people.....(*Interruption*).

SHRI K. C. PANT : I want to quote Shri Ajoy Mukherjee from the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, which was quoted by Shri Ramamurti and also by Shri Indrajit Gupta, of the 26th May 1970 in which he has said :—

"Within nine months of UF rule there were 519 political clashes killing 81 people and involving nearly 2,000 and in most cases the CPI (M) was involved."

It is not my statement ; it is a statement by the Chief Minister of West Bengal at that time.

SHRI UMANATH : The Chief Minister has come in handy for you. Every time Shrimati Indira Gandhi goes to Calcutta, she contacts only that Chief Minister.

SHRI K. C. PANT : An attempt was made to say that the law and order situation is not so bad and that elections can be held. I do not want to go into details because every day the House discussed this matter, but I would give the position of law and order in the week ending 11th August, 1970 : violent incidents of Naxalites and other extremists—30 in the districts, 30 in the city of Calcutta, total 60 in the State ; educational institutions—10 ; involving police pickets—12 ; Government institutions—8 ; political party offices—9....(*interruption*) ; recovery of 114 bombs, 10 crackers and 1 kg explosives ; interparty clashes—13 cases, 2 killed, 34 injured of these CPM involved in 11.

So, by no standards can the law and order situation there be held as normal. This does not include industrial unrest. This does not mean that there has been no improvement. But you cannot call this a normal situation in which elections can be held.

Shri Ramamurti referred to Durgapur and Dr. Maitreyee Basu also referred to Durgapur. Their references were poles apart. Dr. Basu

made a reference to the fact that the workers in Durgapur are to be congratulated for having ended the strike and, in fact, for not having participated in it. I would join her in congratulating them.

SHRI UMANATH : You can congratulate the CRP for beating the women and children there.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I can understand my hon. friend's anger in the matter. His party has failed in inciting this trouble and in carrying out the strike and it had to withdraw it.

SHRI UMANATH : Incitement was provided by your arresting the trade union leaders.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I can fully understand this and I am not surprised that he is expressing anger in the House ; it would have been surprising if he did not.

SHRI UMANATH : On the CRP beating the workers, the strike has been withdrawn. Do not think that the chapter is ended. For all the criminal acts of CRP in Durgapur, West Bengal people will reply. It is only the starting point.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Durgapur has shown that your party is isolated in West Bengal.

SHRI UMANATH : Absolutely not. It has shown your isolation. You rely only on the C. R. P. The people do not support you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Leave it to the election results.

SHRI UMANATH : But they are not holding the elections. Our demand is that they should hold the elections. You may also use your good offices to see that the elections are held.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Then there were frequent references to phrases, like, the rule of terrorism, coercion and so on and so forth. That only thing that the C. R. P. and other authorities have done is to see that terrorism and coercion does not prevail.

SHRI UMANATH : Was not the terrorism committed on a newly-wedded couple being beaten up in their own house on the very first night of the wedding itself? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am coming precisely to the point and I hope my answer will satisfy you. Enquiries have been made into this incident about which Shri Ramamurti told me a few days ago. When he told me about it, immediately I made enquiries about it. I have been informed that this incident in Durgapur about which allegations were published in the *Statesman* of 18th regarding the molestation of a girl at Vidyapati Avenue on 16/17th August are entirely false—(*Interruptions*)

SHRI UMANATH : That is how it is covered up. It is not the *Statesman* report; it is Shri Ramamurti's own personal investigation.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If it is something else, you can tell me and I will enquire into.

SHRI UMANATH : That it is a false enquiry.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I made an enquiry after he told me about it. If you tomorrow give me an incident, I will make an enquiry. This particular incident occurred at a place where the CPM has stronghold—(*Interruptions*)

A number of steps have already been taken. The Government is determined to see that all that is necessary and possible in this direction should be done. I may mention that over 2000 suspected Naxalites and other similar extremists have been arrested and a large amount of arms and ammunition and material for the manufacture of bombs has been recovered. In the field of legislation, some tightening has already been done and, if necessary, more may follow. Not only recourse has been taken to Section 144 of the Cr. P. C. to prevent violence, the violation of it has been made a cognizable offence. Therefore, the criticism made by Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani and other Members regarding inaction by these agencies for maintaining law and order is entirely unsustainable.

Sir, with the improving of public morale and increasing cooperation from the public to which my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha referred, we are confident that the problem of extremists will be controlled. But that should not give rise to any sense of complacency. It is essential that we should continue to be vigilant and take action against those who seek to disturb the public peace and try to make normal life in the State of West Bengal difficult. The prolonged efforts will be necessary to re-create a full sense of security amongst the people and consolidate conditions in which they can pursue their avocations peacefully and carry out their lawful, democratic activities in an atmosphere free from violence and intimidation. My hon. friend appears to think that it is the privilege of some Parties to indulge in violent inter-Party clashes and to seek to paralyse all economic activity in that State thereby impoverishing the State and causing untold sufferings to the weaker sections of society and incidentally causing suffering also to the working class people and they ask for the removal of the Police which will give complete licence to the anti-social elements and the Naxalites and other similar groups. (*Interruptions*) My hon friend, Shri Ramamurti, in fact referred to the fact that anti-social elements had been used by the Naxalites in their depredations. I know that you are fighting the Naxalites politically but I think you have not come to the stage where you are fighting the anti-social elements also. For them at least, the Police is required. (*Interruptions*)

If law and order has to be restored, we will need, besides the steps taken by the Government, the active co-operation of the responsible political Parties and the people in the State. I am happy to say that in recent weeks there have been several instances of the people resisting violence and disruptive activities and I hope this kind of popular opposition will continue, and I would welcome the co-operation of my hon friend's Party in this matter. (*Interruptions*)

Members of some political Parties, particularly, those of the CPM have been insistent in their demand for holding elections immediately. Their contention is that law and order

[Shri K. C. Pant]

will be restored only after elections are held. We value democracy which is based on free and fair elections.

SHRI UMANATH : Do you ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : We cannot agree with their view to put the cart before the horse and to hold any election in the present stage.

Hon. Member Shri Janeshwar Misra, said that if elections were held now, it will not be votes but bombs that will be cast. Prof. Samar Guha also referred to bullets and not ballot. (Interruptions)

The people of that State has suffered enormously in the past. In the next elections we must ensure that the free voice of the people finds proper expression and they have a sense of peace and security to vote as they like and not that they are threatened everyday with dire consequence for what they do or even think. (Interruptions) From the way you speak, it seems that you are responsible for the law and order situation there.

SHRI UMANATH : Despite you the people of West Bengal will see that the elections are held.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Why do you take objection to that harmless sentiment ? These are sentiments which I expect them to support. After all they want free and fair elections, I suppose.

SHRI UMANATH : Hold it now itself.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Bangla Bandh was going to be held on the 28th on the issue of immediate elections. They had to withdraw it because the people of West Bengal do not want. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. C. PANT : The Hon. Member Shrimati Ila Palchowdhury referred to freedom fighters in India. She wanted Government to compile a directory for freedom fighters of West Bengal. My honourable colleague has referred the matter to me. I am sorry this looks like passing the buck. This is a matter

for the Ministry of Education, who are concerned with the drawing up of directory on freedom-fighters.

Sir, I have taken a long time already and I would like to conclude now.

The problems that we face in the State of West Bengal are varied and complex and arise out of historical reasons. It will be too much to expect that all would be set right in the brief period of President's rule, I can only assure the House that steps in the right directions have been initiated. Some perceptible improvement has already taken place. A lot still remains to be done and we feel that with the support of various sections of the House, if the Government's approach to the problem in West Bengal finds expression in their action in the field also, it will be possible for us to go forward with an even larger measure of confidence and success.

So, let us rise above petty party differences and pull together to restore the serenity, peace and lustre of the great State of West Bengal, which has made so many abiding contributions to enriching the life, thought and the spirit of India.

With these words I move that the Resolution be accepted by the House.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : (फूलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने इस बहस में हिस्सा नहीं लिया, बड़े घोरज के साथ सुनता रहा। अधिकांश बोलने वालों ने यह मांग की कि गवर्नर धवन बहुत ही गैर जिम्मेदाराना बयान दे रहे हैं, इसलिये गृह मंत्रालय उनको वहां से हटाये। इस पर पंत जी ने कोई बात नहीं कही मैं चाहूंगा कि वे इस पर रोशनी डालें।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि यहां पर चर्चा हुई है कि पुरलिया जिले में तथा कुछ अन्य जिलों में सूखे की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, तथा उत्तर बंगाल के कुछ जिलों में भयंकर बाढ़ आई हुई

हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या मदद दी जा रही है? दूसरे मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर नहीं हैं, इसलिये इन्हीं को इसके बारे में बतलाना चाहिये—बाढ़ पीड़ितों तथा सूखा पीड़ितों के लिये क्या सहायता कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में आपकी क्या योजना है?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I request the Minister not to evade the reply in the very beginning. There was an article in *The Blitz* which said that this story of throwing bombs at police pickets in Calcutta is nothing but a mockery, it is a stage-managed thing....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't give information; ask a question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: There had been numerous cases of bomb throwing as alleged by the Government and there is protected Press. How many cases had there been where casualties serious injuries were inflicted on the policemen? My information is that it was nil.

My second question is this. In police lock up, you are systematically taking in persons, in the name of interrogation, especially young boys between the age groups of 17 and 23 and you are resorting to merciless and continuous beating, as a result of which there have been number of deaths.

Is it not, may I ask, a part of your political game to main the cadre and the workers of your rival political parties?

In the name of Government, you are beating up people to death in the police lock up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K. N. Tiwari.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया): फ्रीडम फाइटर्स के बारे में उल्लेख किया गया है—Some of them are in the evening of their lives. अब बंगाल की हुकूमत है, मैं जानना चाहता

हूँ कि आप उनके लिये पेंशन वगैरह का क्या इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं, उनके लिये दूसरी सहायता की व्यवस्था करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे।

दूसरा प्रश्न—श्री त्रैलोक्य महाराज यहां आये थे, जिनका स्वागत सभी एम० पी० ने किया था। उनका स्मारक बनाने के लिये वहां एक समिति का गठन हुआ है। क्या पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार के बजट में आप कोई इस तरह का प्रोजेक्शन करेंगे ताकि उनका स्मारक वहां बन सके।

18 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: A certain party tried to create pockets in the police. They organised the Paschim Bengal Police Karmachari Sangh, and the UF Government very readily gave recognition to that association, after derecognising the old West Bengal Police Association. I want to know whether that politically organised Paschim Bengal Police Karmachari Sangh has been derecognised.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, when he was the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs had said that partisan officers would be weeded out from the administration of West Bengal Government. As it was, some officers were made partisan during the UF Government regime. What steps have been taken by Government in that regard?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): All that the hon. Minister has said is that the situation is improving. We are aware that for a long time this game of bombs and bullets has been going on. I would like to know whether this is not due to the fact that the police are not able to act adequately and are not inclined to act adequately for fear that when any popular government returns they will be victimised. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether something can be done to protect the police and whether 'something can be done to bring the CRP in the civil administration because they are not afraid of being victimised. Unless this is done, unless an

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

assurance is given to the police that they will not be victimised for doing their duties, I do not see how there can be any restoration of peace and order in Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We have another Chengiz Khan here.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : I had asked the hon. Minister to give me a reply to the point regarding the non-arrest of Shri A. K. Sarkar and why he was not arrested. This is in the Alipur Duar case in connection with the arrest of Babu Nandi who was found in the cupboard of the officer in the house.

I would also like to know whether the Government of India know anything about the free zones created by the CPM, for example, in the Nagarkata area.

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend Shri Janeshwar Misra wanted to know why I did not say anything about the Governor. I have nothing useful to contribute to the debate. If I tended to say whether the Governor would be removed that would have taken the time of the House, but that is not my intention. So, I did not take the time of the House.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The question is 'Why?'.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : ये जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं और फिर आप कहेंगे कि हम इन्टरप्ट करते हैं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जवाब क्या नहीं दे रहे हैं ? हां, आपकी मान नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह मेरा ही कहना नहीं है, आपकी पार्टी के श्री डी० एन तिवारी ने भी कहा था कि गवर्नर को वहां से हटाया जाये। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : आप पार्टिजन तरीके से नहीं सोच रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

About drought assistance, I do not have the figures with me. I do not deal with figures now. My hon. friend Shri Vidya Charan Shukla deals with figures. But we have taken steps to give relief, and what is more, we are also contemplating what more can be done. Something has been done. If the situation demands, more can be done. We would certainly like to do whatever we can in the matter.

My hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu referred to the bombs.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I had referred to the *Blitz* article.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He said that the stories about bomb-throwing are not true.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : At the police pickets.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think he has been away from Calcutta for some time. I think he has been in Delhi for too long. He should go back there and then make the statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : They tap our telephones ; their watchers are so active. Why did they not ask them how often we went to Calcutta ? Let him not try to evade the question this way. That is not fair.

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as beating the young party workers in order to maim the workers of rival political parties is concerned...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What about Baranagar, Ballygunge, Cossipore, Shyampur etc. ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is not our approach to political matters. It has never been. I can only hope that this is not a manifesto of his party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What lip-service ?

Only four days ago in the Shampukur police station a young boy of 17 was beaten to death. As a result; there was a bandh in that area for 3 days.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has repeated it half a dozen times.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: This is how they are exploiting the people.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Shri Tiwary referred to political fighters. A provision of Rs. 9 lakhs for payment to political sufferers has been made. I think this is mostly for those who had been in the Andaman jail for a part or total of a five year term. Apart from this, payments are made to some deserving persons who are in distress from the discretionary fund in the Home Ministry. The States have their own schemes for payment to political sufferers and they have their own rules and budgets for the purpose.

About the Smarak Samiti for Maharaj Trilokya Chakravartty, I do not think they have sent any proposal. I cannot say anything off hand about it.

Shri Samar Guha asked about the derecognition of the Police Association. I cannot say what the West Bengal Government is thinking in this matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Police Association was derecognised to give recognition to a spurious organisation sponsored by a certain political party.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He mentioned it in the course of his speech. I have made a note of it.

As for the toning up of the administrative machinery in various ways, I think the administration today is in very much better shape than it was a few months ago.

Shri Lobo Prabhu asked how we can prevent the police not acting out of fear of victimisation when a popular government returned. The best guarantee I can give is that we shall try to win the next election.

Dr. Maitreyee Basu referred to certain matters about which I do not have information now. I have made a note of them and I shall find out about them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are some cut motions moved. I shall put them all together.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Mine may be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'What useful purpose will it serve?

I shall now put all the cut motions together to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1971, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 9, 11 to 47, 50 to 52 and 54".

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 19th March, 1970 in respect of West Bengal issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 1st October, 1970."

The motion was adopted

[The motions for Demands for Grants in respect of West Bengal, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 4—TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,47,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax".

DEMAND NO. 2—9—LAND REVENUE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,10,47,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Land Revenue".

DEMAND NO. 2—76—LAND REVENUE OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,97,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Land Revenue other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments".

DEMAND NO. 2—92—LAND REVENUE—PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO LAND-HOLDERS, ETC. ON THE ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI SYSTEM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,30,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Land Revenue—Payment of Compensation to Land-Holders, etc. on the abolition of Zamindari System".

DEMAND NO. 3—10—STATE EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,52,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of State Excise Duties."

DEMAND NO. 4—11—TAXES ON VEHICLES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,06,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Taxes on Vehicles".

DEMAND NO. 5—12—SALES TAX

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,50,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Sale Tax".

DEMAND NO. 6—13—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,09,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Other Taxes and Duties".

DEMAND NO. 7—14—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,07,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Stamps".

DEMAND NO. 8—15—REGISTRATION FEES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,78,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Registration Fees".

DEMAND No. 9—16—INTEREST ON DEBT AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Interest on Debt and other obligations".

DEMAND No. 11—18—PARLIAMENT, STATE/ UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,26,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislature".

DEMAND No. 12—19—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,28,57,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of General Administration."

DEMAND No. 13—21—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,28,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Administration of Justice."

DEMAND No. 14—22—JAILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,59,81,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Jails."

DEMAND No. 15—23—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,99,19,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Police."

DEMAND No. 16—26—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT—FIRE SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,50,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments—Fire Services."

DEMAND No. 17—26—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—EXCLUDING FIRE SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,58,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments—Excluding Fire Services."

DEMAND No. 18—27—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment

during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Scientific Departments."

DEMAND No. 19—28—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,31,29,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Education."

DEMAND No. 20—29—MEDICAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,21,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Medical."

DEMAND No. 21—30—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,70,44,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Public Health."

DEMAND No. 22—31—AGRICULTURE—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,07,85,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Agriculture—Agriculture."

DEMAND No. 22—95—AGRICULTURE—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,90,96,000 be granted to the President out

of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Agriculture—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research."

DEMAND No. 23—31—AGRICULTURE—FISHERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,30,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Agriculture—Fisheries."

DEMAND No. 24—33—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,68,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Animal Husbandry."

DEMAND No. 24—124—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING—GREATER CALCUTTA MILK SUPPLY SCHEME

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,82,68,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Animal husbandry—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading—Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme."

DEMAND No. 25—34—CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,16,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to

defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Co-operation."

DEMAND No. 35—INDUSTRIES—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,98,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Industries—Industries."

DEMAND No. 26—96—INDUSTRIES—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,65,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Industries—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development."

DEMAND No. 27—35—INDUSTRIES—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,77,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Industries—Cottage Industries."

DEMAND No. 27—96—INDUSTRIES—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,68,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st

day of March, 1971, in respect of Industries—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development—Cottage Industries."

DEMAND No. 28—35—INDUSTRIES—CINCHONA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,49,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Industries—Cinchona."

DEMAND No. 29—37—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,35,62,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works."

DEMAND No. 29—109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,53,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Other Works—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works."

DEMAND No. 29—LOANS AND ADVANCES UNDER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,33,000 be granted to the President out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Loans and Advances under Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works."

DEMAND No. 30—38—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,68,73,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Labour and Employment."

DEMAND No. 31—39—MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS—WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AND CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,52,44,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and Other Backward Classes."

DEMAND No. 32—39—MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS — EXCLUDING WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AND CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations—Excluding Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and Other Backward Classes."

DEMAND No. 33—42—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,34,19,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Multipurpose River Schemes."

DEMAND No. 33—43—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES — IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMERCIAL)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,81,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Multipurpose River Schemes—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)."

DEMAND No. 33—44—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES — IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (NON-COMMERCIAL)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,92,83,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Multipurpose River Schemes—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)."

**DEMAND No. 33—98—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER
SCHEMES—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER
SCHEMES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,27,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes."

**DEMAND No. 33—99—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER
SCHEMES—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGA-
TION, EMBANKMENT AND
DRAINAGE WORKS (COM-
MERCIAL)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,45,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)."

**DEMAND No. 33—100—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER
SCHEMES—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON IRRIGATION NAVIGATION,
EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE
WORKS (Non-Commercial)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,53,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)."

DEMAND No. 34—50—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,05,03,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of

West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Public Works."

**DEMAND No. 35—51A—GREATER CALCUTTA
DEVELOPMENT SCHEME**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,35,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Greater Calcutta Development Scheme."

**DEMAND No. 35—106A—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
GREATER CALCUTTA De-
VELOPMENT SCHEME**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Greater Calcutta Development Scheme."

DEMAND No. 36—53—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,77,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Ports and Pilotage."

**DEMAND No. 37—57—ROAD AND WATER
TRANSPORT SCHEMES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,37,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971 in respect of Road and Water Transport Schemes."

**DEMAND No. 37—114—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
ROAD AND WATER TRANS-
PORT SCHEMES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,84,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes."

DEMAND No. 38—64—FAMINE RELIEF

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,12,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Famine Relief."

**DEMAND No. 39—65—PENSIONS AND OTHER
RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,19,75,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Pensions and other retirement benefits."

**DEMAND No. 39—120—PAYMENTS OF COMMUTED
VALUE OF PENSIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,63,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Payments of commuted value of Pensions."

**DEMAND No. 40—67—PRIVY PURSES AND AL-
LOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be granted to the President out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers."

**DEMAND No. 41—68—STATIONARY AND PRINT-
ING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,15,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Stationery and Printing."

DEMAND No. 42—70—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,90,28,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Forest."

**DEMAND No. 43—71—MISCELLANEOUS-CONTRI-
BUTIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,93,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous-Contributions."

DEMAND No. 44—71—MISCELLANEOUS-SPORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,99,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous-Sports."

DEMAND No. 45—71—MISCELLANEOUS—CIVIL
DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,21,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous-Civil Defence."

DEMAND No. 46—71—MISCELLANEOUS—OTHER
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDI-
TURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,19,18,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous-Other Miscellaneous Expenditure."

DEMAND No. 46—109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
OTHER WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,66,63,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Other Works."

DEMAND No. 47—71—MISCELLANEOUS—IRRE-
COVERABLE LOANS TO DIS-
PLACED PERSONS WRITTEN
OFF

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous—Irrecoverable Loans to displaced persons written off."

DEMAND No. 47—71—MISCELLANEOUS—EXPEN-
DITURE ON DISPLACED PER-
SONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,10,01,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous—Expenditure on displaced persons."

DEMAND No. 47—109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
OTHER WORKS—EXPEN-
DITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Other Works—Expenditure on displaced persons."

DEMAND No. 47—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO
DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Loans and Advances to displaced persons."

DEMAND No. 50—98—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHE-
MES—DAMODAR VALLEY PRO-
JECT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,22,93,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes—Damodar Valley Project."

DEMAND No. 51—103—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,85,57,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Public Works."

DEMAND No. 52—124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,86,54,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading."

DEMAND No. 54—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,53,12,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Loans and Advances by States/Union Territory Governments."

18.10 hrs.

WEST BENGAL APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL*, 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): I move:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation

of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1970-71."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1970-71."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, I introduce† of the Bill: I move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1970-71, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1970-71, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta wants to make a few observations on this Bill and I shall allow him at the third reading stage. I shall put the clauses to vote. The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule, Clause I, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 25.8.70. Introduced† moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

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श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं चार पांच मिनट में तीन चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। एक बात तो यह कि अभी श्री-पन्त ने यह बात कही और उसकी तफ-सील दी कि किस प्रकार से यूनाइटेड फ्रंट गवर्न-मेंट ने जो सान्याल, मजदूर वगैरह थे, बड़े नक्स-लाइट थे, जो मर्डर्स थे, जो घेराव वगैरह के क्रिमिनल्स थे उन पर से मुकदमें वापस ले लिये और उसका थोड़ा सा व्यौरा भी दिया। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब यह सब कुछ हो रहा था, घेराव चल रहे थे। इल्लिगल स्ट्राइक हो रहे थे, लोगों को कल किया जा रहा था, उसके होने के बाद भी यह सरकार तीन साल तक लगातार पैसिव स्पेक्टेटर की तरह से देखती रही। मैं समझता हूँ कि बंगाल में जो गड़बड़ी है, या देश में जो वायोलेंस का वातावरण है, उसके लिये सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदार यह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट है। यह तो उसी प्रकार से है कि जब रोम जल रहा था तब नीरो बंसरी बजा रहा था। हमने बार बार चेतावनी दी गृह मंत्रालय को कि आप इंटरवीन कीजिये, यह मौका है, लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह सरकार सोती रही क्योंकि उनको कुछ करना पोलिटिकली सूट नहीं करता था। हमारे संविधान के अनुसार जो उनकी जिम्मेदारी है उसको उन्होंने नहीं निभाया। उनके खिलाफ मेरा यह चार्ज है।

मैं उन लोगों पर भी इसकी जिम्मेदारी डालना चाहता हूँ जो उनके साथ मिल कर सरकार चला रहे थे। मुख्य मंत्री ने बहुत सी बातें की होंगी, जो बातें ठीक कीं उनके लिये तारीफ की जानी चाहिये। लेकिन क्या यह सही नहीं है, वह तीन साल तक देखते रहे और कानून टूटता रहा, पुलिस डिमारलाइज होती रही? लोगों का विश्वास जाता रहा और वह

देखते रहे। इसलिये कोई पार्टी चाहे वह उधर की हो या यूनाइटेड फ्रंट के किसी पार्टनर की हो, चाहे एस० एस० पी० की हो चाहे सी० पी० आई० की हो। जो भी उस गवर्नमेंट में पार्टनर थे वह इसके लिये जिम्मेदार हैं।

तीसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पन्त जी ने यहां एलेक्शन की बात कही। मैं उनकी बात का समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ और उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री ने भी यह कहा है कि जब तक नामॅल्सी नहीं आयेगी तब तक इलेक्शन नहीं होंगे। लेकिन कहीं ऐसा न हो कि उनकी नामॅल्सी की डेफिनीशन बदल जाय और पोलिटिकल प्रेशर आ जाय जिसकी वजह से सब गड़बड़ हो जाय। केवल इतना ही नहीं है कि वहां नामॅल्सी नहीं है, आज वहां पर डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट से और इलेक्शन से लोगों का विश्वास हट गया है। अगर सारी डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टिज कोशिश करें तो वह वहां चुन कर आ सकती हैं, लेकिन इस वक्त लोगों का विश्वास उन पर से हट गया है। उनको डर है कि जिन लोगों ने गड़बड़ी की थी, केओस क्रिएट किया था, जिन्होंने अनारकी पैदा की थी, कहीं वे ही किसी न किसी तरह से चुन कर न आ जायें। जब तक यह विश्वास उनको न आ जाय तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा, इसलिये सबसे पहले कानून की व्यवस्था ठीक होनी चाहिये। फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक वहां के लोगों को यह विश्वास न हो जाय कि चनाव होने के बाद अगर जनता इनके पक्ष में हो तो डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टिज पावर में आयेगी, तब तक वहां चुनाव नहीं होने चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पोलिटिकल लेबल पर आप दूसरे राज्यों में कोई भी नीति चलायें, लेकिन जहां तक बंगाल का सम्बन्ध है जितनी पोलिटिकल पार्टिज देश में है, उनका फर्ज है, उनकी खास जिम्मेदारी है कि बंगाल में जो लोग आतंक मचा कर अनारकी पैदा करने की कोशिश करते हैं, उनके बारे में वह अपनी

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त]

अलग पालिसी बनायें। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि वह इसका निश्चय करें कि वह किसी भी ऐसी पार्टी से चुनाव में या कहीं पर भी कोई एलाएंस नहीं करेगी जो डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास नहीं करती।

तीसरी चीज—मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने पिछले दिनों अखबारों में पढ़ा कि इतना एम्प्लूनीशन पकड़ा गया जिसमें 44 हजार पौंड के बम बन सकते थे और वह एक जगह पकड़ा गया। इसका मतलब यह है कि कितने लार्ज स्केल पर यह काम हो रहा है। मेरी इन्फार्मेशन यह है कि पाकिस्तान और चीन नेपाल बाडर के जरिये से लार्ज स्केल पर इन सब चीजों की स्मगलिंग कर रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब चीन के साथ हमारी लड़ाई हुई उसमें कितने बम खर्च हुए, आप अन्दाजा लगायें कि 44 हजार पाउण्ड में कितना एम्प्लूनीशन लगेगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस बात का विश्वास दिलाये कि आर्म्ज और एम्प्लूनीशन्ज की जो स्मगलिंग हो रही है, उसको पूरी तरह से चेक किया जायगा।

सर्विसिस में जो इनफिल्ट्रेशन हुआ है वह काफी डीप रूटिड है। जब ये पहले पावर में थे तब इन्होंने अपने आदमी प्लांट कर दिये थे। ये वे लोग हैं जो केओस क्रियेट करना चाहते हैं। जब तक आप इनको उखाड़ेंगे नहीं तब तक काम नहीं होगा। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई काम नहीं किया है।

एक आखिरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और उसके बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक्जोरेंस चाहता हूँ। आप बंगाल के लोगों को एक विश्वास दिलाएं कि जो भी कलप्रिट होगा, जो भी कानून को अपने हाथ में लेगा, चाहे वह घेराब की शकल में हो या इलीगल स्ट्राइक की

शकल में हो या कोई बायोलेंस करेगा, उसको बरशा नहीं जाएगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : घेराब कानूनी है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : किसी तरह का बायोलेंस हो, चाहे कोई आदमी इलीगल एक्ट करता हो, उसको पूरी तरह से सजा दी जायेगी, इसका आश्वासन मंत्री महोदय बंगाल की जनता को दें। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने घेराब को इलीगल करार दिया हुआ है। कोई भी व्यक्ति घेराब करेगा, इलीगल स्ट्राइक करेगा तो उसको उसके लिये सजा मिलनी चाहिये। आप दुर्गापुर स्टील प्लांट को लें। पिछले तीन साल में बंगाल की एनार्की की वजह से देश को करीब चार सौ करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है चाहे वह पब्लिक सेक्टर में नुकसान हुआ हो, प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हुआ हो या गवर्नमेंट प्रापर्टी का हुआ हो। कोई भी कलप्रिट क्यों न हो, उसको अपने किए की पूरी तरह से सजा दी जानी चाहिये और लोगों को विश्वास दिलाया जाना चाहिये कि जो भी घेराब होगा उसके बास्ते जो जिम्मेदार होंगे उनको सजा दी जाएगी। पहले हजारों घेराब हो चुके हैं। आगे अगर ऐसा होता है तो जो जिम्मेदार होगा उसको बरशा नहीं जायगा और कानून अपना रास्ता लेगा और किसी प्रकार की कोई फेवर नहीं दिखाई जाएगी, इसका आश्वासन आप लोगों को दें।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly refer to rule 218 :

"The Speaker may, in order to avoid repetition of debate, require members desiring to take part in the discussion on an Appropriation Bill to give advance intimation of the specific points they intend to raise."

So, I cannot permit those who have not given prior notice to take part in the discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: The rule says 'may' and not 'shall'.

SHRI UMANATH: You have read the rule; it is all right. You have read the rule properly. I do not deny that but, notwithstanding what the rule says, in the past when the Appropriation Bills came up at the third reading stage without a note being sent it was the convention of allowing Members. What is happening now is a departure. That is what we are saying.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already said that I allowed Shri Gupta in the third reading because he could not be given a chance earlier according to his prior notice because of a little omission on my part. This is why an opportunity has been afforded to him in lieu of the opportunity to which he was entitled according to the prior notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: If we had known it earlier that during the third reading of the Bill you will be insisting on prior notice, we would have done so. But it was not the practice of the House to debar us from exercising our rights.

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त जी ने जो बातें कही हैं उनमें से किसी का कोई सम्बन्ध इस बिल से नहीं है। जो बातें पहले हो चुकी हैं, हमारी बहस में, उन्हीं बातों को उन्होंने दोहराया है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि मेरे लिये यह उचित होगा कि मैं उनको फिर से दोहराऊँ। मेरे साथी श्री पन्त ने उन बातों के बारे में काफी विस्तार से हाउस को समझाया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अधिकतर मेम्बर उसको समझ गये हैं। श्री कंवर लाल जी के लिये शायद उनको समझना मुश्किल हुआ होगा। मैं उनको दोहरा कर सदन का समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मैंने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसे पारित किया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 26, 1970/Bhadra 4, 1892 (Saka).