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**Tuesday, March 3, 1970
Phalguna 12, 1891 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



(Vol. XXXVI contains Nos. 1 - 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 3, 1970/Phalgun 12,
1891 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Introduction of Electric Trains in Kerala

+

*181 SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any
proposal to run electric trains in Kerala.

(b) whether Government have received
any assurance from the Kerala Govern-
ment with regard to the supply of power
to run the electric trains ; and

(c) if so, when such trains are likely
to be introduced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L.
CHATURVEDI): (a) There is at present no
proposal to run electric trains in Kerala;

(b) Yes, Sir,

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(c) The traffic anticipated on the exist-
ing Railway lines in Kerala by 1973-74,
the end of the Fourth Plan, can be easily
managed with steam/diesel traction. Hence
electrification, which entails heavy initial
investments, has not been planned.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : Recently, the
general manager of the Southern Railway had
been to Kerala on tour, and some of the
press representatives had met him and asked
him whether there was a proposal regarding
the electrification of the Kerala railway
lines. The general manager said that
there was a proposal but it was kept in
abeyance owing to lack of adequate power
supply, and he had added that after the
completion of the Idikki and other power
project schemes, this question would be
considered again. May I know whether
after completion of these power projects,
Government are thinking of introducing
electric trains in Kerala, especially from
Cochin to Madras and from Cannanore to
Tiruvandrum ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : As I
have already said, there seems to be mistake
as to what the general manager said.....

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : There was a
newspaper report.

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : Therefore,
I am saying that there might be some mis-
take. The fact of the matter is that we
are not considering any proposal for electri-
fication of any of the two suggestions or
proposals sent by the State Government of
Kerala.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Why ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : There are three considerations or bases for electrification. At first, we take up main routes for electrification. We are already at the Howrah-Delhi and Howrah-Bombay sections. Then, we take up sections which are isolated in nature and independently justified on their own either on the basis of heavy traffic density or by virtue of heavily graded sections where steam traction cannot just function or by virtue of contiguity to electrified sections, as, for example, the Waltair Kirandur section. The third basis is other sections which qualify for electrification by way of high traffic density index but not on trunk routes which are contiguous to electrified trunk routes, as for example, Asansol-Sini, and Panhakhul-Haldia sections. These are three basic considerations.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : In the other parts of the country, there are so many new proposals for electrification of the railway line. But regarding Kerala, my information is that the Kerala Government have suggested electrification of railway lines in Kerala as part of the Fourth Plan. May I know whether the Kerala Government have sent proposals in this regard?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : As I have said already, the Kerala Government have sent two proposals for electrification and one of them is in regard to the electrification of the Travandrum Ernakulam section and the other is regarding the Cochin-Olavakkot section. But on the basis of traffic justification, we think that our present line capacity is sufficient to meet the requirements.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : Are Government not considering even one line in the Southern Railway zone.

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : This electrification cannot be considered in isolation. Unless the trunk routes are connected, a particular section cannot be taken up.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : The hon. Minister has said that at present there is no justification for electrification of any part of the railway system in Kerala on the basis of the present traffic that is there. May I know whether the railways

are calculating the needs only on the basis of the present situation or whether they are having any idea of the future also? If they are having an eye on the future also, then may I know whether they are aware of the fact that Kerala is in a position to supply as much electric power as they want and that the Cochin-Olavakkot section is developing industrially at a very fast rate, and if so, whether they will take this also into consideration and have perspective planning for electrification?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : After completing the work on the sections that we have included in the Fourth Plan, we shall consider the suggestion made by the hon. Member. No doubt, the State Government have made a suggestion, and we also are aware of the importance of Cochin and also the development of Travandrum, and we fully share the view of the hon. Member that the need is there for electrification, but we shall consider it only when the main routes are completely electrified.

SHRI N. K. SHIVAPPA : The hon. Minister has said that only certain lines are taken up for electrification on the basis of the goods traffic and the passenger traffic density. In view of the availability of power and also the need to develop backward areas, and the fact that the demand for electrification of the Bangalore-Mysore line has been pending for a long time, at least for the last ten years, may I know whether Government will consider the feasibility of having some electric lines in the Mysore area and in the Southern Railway zone?

MR. SPEAKER : It is too wide a question.

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : It does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : The hon. Minister has stated that there is no proposal at present to run electric trains in Kerala. But here is the press statement attributed to the general manager of the Southern Railway who is reported to have stated that there is a proposal to that effect and Government are favourably considering this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : This question has already been answered by the hon. Minister.

I would like to know whether this statement was made without considering the feasibility of this project.

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : I have already replied to it.

Reservation of Items for Small Scale Sector

*183. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI R. V. NAIK :

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

(a) whether his Ministry has recommended that some 25 items, should be exclusively reserved for the small scale sector ; and

(b) if so, what are those items ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government have reserved eight new items for exclusive production in the Small Scale Sector, namely :

- (1) Cycle Tyres and Tubes
- (2) Mechanical Toys
- (3) Aluminium Utensils
- (4) Steel Furniture
- (5) Electric Horns
- (6) Hydraulic Jacks (upto 30 tonnes capacity)
- (7) Fountain Pens and Ball Point Pens-
- (8) Tooth Paste.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am very sorry that the great promise and the little answer do not match each other.

We were given to understand in the economic programme policy of the Bombay AICC that priority will be given to the small scale sector. This has been accepted and a declaration has been made by the Prime Minister and the hon. Minister in charge, Shri F. A. Ahmad, that the small scale sector would get priority and new capacity for the manufacture of a large number of consumer items will be allotted to the small scale sector. But if you read the list given, we do not know how this policy will be implemented. It was decided that 89 consumer items should be left to the small-scale sector and a phased programme would be worked out during which all these will be covered. I like the Minister to clarify whether they have really thought of implementing it.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : There are already 47 items reserved for the small scale sector. Another 8 have been added recently. Still more are under consideration and the list is certainly going to be expanded from time to time.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The Government had appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Shri Nevalkar which went into this question. They have recommended that at least a minimum of Rs. 50 crores should be set apart for modernising small scale industrial units so that they will become economical and serve the needs of the consumer. Even for 1970 they have recommended Rs. 5 crores. Have Government taken these recommendations into consideration and have they made any allocation on this basis ?

Again, the hon. Minister in charge had promised long ago that the nationalised banks had been given special instructions to give loans to the small scale units without asking for 20 per cent security, and advance the entire money for the machinery which is required. But no instructions have yet reached the banks. Have Government issued any such instructions ? Also, while giving new licences in the last three or four months has a special clause been added that spare parts and components are left only for the small scale units ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : The question pertains to reservation of

items for the small scale sector. But the hon. member has opened up a vast area for the small scale sector. I would certainly like to answer, but a specific questions may be tabled on that.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What is the 'vast' area I have opened ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : He talked of issue of licences, loans, introduction of a special clause and so on.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I seek your protection. What does he mean by saying that I have opened up a vast area ? I am not opening any area. I am opening only the small scale industry area and not the large sector area. I would like to know whether in the licences issued in the last three or four months a special provision has been made to the effect that spare parts and components will be left to the small scale sector, I would like the hon. Minister in charge to reply to this.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I understand the hon. Member's anxiety for assistance to the small scale industries. May I inform him that in the recent licensing policy which has been announced, considerable consideration has been given to the small scale industry ? For instance, in certain industries up to Rs. 25 lakhs for which no licence was required, in those items, small-scale industries could make an investment, but now we have increased this to Rs. 1 crore. At the same time, we have said that while that exemption is given from licensing, the items which are reserved for the small scale industry will not be allowed to be given to these industries. Therefore, considerable assistance and consideration has been given to small-scale industries.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Whatever this Government states either on the floor of the House or at Azad Maidan, Bombay, is absolutely lip-service as far as the small scale industry is concerned. Some of the problems have been raised by the Young Turk leader, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't say that. An hon. Member.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Hon. Young Turk.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I would like to draw the Government's attention to the fact that while it might be good idea to reserve more and more area and items for the small scale industry units, the units already existing are languishing today for want of imported raw materials and components and are getting a raw deal compared to the registered units which are being administered by the DGTD. I would like to know what special steps they are going to take as far as this is concerned. Secondly, the small scale industries are in need of special efforts on the marketing and technical development side. I would like to know to what extent the small-scale Service Institutes are being equipped to provide these services so that the small scale units thrive in this country.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : I do agree with the hon. Member that there is difficulty about the small scale industries getting raw materials, imported components and other things. We are doing our best ..

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Question.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The best is not enough.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The best is the worst.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : ...to see that these difficulties are removed, and therefore we are trying to get some imports through the Ministries of Steel, Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals to relieve the shortage of imported raw material, but there are certain raw materials in which there is world wide shortage. Then, there are certain raw materials which have to be routed through MMTC and STC, and there are certain difficulties. I do accept and agree that the units registered in the DGTD list are in a much better and fortunate position because ...

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Why ? You are the person administering both. Why should you give preference to m ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : I certainly assure him of all possible assistance if persons like Mr. Somani and others co-operate and see that the small scale industries get their due share, but the majority of the share is taken by the DGTD. The main point is that in the DGTD units the capacity is well known, and in the small scale industry the capacity is being assessed, and that is one of the main difficulties that is being tackled.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I need a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : You should be as precise and concise as possible, otherwise you involve yourself.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I want to know in what way he needs my co-operation. I am not a Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he needs your co-operation by your sitting down.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The concessions that are given in respect of loans from the IFC are not given in respect of loans from the Small-scale Industries Corporation under the income-tax law.

The loans given by the IFC are treated as capital and six per cent return on capital employed is tax free. Where loans is taken from Small-scale Industries Corporation, it is treated not as capital but as loan on which six per cent return is not free from tax. The Central Board of Direct Taxes informed me that loan for Small-scale industries cannot be treated as capital according to the rules. This is what the Government is doing to help small-scale industries. Coming to the question proper what steps have the Government taken to see that the nationalised banks give more loans to small scale industries and do not insist on cent per cent security because otherwise the small scale industries can hardly come up ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can give your suggestions at the time of the Budget debate, not at question hour.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : With regard to the facilities to be provided to small-scale industries both from the financial institu-

tions and from the banks, I hope some satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at soon; the matter is now under consideration.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The hon. Minister mentioned just now about the world shortage of some commodities and the difficulties that the MMTC is facing. There is no study of the small-scale industries by the Government. By and large they are labour intensive industries and not capital or machinery intensive industries. Is it not a fact that the policy for import control lays down guidelines for sponsoring authorities and the Director of Industries that they should recommend import application for actual users in small-scale industry upto one-third of the value of the machinery ? Machinery is of no importance in labour intensive small-scale industries. Will they examine the matter and issue instructions that imports have to be allowed on production capacity and not on the value of the machinery ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : The suggestion is under consideration. At present the import of raw material is allowed up to thirty per cent of the cost of the machinery or Rs. 50,000 per unit, which ever is less.

SOME HON. MEMBER *rose*.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bohra.

SHRI P. G. SEN : I have been trying to catch your eye, even before Mr. Kothari got up . . . (*Interruptions*.) I protest against this. There is no other alternative for me. You have seen it; still you have not chosen to call me.

MR. SPEAKER : I have to go to the other side also. I do not follow the practice of starting here and then going on to this side one after another . . . (*Interruptions*.) You should not misbehave.

श्री भोकार लाल बोहरा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, छोटे उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये इस सदन में बार बार घोषणाएँ होती रही हैं, लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि आम तौर पर छोटे उद्योगों और लघु उद्योगों को बड़े उद्योगों के

मुकाबले कोई तरजीह नहीं मिलती है, उन को कच्चे माल के अभाव में अपने उद्योग को बन्द रखना पड़ता है जिसमें उन को घाटा होता है। पावर लूम और खाण्डसारी उद्योगों में बराबर यही देखा गया है कि बात तो ऐसी करते हैं कि हम छोटे उद्योगों और मिडिल क्लास उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देंगे लेकिन होता कुछ नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहां मिस्सड इकानमी है, इस दृष्टि से मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इन छोटे उद्योगों को आप क्या संरक्षण प्रदान कर रहे हैं, जिससे कि वे बड़े उद्योगों के मुकाबले में चलते रह सकें ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा है उस में तथ्य है, इसी लिये सरकार मध्यम लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ाने, देश में एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ाने के लिये लघु उद्योगों का विकास करने का प्रयत्न कर रही है। सरकार की वर्तमान नीतियां इस प्रकार की हैं कि जितनी भी इन की तकलीफें हैं वे धीरे धीरे कम होनी चाहियें। यह मैं मानता हूं कि हम ने जितनी भी घोषणायें की हैं, उन के इम्प्लीमेंट करने में थोड़ा समय लगा है लेकिन हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि जल्द से जल्द वे तकलीफें दूर हो जायें।

SHRI P. G. SEN : What I say, you must accept. The thing is, I was the only Member standing at that time on this side. Now, in view of the fact that there is a growing tendency to shift everything towards mechanisation, the pounding of rice has been sidetracked. There is an extensive growth of business in rice milling in the rural areas in spite of the prohibition the Government has imposed. There are many small rice-milling units and they are being strangled, and so, now people do not want to hand-pound the rice. Will the Government reconsider the policy of prohibiting the small mills from pounding rice and give licences to the small-scale units?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : There is no licence for the small-scale units. This question does not arise, and rice-milling does not come under the small-scale industry.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBER : rose.

श्री मधु लिमये : चूंकि मंत्री महोदय ने लघु उद्योगों के बारे में अभी बहुत सारी हमदर्दी दिखाई है, क्या वह सदन को यह जानकारी देंगे कि पिछले 15 सालों में सरकारी क्षेत्र में जो वित्तीय संस्थाएँ हैं उन संस्थाओं के द्वारा लघु उद्योगों को कितना ऋण दिया गया है और बड़े उद्योगों तथा बड़े पूंजीपतियों को कितना दिया गया है ? क्या इस का विवरण आप मेहरबानी कर के इस सदन को देंगे तथा सदन को यह निर्णय करने का भी मौका देंगे कि आपकी सहानुभूति सही है या नकली ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : इस समय मैं आंकड़े तो नहीं दे सकता हूं लेकिन यह बात मैं मानता हूं कि लघु उद्योगों को फाइनेन्शल इन्स्टीयूशन्ज से कम ऋण मिला है। इस की फेक्ट्स एण्ड फिगर्स में बाद में सदन के सामने रख दूंगा। आप यह जानते ही हैं कि लघु उद्योग अभी कुछ वर्षों से ही इस देश में शुरू हुए हैं - 12-13 साल से शुरू हुए हैं.....

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं 15 साल की बात कर रहा हूं।

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : इसी लिये मैंने कहा है कि इस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जा रहा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रीवी पर्स की रक्षा करो - यह मंत्री महोदय लघु-उद्योग है।

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : जिस दिन यह इण्डस्ट्री हो जायेगी, उस दिन आप भी मदद करेंगे।

SHRI V KRISHNAMOORTHY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the very purpose of reservation of these 25 items for the small-scale industries, I presume, is to develop industrialisation in the underdeveloped areas; because the Government does not reserve the areas where these industries should be

set up, big industrialists pick up the small-scale industries around Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, etc., Whereas in the under-developed areas such as the villages, no industries are forthcoming. May I know whether the reservation of these 25 industries is applicable only to the rural areas, especially some 20 to 25 miles away from the big cities, and will the Government make it a point to reserve these areas in that way ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Reservation is for the entire country. It is not for any particular area. Regarding the development of backward area, the Government definitely wishes that industries must go out of the big cities and, for that, the State Governments have absolute powers to do that, and we shall certainly help them.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो अभी नई लाइसेंस नीति प्रस्तुत की है उस के मुताबिक जो लाइसेंस लेने वाले आयेंगे क्या उनमें से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों को खोलने वाले लोगों को प्रोत्साहन देने का कुछ प्रावधान किया गया है ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : नई लाइसेंसिंग नीति में लघु उद्योगों के लिये लाइसेंसों का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है ।

श्री शिफरे : इस में कोई दो राय नहीं है कि जो भी औद्योगिक विकास हुआ है उस के संदर्भ में संघ प्रदेशों में औद्योगिक विकास हुआ ही नहीं है, न केवल लघु उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में बल्कि बड़े उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में भी । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब संघ प्रदेशों के कारखानेदारों की ओर से न केवल लघु उद्योगों के लिये लेकिन बड़े उद्योगों के लिये भी, लाइसेंस की मांग आती है-न केवल इन 25 वस्तुओं के बारे में बल्कि और भी कुछ वस्तुओं हो सकती हैं जिन के बारे में मांग बी जाय-तो संघ प्रदेशों के विकास की परम्परा को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सभी लाइसेंसों की मांग पूरी हो सकेगी ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : जैसा मैंने कहा लघु उद्योगों के लिये लाइसेंसों का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता, मैं नहीं समझता कि माननीय सदस्य कैसे लघु उद्योगों के लाइसेंसों का सम्बन्ध जोड़ते हैं ।

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : After the recession many of the small-scale industries in the country received a severe-set back, so much so that they could not meet their commitments and pay their dues to the Small-scale Industries Corporation and the various financing units of the Government, more particularly in the case of ancillary units which are attached to the public sector undertakings, not only of the Central Government but also of the State Governments. Have government taken a blanket decision to carry on a policy of re-scheduling of their debts with reference to ancillary units, irrespective of whether they are in the Central or State sector ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Not all the small-scale units have been hit by recession ; only some. Those units which are affected are receiving consideration at the hands of the Corporation. In the case of ancillary units which are attached to the public sector industries, in case where it is found necessary re-scheduling of debts is also done. There is no question of any blanket scheme. Every case is considered on its merits with sympathy.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : My question was specific, whether this policy would apply to the ancillary units attached to the undertakings of the State Government.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : It is for the State Governments to take up that matter. We concern ourselves with the public sector units coming under the Centre.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Shri Krishnamoorthi has raised a very important point to which the hon. Minister has not given a satisfactory answer. Government have appointed a committee on dispersal of industries which has taken the stand that, as far as possible, we have to disperse the industries so that the rural people can be given employment. In the light of that,

is it not reasonable to expect the government to take the stand that, so far as small-scale industries are concerned, they would not be allowed to be established near industrial complexes but only in smaller areas like district headquarters ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH :

We have made our intention clear a number of times that we do not like concentration of small-scale industries in the industrial belts of this country. In order to give employment in the rural areas we would certainly like that the small-scale industries are opened in the rural areas. But, as I have said umpteen times, the responsibility for opening of the small-scale industries is primarily with the State Government. If the Director of Industries of the various States implement the suggestion of the hon. Member, we would only be to glad.

श्री इसहाक सम्भलो : हमारे मुल्क में सब से ज्यादा बीदर्स लोग हैंडलूम पर डिपेन्ड करते हैं। बार बार यहाँ मांग की गई है और सरकार ने वादा भी किया है कि कुछ चीजों का हैंडलूम के लिये रिजर्वेशन कर दिया जायेगा साड़ियों, तोलियों, चादरों, और मारकीन वगैरह के लिये बराबर मांग हो रही है कि उनको हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री के लिये रिजर्व कर दिया जाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उनको हैंडलूम के लिये रिजर्व करने जा रही है और अगर नहीं तो उसमें क्या कठिनाई है ?

[श्री اسحاق سمبلی]

ہمارے ملک میں سب سے زیادہ ویس لوگ ہینڈلوم پر ڈپینڈ کرتے ہیں۔ بار بار یہاں مانگ کی گئی ہے اور سرکار نے وعدہ بھی کیا ہے کہ کچھ چیزوں کا ہینڈلوم کے لئے ریزرویشن کر دیا جائے گا سڑیوں، تولیوں، چادروں اور مارکین وغیرہ کے لئے برابر مانگ ہورہی ہے کہ ان کو ہینڈلوم انڈسٹری کے لئے ریزرو کر دیا جائے۔

میں جانتا چھتا ہوں کہ کیا سرکار ان کو ہینڈلوم انڈسٹری کے لئے ریزرو کر لے جاری ہے۔ اور اگر نہیں تو اس میں کیا کٹھنائی ہے [

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री तो फारन ट्रेड में आती है।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I think, the Minister and for that matter all the enthusiasts for small-scale industry will admit that industry exists for the people and not the people for industry. If, therefore, you decide to help small-scale industry, the interests of the people in getting a good article at the lowest possible price have to be considered. In this connection my good friend has already pointed out that small-scale industry is in a large number of cases just a fiction. They are put up by large-scale industries. I would, therefore, like the Minister to assure this House that in their enthusiasm for small-scale industry they will not overlook, firstly, the fictitious character of many of these industries and, secondly, the economics so that when you choose a small-scale industry for this protection it will produce an article which is of good quality and has the lowest possible price.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : I do not agree with the hon. Member that small-scale industry is not producing good quality things. Many small-scale industries are producing very good quality goods and we are also exporting them to some extent. Therefore, it will not be right to say that they are not producing good quality goods.

Loss to Railway Property Due to Violence

*184. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that losses to the Railway property are progressively mounting due to the frequent eruption of violence in various part of the country;

(b) the total amount of loss suffered by the Railways during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 due to mob violence ; and

(c) the specific steps Government propose to take to check such losses in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total amount of direct loss suffered has been estimated at Rs. 19.23 lakhs and Rs. 27.23 lakhs in 1968-69 and 1969-70 (upto 5.2.70) respectively.

(c) Railway Protection Force/Railway Protection Special Force are being increasingly deployed to protect Railway property and to assist the State Police in handling such situations. Closest liaison is being maintained with the State Police authorities who deal with law and order, with a view to securing their assistance.

A Bill is also proposed to be introduced in the current Session of the Parliament to provide for penal punishment for causing damage or destruction to Railway property.

Steps are also taken to project before the public the baneful effects of destruction of national assets like the Railway property.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि प्रतिवर्ष रेलवे सम्पत्ति की क्षति बढ़ रही है और यह रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स और दूसरे जो प्रबन्ध हैं उन के बावजूद यह हो रहा है। जो नये रेलवे मन्त्री हैं पहले उनके पास गृह मन्त्रालय भी था और भारत के भिन्न भिन्न राजनीतिक दलों की गतिविधियों की जानकारी और सूचना भी उनको थी, बैंक आफ चाइना वर्ग रह के बारे में भी उन्हें जानकारी है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He is talking about the White Paper.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह क्षति किन प्रदेशों में और किन रेलों पर हो रही है तथा किन पार्टियों से हो रही है ? जिन प्रदेशों में यह अधिक हो रही है उन की सरकारों पर इस की जिम्मेदारी डालने की

कोशिश की गई है या नहीं ? यदि की गई है तो इस के बारे में उनकी तरफ से रेलवे मन्त्रालय को क्या सहयोग मिला है और क्या प्रति-उत्तर मिला है ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : माननीय सदस्य पूछ रहे थे कि कहाँ कहाँ किन किन प्रान्तों में एजिटेशन हुए। मैं प्रांतों के हिसाब से तो नहीं रेलवे के हिसाब से कुछ आंकड़े दे सकता हूँ :

August, 1968....Location of Agricultural University in Vidharbha region-Central Railway

Sept., 1968 ...Location of Agricultural University in Mehsana-Western Railway

Nov. Dec.'68...Students agitation-Western Railway

December '68...Attack on Raja Talab Station, N.E. Railway

Jan. '69 to

31st March ...Telagana agitation

June, 1969 ...Agitation at Raichur

There are many other cases also.

ये कहीं एक जगह पर सीमित नहीं हैं। जहाँ कहीं कोई आन्दोलन होता है, किसी भी प्रांत में तो उसका एक टारगेट रेलवे है। यह बड़े दुख की बात है लेकिन सबसे पहले रेलवे पर ही हमला होता है जिससे रेलवे को नुकसान और क्षति पहुँचती है। शिवनारायण जी बंगाल के बारे में पूछ रहे थे तो वहाँ भी यही बात है और ईस्टर्न रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में भी मैंने आंकड़े दिए हैं।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : हरयाणा के बारे में भी बतलाइये कि कितना नुकसान हुआ और किस पार्टी ने किया ?

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्रा महोदय ने विशेष रूप से विदर्भ, तेलंगाना और ईस्टर्न रेलवे में क्षति बताई है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शासक दल से सम्बन्ध

रखने वाले लोगों के द्वारा(व्यवधान).... मैं यह पूछ रहा था कि शासक दल की अपनी पार्टी और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग दंगों को भड़काते हैं और रेलवे को क्षति पहुंचाते हैं और राज्य सरकारें रेलवे की सुरक्षा करने में असमर्थ सिद्ध हुई हैं इसलिए यह जो क्षति हुई उसका हर्जाना क्या वहां की सरकारों से लिया जायेगा—ऐसा कोई प्रयोजन सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : जैसा कि सेशन भाया है, इसपर हमने ला मिनिस्ट्री की राय ली थी कि प्रायः हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से हर्जाना ले सकते हैं या नहीं जिनके यहां रेलवे प्रापर्टी का नुकसान हुआ है तो यह बताया गया कि कानूनन हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से हर्जाना नहीं ले सकते हैं। परन्तु यह एक समस्या हमारे रेलवे प्रशासन के सामने है कि रेलवेज को जो क्षति हो रही है उसकी पूर्ति कैसे हो। अब रेलवे बजट था रहा है और माननीय सदस्य जो सुझाव देंगे हम उनपर पूरा गौर करेंगे।

श्री शिव चरण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें रेलवे की सम्पत्ति के साथ साथ मनुष्य और उसकी सम्पत्ति को भी क्षति हो रही है। अभी एक मार्च को एक गाड़ी उलट गई जिसमें सवारियों के जानमाल की बहुत क्षति हुई। सबसे ज्यादा दुर्घटनायें टूटला-फरुखाबाद-फीरोजाबाद, नार्दन रेलवे में होती हैं तो मैं बड़ी नम्रता से मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर सुरक्षा के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है। फरुखाबाद, टूटला, फीरोजाबाद यह मन्त्री महोदय का भी क्षेत्र है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ वहां पर सरकार सुरक्षा का क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ताकि जनता की क्षति बन्द हो ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : हम पूरा प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ताकि जनता का कम से कम नुकसान हो।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि बिमिन्न प्रान्तों में रेलवे को जो क्षति

होती है उसके लिए कानूनन राज्य सरकारों से मुआवजा नहीं लिया जा सकता है। अभी पूना से बेलगांव जो गाड़ी जाती है उसके दो डिब्बे जला दिए गए। इसी प्रकार से अन्य स्थानों पर रेलवे सम्पत्ति का नुकसान होता जाये लेकिन उसकी जवाबदेही राज्य सरकारों पर नहीं होती। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध क्यों नहीं किया जाता जिससे कि इस क्षति को रोका जा सके ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : माननीय सदस्य ने जो इन्स्टांस दिया वह बड़े खेद की बात है। जब कोई ऐसा वाक्या होता है तो हम फौरन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिखते हैं और बहुत सी जगह हमको सहयोग भी मिलता है। परन्तु यह बात हम नहीं कह सकते कि किस तरीके से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाये। बहुत सी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हमको सहयोग देती हैं लेकिन उनके सहयोग देने के बावजूद भी कभी कभी नुकसान हो जाता है। हम होम-मिनिस्ट्री के जरिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को एप्रोच करते हैं और डायरेक्टली भी एप्रोच करते हैं और इस बात का पूरा प्रयत्न करते हैं कि जहां तक वे मदद कर सकें, हमारी मदद करें। और जहां आवश्यकता होती है हम अपनी फोर्स भी भेजते हैं।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो ऐसे इलाके हैं जहां ऐसे बहुत से नुकसान होते हैं जिनमें बहुत नुकसान पहुंचता है क्या सरकार उसकी आधी जिम्मेदारी स्टेट्स पर डालने के बारे में सोच रही है ? यदि ऐसी नहीं है तो दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ क्या सरकार रेलवे प्रापर्टी को इन्श्योर करने के बारे में और उसका बोझ उनके ऊपर डालने के बारे में सोच रही है ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया कि ला मिनिस्ट्री से इसके बारे में राय ली गई थी। दूसरी बात जो उन्होंने कही

उसके ऊपर गौर करना पड़ेगा। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इसकी कुछ जिम्मेदारी लें, इसपर हम जरूर विचार करेंगे और अगर आवश्यकता हुई तो चोक मिनिस्टर्स से भी मिलेंगे।

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it a fact :

(1) that sometime back some representatives of Railway employees in Calcutta went and saw the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal and apprised him of the fact that it is not possible for them to run the railways because of the mounting violence perpetrated on them, and

(2) that some 'Anchalik' panchayats have opened people's railway stations near about Calcutta and issue tickets to passengers ? What is the attitude of the Government to this ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : About the latter part of the question, it does not arise from this question. But I can say that we have received reports and we have called for detailed information.

SHRI HEM BARUA : What about the other question ? I wanted to know whether the representatives of the railway employees in Calcutta met the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal and apprised him of the fact that it would not be possible for them to run the railways because of the mounting violence perpetrated on them. He has not answered that question.

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : About the first part, now referred to again, I am not fully seized of the facts.

SHRI HEM BARUA : You may enquire and let us know about it.

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : That I will do.

श्री सु. अ. खा : हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक ला एण्ड आर्डर एक स्टेट सबजेक्ट है और इसलिए जब कभी सी. आर. पी. किसी स्टेट में भेजी जाती है, तो उस स्टेट की तरफ से एतराज किया जाता है। मन्त्री महोदय ने

कहा है कि यह मामला ला मिनिस्ट्री को रैफर किया गया था और उसने अपनी राय भेज दी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ला मिनिस्ट्री ने क्या राय दी है और इस सिलसिले में क्या रुकावट है कि अगर किसी स्टेट में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की प्रापर्टी का नुकसान हो, तो उस स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से सरचार्ज वमूल किया जाये।

श्री रोहन लाल चुतुर्वेदी : मैंने कहा है कि ला मिनिस्ट्री से इस बात पर राय ली गई थी कि अगर हमारी रेलवे प्रापर्टी को किसी स्टेट में नुकसान होता है, तो उसका भुगतान स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से लिया जाये। ला मिनिस्ट्री की यह राय थी कि रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री ऐसा नहीं कर सकती है।

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at long last I have been able to catch your eye.

Sir, It is not the Railway Ministry that is responsible for all the losses and so on. The Railways have an extra-territorial right within their railway lines and outside the State comes in. My question is this. I would like to know this, namely, whether the Railway Ministry have done anything to see to it that whatever happens outside their territorial rights the State Governments have any say in it or vice-versa.

Sir, I hope he has understood my question. (Interruption) Outside railway property is nobody's concern. He may talk big here. I want to know whether State Governments cooperate. They do not cooperate with them. What are they doing to see that the two get together to see that railway losses are reduced ? That is my question.

MR. SPEAKER : I would have explained to him. But I am unable to follow myself.

श्री समर गुह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बराबर खड़ा हो रहा हूँ। मैं देखने में छोटा भी नहीं हूँ, लेकिन फिर भी मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Sir, my question should be replied to.

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : The point made by the hon. Member—

Shri Jaipal Singh—is this, that the Railways may have jurisdiction or should have jurisdiction beyond their own railway premises.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : No, Sir. He has not understood my question at all. I never said that. *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. What I understood is this : Number one, why should the Railway Ministry not be held responsible for it ? Number two is, beyond the railway track, near-about that also, they have a jurisdiction, and then he bases the question on that territorial jurisdiction which is on both sides of the Railway line. Is that what you mean ?

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : No, Sir. *(Interruption)*

May I try to explain it, unfortunately, to you, and to the hon. Minister ? The point is this...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member seems to be quite fresh this morning ?

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : If you will try to understand me....

MR. SPEAKER : Let him please come along with a straight question.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a question that has been asked a thousand times in this House, and hon. Members unfortunately do not understand the real situation. I have been associated with the railway affairs for many years....

MR. SPEAKER : Railway fares ?

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : ...I have been chairman of various bodies. The point is this. Railway property is something like extra-territorial rights....

SHRI RABI RAY : What does he mean ?

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Ask him to look into the dictionary.

SHRI RABI RAY : Railways have jurisdiction outside the country ?

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Within the railway property, the railways are everything. This**

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.....

श्री मु. अ. खां : आन ए पायंट आफ आर्डर, सर। यह बड़ा सीरियस मामला है। पार्लियामेंट में इस तरह की बातें नहीं कहनी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : Please let him not use that word.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We are interested in hearing....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I was looking at the hon. Member and I had certain apprehensions, and they are coming true. The hon. Member may kindly ask a straightforward question. Let him : not indulge in anything else except a straight question to the hon. Minister.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : If you will forgive me, I know how to put a straight forward question.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall have to declare that the Question Hour is over.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : The hon. Minister mentioned Railway Protection Force. But that is only within railway property. The whole problem now is this. If you go to Moghalsarai station, everything stolen is outside. That is where the State Government comes in, I want to know whether this Government is doing anything to see to it that the State Government and the railways get together and

co-operate so that all the theft that is done by the railways and others is reduced.

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : For better coordination, we have the GRP at every railway station or at most of the important stations. At Moghalsarai, to which the hon. Member has referred, we have the GRP also, apart from the RPF. The GRP is drawn from the State Government. This is the liaison between the Railway Administration and the State Government. If there is anything that the GRP cannot decide, then they take the assistance of the higher officers and the higher echelons.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : He has not answered my question.

SHRI KAMALANATHAN : May I know whether there is any move on the part of Government to bring forward legislation to award death sentence to those who burn railway property?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : The Bill will be introduced shortly.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : For the first time, I have a point of order....

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order during the Question Hour.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will this House tolerate unparliamentary language and make it a practice in this house?

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to expunge that word.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER : Both Members are from the same area. What can I do?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के द्वारा मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ, मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि कुछ रेलवे की क्षति हुई है, उसके आंकड़े भी बताए तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन जिन क्षेत्रों में क्षति हुई है

क्या उस क्षेत्र में कुछ लोग आप के द्वारा पकड़े भी गए हैं? यदि पकड़े गए हैं तो कितने व्यक्ति आप के द्वारा पकड़े गए और कितने राज्य सरकार के द्वारा पकड़े गए हैं? कितनों पर केस चलाया गया और कितनों को सजा दिलाई? दूसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि जो रेलवे के अन्दर कर्मचारी चलते हैं, टी टी ई और गाई उनके साथ जो मारपीट गुन्डों के द्वारा की जाती है और उनको ठीक संरक्षण नहीं मिलता है उसके लिए क्या उपाय आप करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में मुझे निवेदन करना है, जैसे क्षति के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा उसके पूरे डीटेल्स मेरे पास नहीं हैं, मैं माननीय सदस्य को उसकी सूचना भेज दूंगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपने कुछ आंकड़े इकट्ठे किए.....

श्री रोहनलाल चतुर्वेदी : वह मैं आपको फिर बताऊंगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दूसरा माग जो मैंने पूछा सरकारी कर्मचारी टी टी ई और गाई जो मारे जाते हैं उनकी सम्पत्ति वह छीन कर ले जाते हैं, उनके संरक्षण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह ऐसे मत करिए कि जिससे मालूम पड़े कि भगड़ा हो रहा है। आप आहिस्ते से सवाल क्यों नहीं पूछते हैं।

श्री रामचरण : मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी आन्दोलन होते हैं चाहे राजनैतिक हों, चाहे सामाजिक हों चाहे विद्यार्थियों का संघर्ष हो, उन सब में रेलवे की प्रापर्टी को निशाना बनाया जाता है, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या रेलवे बोर्ड में एक हार्ड पावर कमेटी बनाने की सिफारिश करेंगे जिसमें हर पोलिटिकल पार्टी

के रेप्रेजेंटेटिव हों और सोशल वर्क्स के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हों जो कि सही एडवाइस और सजेक्शंस दे सकें, क्या सरकार इसके लिए तैयार है ? यदि है तो कब तक वह ऐसा करेंगे ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : जैसा माननीय सदस्य को शायद मालूम होगा कि एक हाई पावर कमिटी रेलवे पुलिसिंग पर अपनी रिपोर्ट दे चुकी है अभी हाल ही में और उसकी जो सिफारिशें हैं वह विचाराधीन भी हैं ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production Strategy to meet growing Demand for Industrial Goods

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

(a) whether he has given clarification regarding the production strategy to meet the growing demand for industrial goods, as demanded by the delegation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the month of January, 1970; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No delegation from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry had made a demand or presented a memorandum seeking any clarification on the production strategy.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-British Joint Ventures in Third Countries

* 185. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the first meeting of the Indo-British Consultative Group consisting of Government and private sector representatives from both countries was held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether this was the result of the talks which he had with the British Government some time last year; and

(c) if so, whether prospects of joint Indo-British industrial ventures in third countries were discussed at the said meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. The first meeting of the Indo-British Technological Group, comprising representatives from the two Governments and from industry in both countries, was held in New Delhi from 9 to 11 February, 1970.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This question was also generally discussed, along with other matters relating to technological collaboration between the two countries.

Increase in output at Rourkela Steel Plant

*186. SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a scheme to double the output at the Rourkela Steel Plant ; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन के मुस्लिम कर्मचारियों के लिए रिहायशी क्वार्टर

*187. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची के दंगा पीड़ित मुस्लिम कर्मचारियों का अभी तक पुनर्वास नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार उनको कब तक रिहायशी क्वार्टर दे देने का है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) :

(क) ये (ग) . सम्भवतः अभिप्राय उन मुस्लिम कर्मचारियों का भारी इंजीनियरी निगम रांची, की बस्ती में फिर से बसाए जाने के बारे में है जिन्हें 1967 के दंगों के पश्चात् अस्थायी रूप से 2 होस्टलों में ठहराया गया था । व सभी क्वार्टर जिनमें यह कर्मचारी पहले रहते थे इनके लिए अक्षरित है । और कुछ समय तक कोई ऐसा आसान हल नहीं ढूँढा जा सका जिससे इन्हें सामुहिक रूप से एक या एक से अधिक क्षेत्रों में बसाया जा सके जिससे इनमें सुरक्षा की भावना आ सके ऐसा करने से दूसरे लोगों के रहन सहन में बाधा आती और वह इसका विरोध करते । समुचित सामंजस्य तथा सभी कर्मचारियों के सहयोग से इन्हें बस्ती के सुविधाजनक इलाकों में बसाने के लिए प्रयत्न

किये गये / किये जा रहे हैं । फरवरी के अग्रिम में इसकी शुरुआत की गई और कुछ कर्मचारी अलाट किए गए क्वार्टरों में चले गए हैं । आशा है दूसरे कर्मचारी भी धीरे धीरे क्वार्टरों में वापस चले जायेंगे ।

Shortage of Pig Iron for Foundry Industry

*188. ~~SHRI~~ C.K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the crisis that the foundry industry is facing due to the shortage of raw materials especially pig iron ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to solve the problem ;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a blast furnace at the Durgapur Coke Oven Plant for producing pig iron; and

(d) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The present assessment is that the availability of pig iron is generally adequate to meet the estimated requirements, although there have been some occasional shortages in supplies of certain grades in some areas.

(b) Hindustan Steel Limited has been advised to increase production of pig iron of grades in short supply. Exports of basic grade pig iron have also been restricted. The Joint Plant Committee has also evolved an equitable system of distribution of pig iron so that all users get adequate quantities. The J.P.C have rushed supplies to areas reporting shortage from time to time.

(c) and (d). The reference is, perhaps, the Durgapur Coke Oven Project of the West Bengal Government. No proposal has been received from the State Government.

Turner Morrison and Company Calcutta

*189. SHRI B. K. MODAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) details of the ownership and control of M/s Turner Morrison and Co, Calcutta and the companies under its control, year-wise, from 1955-66 to 1969-70;

(b) the names of previous and present chairman of this Company;

(c) whether Shri Haridas Mundhra has any connection with this Company; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The information asked for is not fully available with the Government. However, according to the information available, in their Annual Return made upto the 30th June, 1969 and filed with the Registrar of Companies, Messrs Turner Morrison and Co. Limited disclosed their shareholdings as under :

<i>Name of the Shareholder</i>	<i>No. of Shares held</i>
1. Messrs Hungerford Investment Trust Ltd. (in Voluntary Liquidation), Singapore	2,283
2. Mr. L.W. Balcombe, Calcutta	3
3. Mr. A.H. Hume, Calcutta	3
4. British India Corporation Limited	2,199
5. Mr. Haridas Mundhra, Calcutta	3
6. Mr. W. H. J. Christie, Kanpur	3
7. Mr. D. M. Jaffray, Calcutta	3
8. Mr. C.N. Rodewald, Calcutta	3
	4,500

It may be added that Messrs Turner Morrison and Co. Limited convened the Annual General Meeting for 30-5-1968 to adopt the accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1966. The meeting was duly held. However, on an application of Messrs Hungerford Investment Trust Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation), the Calcutta High Court passed an order restraining the Company and its directors from giving effect to the resolutions, if

any, passed at the Annual General Meeting held on 30th May 1968 and/or at any adjourned meeting. The Company has not yet filed any balance Sheets and Profit and Loss accounts for 1966 and subsequent years with the Registrar.

From the information available from the aforesaid Annual Return made upto the 30th June, 1969 it is seen that the Board of Directors of the Company consisted of the following persons :

<i>Name of the Director</i>	<i>Date of appointment</i>
1. Mr. B.P. Sinha, New Delhi	29-3-1966
2. Mr. Kashinath Tapuria, Calcutta	21-9-1966
3. Rani Padmavati Devi, New Delhi	9-1-1968
4. Mr. S B. Goenka, Calcutta	29-4-1968

Shri B.P. Sinha is the present Chairman of the Company.

(c) and (d) . According to the informa-

tion available. Shri Haridas Mundhra is the beneficial owner of 49% shares as under :

<i>Name in which shares held</i>	<i>No. of Shares</i>
1. Mr. Haridas Mundhra	3
2. Mr. W.H.J. Christie	3
3. British India Corporation Limited	2,199
	2,205

These shares were attached by the income Tax authorities long before 1964 but they have not been able to sell these shares as yet because a title suit is pending before a Court in Calcutta.

Unauthorised Railway Stations on Ranaghat-Lalgola Section (Eastern Railway)

*190. SHRI SRADAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain unauthorised stations in the Ranaghat-Lalgola Section of the Eastern Railway have been opened recently and unauthorised tickets under the seal of Anchal Pradhan are issued for travel on this line as reported in the Statesman dated 30th January, 1970 ; and

(b) whether Government have enquired into this allegation and taken remedial measures and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Passenger trains are being stopped unauthorisedly, by showing red banner flags, at two places on the Ranaghat-Lalgola section and persons boarding trains from these places have in some cases been found in possession of chits which were stamped 'Anchal Pradhan ;

(b) The Eastern Railway Administration has taken up the matter with the State Government of West Bengal for necessary action. It is also being examined whether the opening of regular train halts at these two places is warranted.

Remuneration of Directors of Companies

*191. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to fixing of ceiling on remuneration of Directors of companies as well as on their perquisites ;

(b) whether this decision will be implemented retrospectively, i.e. from the date the Act terminating the managing agencies came into force ;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the ceilings fixed by them have evoked strong criticism from the people ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to lower the ceilings by at least 50 per cent ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) Yes Sir. In this connection attention is invited to the answer to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 360 dated the 2nd December, 1969 with which a copy of revised guidelines relating to the appointment and ceilings on remuneration of Managing/whole-time Directors and Managers in public limited companies and private subsidiaries of public limited companies was laid on the Table of the House ;

(b) the revised guidelines are being implemented since August, 1969 ;

(c) and (d). There has been some criticism on the ground that revised ceilings are still too high and on the ground that the reductions in remuneration are too drastic. Divergent views have been expressed by the members of the Consultative Committee of Parliament for this Ministry on the question. The Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India have suggested liberalisation of these ceilings. All these suggestions are under consideration of the Government.

M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd.

*192. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 315 on the 18th November, 1969 regarding grant of Registration certificate to M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (Pvt.) Limited and state :

(a) when it is an admitted fact that M/s. Indian Galvanising Co. did not sell their oil barrel plant to M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. and the latter unauthorisedly and illegally not only installed machinery but also started manufacturing oil barrels without prior permission of Government and did not supply any oil barrel to Defence Ministry, the reasons why Government recognised their capacity instead of taking action against them ; and

(b) when there was no condition precedent to allot scarce and controlled raw material to them, what were the reasons for allotment of the same to them at the cost of other units in the Industry ?

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

(a) Attention is invited to pages 42-52 of the 85th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) presented on 30th April, 1969. The Government's views have been communicated to the Estimates Committee and further action will be taken after the recommendations of the Estimates

Committee are made known to the Government.

(b) The capacity for the manufacture of oil barrels by this firm having been recognised by the Government, allocation of raw material would have to be considered in the normal course along with other units in the field. Allocation of such material will, however, be subject to availability, foreign exchange resources etc. and the question of guarantee cannot arise.

Slow-down tactics of Rourkela Steel Plant Workers

*193 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : SHRI NARAYANAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the Rourkela Steel Plant have adopted slow-down tactics for some time past despite an agreement with the trade unions in December, 1969 for substantial interim relief ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the extent to which the output of the Plant suffered as a result thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The workers of the Coke Ovens and Refractories Departments of the Rourkela Steel Plant adopted go-slow tactics for sometime during December, 1969-January 1970. The reason for this was the general demand of the workers in these Departments for job evaluation, upgradation and revision of scales of pay. The estimated extent of loss due to these labour trouble is 36.879 tonnes in terms of finished steel. It is understood that agreement has now been reached between the workers and the management and normalcy has been restored. It is a matter for the Plant manage-

ment and H. S. L. to tackle. No action has, therefore, been taken by Government in this respect.

Price Control on Cement

*194. SHRI N.K. SANGHI :

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the reasons for not lifting the control over the price and distribution of cement in spite of the categorical statement by Government that all controls over cement would be lifted by the 1st January, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : The attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to the statement made by me in this House on 22nd December, 1969.

Wheel and Axle and Fish Plate Units of Durgapur Steel Plant

* 195. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to shift the Wheel and Axle and Fish Plate Units of the Durgapur Steel Plant is under the consideration of Government ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a move and to which place the above Units are proposed to be shifted ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Working President of the Hindusthan Steel Workers Union (a unit of the I.N.T.U.C.) has cautioned the Management of the Steel Plant to give up the move to shift any unit from Durgapur as the workers will resist and even resort to total strike ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :

(a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to a press report appearing in Amrita Bazar Patrika of 5-1-1970 the Working President at a press conference on 4-1-1970 is said to have cautioned the management.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (a).

Manufacture of Printing Machinery
by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

*196. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN ;
SHRI UMANATH ;
SHRI NAMBIAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. has submitted a scheme for manufacturing various items of printing machinery without seeking any foreign collaboration ; and

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c) . A proposal to enter into a collaboration agreement with Messrs. Societe Nebiolo of Italy to take up manufacture of a wide range of printing machinery including Automatic Letter Presses, Offset Presses and Paper Cutting Machines has been submitted by Hindustan Machine Tools Limited to the Government. This proposal is presently under examination.

Use of Components made by Small
Scale Industries in Large Industrial
Units

*17. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) whether, while briefing reporters on the deliberations of the 27th meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board held at Gaubati on the 20th and 21st January, the Deputy Minister for Industrial Development announced at a Press Conference in Delhi on the 23rd January, 1970 that Government had decided to make it incumbent on large industrial units, while giving licences to them, to use components made by the small-scale industries, if they are available in India; and

(b) if so, what is the existing practice; the details of the new decision and when this new decision is expected to be put into practice ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The question of demarcating more clearly production of ancillary components in the small scale sector has been engaging the attention of the Government for sometime. In September 1969, an Indian Delegation headed by Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development visited Japan and recommended several measures for assisting ancillary industries in India. One of the measures recommended by them to ensure a healthy growth of ancillary industries was that large scale industrial units should off-load manufacture of parts and components which can be competently produced in the small scale units and that licences to be issued in future should provide clauses to this effect. The Report of the delegation and recommendations pertaining to ancillary industries were discussed at the meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board at Gaubati in January 1970. The consensus of opinion was that, in future, while licensing large scale units, care should be taken to see that parts and components that could be produced in the small scale sector should not be allowed to be produced in the large scale units. This recommendation is being examined by the Government in the light of the Report of the Indian Delegation to Japan. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh at the Press Conference held on 23rd January 1970 explained the recommendations made by the Small Scale Industries Board and Governments

general attitude towards them. No specific decision, however, has yet been taken in the matter.

दक्षिण रेलवे में जंजीर खींचने और चोरी की घटनायें

*198. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में दक्षिण रेलवे में जंजीर खींचने के कितने मामले हुए हैं ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में उक्त रेलवे द्वारा भेजे गये माल की चोरी के कितने मामले दर्ज किए गये हैं ;

(ग) खोज पड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप बरामद किये गये चोरी के माल का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये हैं, उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को सजा दी गई है तथा कितनों पर अभी मुकदमे चल रहे हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री मन्ना) :

(क) 1968 4,110
1969 5,579

(ख) वर्ष	दर्ज किए गये मामलों की संख्या
1968	199
1969	87

(ग) 1968 में 224 और 1969 में 80 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये। इन गिरफ्तारियों के फलस्वरूप इन वर्षों में क्रमशः 35.5 हजार रुपये और 35.4 हजार रुपये की कीमत का चुराया गया माल, जैसे अनाज, दालें, हेण्डलूम का कपड़ा, अमोनिया, सल्फेट, दियासलाई, निजी सामान आदि बरामद किया गया।

(घ) 1968 में 166 व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये जिनमें से 63 को सजा मिली । 1969 में 47 व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये और 19 को सजा मिली । 1968 के 12 और 1969 के 19 मामले अभी न्यायालय के विचाराधीन हैं ।

A. R. C. Report Regarding Management Practices of Indian Railways

*199. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission has recently submitted a report regarding management practices of the Indian Railways ;

(b) if so, the main suggestion made in the report ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) The Administrative Reforms Commission have not categorised their recommendations as "main" and "subsidiary". However, copies of the report have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) The report is under examination.

Indo-Malaysia Techno-Economic Cooperation

*200. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Malaysia has told India that it would be ready to hold official talks on techno-economic cooperation between the two countries until March 1970 following two postponements of the talks at India's request ;

(b) whether an official committee was set up at the initiative of the Indian Prime Minister during her visit to Kuala Lumpur in June, 1968 and there has been pressure on the Malaysian Government from some other countries like Pakistan for setting up similar bodies for the purpose ;

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

(d) the reasons for postponements of talks ; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to hold the same at an early date and the results achieved so far in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). It was agreed between the Government of India and Malaysia, when the Prime Minister visited Kuala Lumpur in June, 1968 that annual discussions would be held between the two Government at the official level to deal with questions of bilateral cooperation in the economic, cultural and other fields. The first meeting was held in New Delhi in October, 1968 and the second meeting was held in Kuala Lumpur in February, 1970. These talks are held at mutually convenient dates at approximately annual intervals. There was no formal postponement of the talks at the request of either Government. It is understood that the Malaysian Government has arrangements for similar discussions with other Governments, but the details are not available with the Government of India.

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

वर्तमान निर्वाचन विधि संशोधनों पर
विचार हेतु सर्वदलीय समिति

*201. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री शारदा नन्ध :

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री यश दत्त शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने 18 मार्च, 1969 को सभा को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में वर्तमान निर्वाचन विधि में नये सिरे से परिवर्तन करने के लिए संशोधन लाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक सर्वदलीय समिति गठित की जायेगी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा भविष्य में करने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग) : जी, हाँ। निर्वाचन आयोग ने निर्वाचन विधि में संशोधन के लिए विस्तृत प्रत्यक्षताएं भेजी हैं, जिनकी परीक्षा सरकार द्वारा की जा रही है। प्रस्थापनाओं का अध्ययन करने के बाद राजनैतिक दलों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ विचार विमर्श की व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

Industrial Development Projects in Backward Regions

*202. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI M. L. SONDHIA :
SHRI HEM BARUA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finalised new industrial development projects to be started in the backward regions during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount allotted for the industrial development of the backward regions State-wise and region-wise during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) . The list of the general industrial projects to be set up in the Fourth Five Year Plan is given on pages 253-260 of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan Report ; the list of industrial projects recommended by the Working Groups in the Planning Commission for being set up in the State Sector is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2675/70] Locations for some of the Central projects have already been decided and are indicated in the Plan document. As far as the rest of the projects are concerned it is not possible to state, at this stage, where they would be located.

The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested to select industrially backward districts for special treatment. This list has not yet been received by the Central Government and as such it is not possible to state which of the projects will be located in districts identified as backward. While selecting the locations of the projects for which locations have not yet been decided, due weight will be given to the backwardness of the area also along with other economic criteria relevant to site selection.

In pursuance of the decision taken at the meeting of the National Development Council Committee of the States' Chief Ministers held on the 26th September, 1969, for starting industries in backward areas, the Government propose to give an outright grant or subsidy amounting to one-tenth of the total fixed capital investment of new units, having a total fixed capital investment of not more than Rs. 50 lakhs each, in two selected districts, of each of the nine States identified as industrially backward by the Working Group on Identification of Backward areas, and one district each of the other States and Union Territories. Schemes and projects for new units involving fixed capital investment of more than Rs. 50 lakhs are to be considered on merit. The concession and incentives for promotion of industries in selected backward areas would be available to the entrepreneurs in the States, and not to the State Governments.

Implementation of Recommendations of Pandey Committee on Steel Plants

*203. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

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

(a) How many recommendations of the Pandey Committee have been implemented to improve the efficiency of various units of the Steel Plants in the public sector ; and

(b) the reasons for not implementing the other recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :

(a) and (b). Out of 83 recommendations of the Pandey Committee, 37 have already been implemented. The remaining recommendations, which are in various stages of implementations, are either of continuing nature or connected with industrial relations, manning, incentive scheme, etc. which take time to negotiate arrive at an arrangement and to implement.

Amendment to Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

*204. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 to make the penal provisions stringent to effectively deal with social evils ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of persons who were convicted in the last year for offending the said Act ; and

(d) The steps Government propose to take to implement the law effectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

(DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUMA): (a) and (b). The question of amending the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, to make it more effective stop is being actively pursued. It is hoped to introduce an amending Bill during the current session of Parliament.

(c) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(d) This is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Government of India have, however, been impressing upon them the need to take effective steps to enforce the Act. They have recently been requested to intimate to us the concrete steps which are proposed to be taken by them to implement the Act effectively.

पिजौर और दुर्गापुर के सरकारी कारखाने
में टूट्टरों का निर्माण

*205. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री राम किशन गुप्त :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्रो हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स फैक्टरी, पिजौर में टूट्टरों के निर्माण के बारे में 29 जुलाई, 1969 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 1289 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिजौर और दुर्गापुर में सरकारी कारखानों में अप्रयुक्त क्षमता के आधार पर टूट्टरों का निर्माण करने के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्रो (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम की सफारिशों को अनुरूप हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स ने 20 अश्व-शक्ति वाले टूट्टरों के बनाने के लिए एक डोस प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है।

प्रस्ताव में पिजौर एकक तथा माइनिंग एण्ड ब्लाइंड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि० दुर्गापुर की कालतु क्षमता का अधिकतम संभव

सीमा तक उपयोग करने का निरूपण किया गया है। कम्पनी का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd.

*206, SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1300 on the 25th November, 1969 regarding creation of fresh capacity by M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Ltd. and state :

(a) whether Government would recognise the oil barrel manufacturing capacity of other entrepreneurs if they also become fully equipped and press Government to permit them to take up the manufacture of oil barrels ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for showing special favour to M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd in recognition of their capacity for the manufacture of 40/45 gallon oil barrels during the pendency of the industry on the banned list ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A AHMED) : (a) and (b). Attention is invited to pages 42-52 of the 85th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) presented on the 30th April, 1969. Government's views together with all relevant data and particulars pertaining to this case have since been communicated to the Estimates Committee. Further recommendations of the Estimates Committee are yet to be received and Government's decisions will be taken only thereafter,

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के विस्तार और उत्पादन पर प्रतिबन्ध

*207. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के विस्तार और उसमें उत्पा-

दन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप जो कमी घाटेगी, क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र उसे पूरा करने में समर्थ है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कार्यवाही पर भी विचार किया है जिससे औद्योगिक उत्पादन और विस्तार में बाधा न हो ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार इस कमी को कैसे पूरा करेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Licensed Capacity of Oil Barrel Manufacturing units.

*208. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4045 on the 16th December, 1969 regarding Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Co. (P) Ltd. and state :

(a) what are the licensed capacities of other oil barrel manufacturing units in the country ;

(b) whether at the time of determining the assessed capacities of these other oil barrel manufacturing units in the country, Government took the efficiency factor into consideration at par with the Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Co. (P) Ltd.; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not following a uniform policy in determining the assessed capacity of each unit ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE & COMPANY AFFAIRS : (a) to (c) . The licensed capacities of the other barrel manufacturing units are.

- (1) M/s. Bharta Barrel & Drum Mfg. Co. Bombay 10,80,000 Nos. per annum.
- (2) M/s. Steel Containers Ltd., Bombay 5,860 tonnes per annum
- (3) M/s. Industrial Containers Ltd., Calcutta 6,000 tonnes per annum.
- (4) M/s. Assam Oil Company, Assam. 3,840 tonnes per annum.

In making assessment of capacity on time and motion study generally an efficiency factor of 75% is applied which accommodates all the factors such as breakdown of machinery, workman's fatigue, etc. This level of efficiency factor is taken where the worker is well trained and efficient and the plant layout is also very systematic and organised for effecting smooth flow of the work excepting in cases where the plant and machinery are very old and frequent breakdowns are known to occur or the layout of the machines are improper; in such cases a lower efficiency factor is adopted.

Industrial Development in West Bengal

*209. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether since the installation of the United Front Government in West Bengal after the mid term poll, any industrial concern has been shifted or sought to be shifted from the State :

(b) whether some of the industrial concerns in West Bengal have opened second unit outside the State during the same period and, if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of licences issued for setting up new industrial concerns in West Bengal during the periods 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 ;

(d) whether overall production of the industrial concerns in West Bengal during the period 1968-69 has gone down ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b). During the year 1969, three applications were received for industrial licences for shifting of industries from West Bengal to other States. Of these, two applications have been rejected and the remaining one application is under consideration at present.

(c) The number of licences issued under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, for setting up of 'new Industrial undertakings' in West Bengal were 4 in 1966, 7 in 1967, 2 in 1968, and 5 in 1969.

(d) and (e). According to reports available, there does not appear to have been any major overall fall in production of industrial concerns in West Bengal in 1969 as compared to 1968, though production in certain units was affected.

Extension of Free Time for Loading Timber into Wagons

*210 SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that it is difficult to complete timber loading of wagons within the allowed free time of five hours ;

(b) whether Government propose to consider granting atleast six hours free time for timber loading ; and

(c) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

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

Losses Suffered by North Eastern Railway

1201. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss in rupees suffered by the North Eastern Railway in 1969 on

account of cheating and forgery ; the nature and quantity of goods lost ;

(b) their *modus operandi* ;

(c) the number of raids conducted in the year, the number of persons arrested in this connection, the quantity and value of goods recovered ; and

(d) whether any practical steps have been taken to prevent thieves from stealing and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) (i) Rs 65,355. 67.P.

(ii) Handloom cloth - 13 Bales.
Gram and Gram Dal - 220 Bags.
Mill-made cloth - 2 Bales.
Brass wares - 13 Packages.

(b) Taking delivery on forged railway receipts.

(c) (i) Number of raids conducted - 2

(ii) Number of persons arrested - 2

(iii) Quantity of goods recovered -
179 Pieces of Handloom cloth.

(iv) Value of goods recovered -
Rs. 400/-

(d) An anti-fraud squad in the Crime Intelligence Branch of Security Department has been organised to concentrate their attention on and detection of fraudulent diversion of booked consignments and delivery thereof on forged railway receipts.

Steel Production in Rourkela Plant

1202. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of "Go Slow" tactics adopted by the workers of the Rourkela Steel plant, one of the three blast furnaces in operation had to be closed and one of the four batteries in the Coke Oven had to be stopped ;

(b) if so, the number of workers involved ;

(c) to what extent the labour unrest has affected the steel production in Rourkela ;

(d) the exact loss in rupees suffered by the Rourkela Plant ;

(e) whether the Chairman of the Hindustan Steel, at Bhuvaneshwar on the 10th January 1970, described the approach of the reorganised union as "irresponsible" ; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the steel production at Rourkela ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY
ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1,105 workers were involved in the strike.

(c) and (d) . Loss of production in terms of finished steel is estimated at 39,979 tonnes. The consequent financial loss is estimated at Rs. 1.93 crores.

(e) The Joint Wage Committee for the Steel industry, which is a bipartite body at the industry level, signed an agreement on 19.12.1969 giving workers interim relief. According to this agreement it was agreed that industrial peace and harmony would be maintained. The recognised union of Rourkela Steel Plant is a signatory to this agreement. Therefore the action of the workers which was in violation of this agreement and had the support of the union, was characterised as irresponsible by the Chairman.

(f) The situation has been normal since 31.1.70 and no special steps are called for on the part of Government.

Programme to Assist the Blinds

1203. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any programme to help the blinds in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DE-
PARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE :

(DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) :

(a) Education, training and rehabilitation of the blind are the primary responsibility of the States. The Government of India have, however, initiated pilot projects in this field.

(b) The following are the major programmes undertaken by the Central Government :-

1. A comprehensive National Centre for the Blind has been set up at Dehra Dun,

2. Centres for training of teachers of the blind have been established in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. A Central Board conducts a common all India examination for teachers of the blind.

3. Scholarships are awarded to blind students for general education from the first year of the secondary stage and for technical or professional training.

4. Assistance is provided for developmental activities to voluntary institutions for the handicapped, including the blind.

5. The 9 special employment exchanges for the physically handicapped in the country sponsored by the Central Government assist physically handicapped persons including the blind, in securing suitable employment.

Purchase of know-how from Japan for use in Small Scale Units

1204. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Small Scale Industries Organisation of the Central Government to discuss with the Japanese authorities about centralised purchase of know-how for use by the small scale units ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a delegation on behalf of the small scale industries led by the Union Deputy Minister of Industrial Development has recently visited Japan for the purpose ; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal and what is the result of the visit ?

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

(b) A delegation visited Japan in September, 1969, but not for this specific purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

Legislation for abolition of Beggary in India

1205. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

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

(a) what difficulties are the Union Government facing in passing an Anti-Beggary Law on All India basis ;

(b) what is the likely financial burden if the Union Government take the burden of rehabilitating beggars ; and

(c) what is their estimated number ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Beggary is relatable to item No. 9 of the list II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Accordingly, the implementation of the programmes in relation to the eradication of beggary is within the sphere of the responsibility of the State Governments.

(b) and (c) . As no estimates of the over all coverage of beggars in the country are available, it is not possible to indicate the financial burden for their rehabilitation. Besides, the subject of Social Defence including beggary has been transferred to the State sector in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Appointment of Parliamentary Commission to examine election expenses

1206. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether any steps are being taken to appoint a Parliamentary Commission to examine the question of Election Expenses incurred by candidates for elections to Assemblies or Parliament; and

(b) if so, by which date and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Election Commission has submitted detailed proposals in this behalf and it will take some time for studying the proposals and taking decisions thereon.

Additional Taj Express from Agra to New Delhi

1207. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to start another Taj Express from Agra to New Delhi;

(b) if so, when and, if not, why; and

(c) whether the speed of the present Taj Express is intended to be increased ?

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

(b) There is no traffic justification at present for another Taj Express.

(c) No.

Export of Machine Tools by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

1208. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

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

(a) what is the amount of machine tools exported by the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. during the last year; and

(b) what is the amount of orders that Government have received for the export of Machine Tools produced by the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) During the year 1968-69, Hindustan Machine Tools (Ltd.) Bangalore, exported machine tools worth Rs. 97.00 lakhs.

(b) The company received export orders worth Rs. 71.00 lakhs from April to December, 1969.

Tax content in the prices of Scooters and Motor Cars

1209. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3211 on the 9th December, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the required information on the tax-content in the prices of scooters and Motor Cars had since been collected;

(b) if so, whether the said information would be laid on the Table; and

(c) if not, the reason for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c) . In Unstarred Question No. 3411 for the 18th March, 1969, referred to in Unstarred Question No. 3211 answered on the 9th December, 1969, information had been sought about the extent of tax content in the prices of Scooters (two-wheelers and 3-wheelers) and Motor cycles. Accordingly, the manufacturers of scooters and Motor cycles had been addressed for the required information. From the information received from the manufacturers it is seen that the tax-content in the price of each type of vehicle referred to is of the following order :--

(1) Scooter (two-wheeler)

about 35%

- (2) Scooter (three-wheeler) about 38%
- (3) Motor Cycles about 45%

Pig iron plant at Bhavnagar in Private Sector

1210. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have granted permission to a private entrepreneur for erecting a pig iron plant at Bhavnagar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) . A letter of intent was issued to Shri Modu Timblo of Goa for setting up a plant at Bhavnagar for the manufacture of 300,000 tonnes per annum of foundry grade pig iron on October 30, 1964. The letter of intent was converted into an industrial licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, on December 19, 1969.

World Tour of Chairman/Deputy Chairman of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

1211. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi had been on World tour one after the another during 1969-70;

(b) if so, the period during which they were abroad;

(c) the nature and scope of duty for which such journeys were found necessary; and

(d) the total amount of foreign exchange involved in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY

ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) . The chairman of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi was on tour abroad on official duty during the period from the 28th August, 1969 to the 22nd September, 1969. During his tour, he visited U. S. S. R., Czechoslovakia, West Germany, France, U. K. and the United Arab Republic. The Deputy Chairman was on tour abroad during the period from the 25th October, 1969 to the 19th December, 1969 and he visited U. S. A., U. S. S. R., West Germany, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia and U. K.

(c) The tour of the chairman was for expediting negotiations with various foreign parties for technical collaboration and for exploring the possibilities of exports. The tour of the Deputy Chairman was for expediting the finalisation of agreements with various foreign parties for technical collaboration. The work abroad was divided between the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman and the tours were so arranged that both of them would not be away at the same time.

(d) The foreign exchange involved on the tour of the Chairman was 150 pounds sterling. As regards the foreign exchange involved on the Deputy Chairman's tour, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Assets of 'Patriot' Publications

1212. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI C. C. DESAI :

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

(a) the net paid circulation of the *Daily Patriot* and the net profit or loss of the *Patriot* publications; and

(b) the total assets of the *Patriot* publications as on the 31st December, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The average paid circulation of daily 'Patriot' Delhi, published by M/s. Raisina Publications Ltd. was 46,565 for the year 1968.

M/s. Raisina Publications Ltd. suffered a working loss of Rs. 15,45,285. 61 during the year ended 28th February, 1969.

(b) As on 28th February, 1969, the book value of total assets of M/s. Raisina Publications Ltd. was about Rs. 14,46,462. 21.

सरकारी क्षेत्र में ट्रंकटों का कारखाना

1213. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी क्षेत्र में ट्रंकटों का कोई कारखाना स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित कारखाने में कितनी अश्वशक्ति के ट्रंकट बनाए जायेंगे ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख) . जी हां। सरकारी क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध अतिरिक्त क्षमता के उपयोग द्वारा 20 अश्वशक्ति के ट्रंकटों के उत्पादन करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Scholarship for Students of Low-income Group

1214. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to institute scholarships for students who belong to low-income groups; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Management of big Temples

1215. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered to manage big temples in the country through the Government trusts ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has not felt the necessity for such a measure.

दिल्ली प्रशासन को वित्तीय सहायता

1216. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली में लोगों को वृद्धावस्था पेंशन देने सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुछ सुझाव भेजे हैं, और इस कार्य के लिए धन का आवंटन करने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती) फूलरेणू गुह) : (क) हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार सीमित साधनों के कारण देश में वृद्धावस्था सहायता कार्यक्रम को सहारा देने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

Implementation of recommendations of Dutt Committee on Industrial Licensing Policy

1217. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Economic Secretaries Committee of the Central Government has abandoned the idea of implementing the recommendations of the Dutt Committee on Industrial Licensing Policy ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons advanced by the Committee ; and

(c) whether Government have accepted these views of the Committee ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Certain decisions on the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee have been taken and a copy of the Press Note issued in this regard was enclosed with the answer given to the Unstarred Question No. 270 in the Lok Sabha on the 24th February, 1970.

Production Capacity of Rourkela Fertiliser Plant

1218. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rourkela Fertiliser Plant has been producing only about one-fourth of its rated capacity ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the steps being taken to achieve full production ;

(d) whether one of the factors for low production is inadequate supply of gas ; and

(e) if so, the remedial measures being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d) . The main reason for poor production is the accident which took place in the Naphtha Reformer Furnace in May, 1969. A second reason is inadequate supply of Coke Oven Gas from the Steel Plants.

(c) and (e) . The following steps are being taken :

(i) The Naphtha Reformer Unit is being repaired with a view to being re-commissioned.

(ii) Oil-firing is being substituted in some of the Reheating Furnaces in the Steel Plant in order to make more coke oven gas available to the Fertiliser Plant.

(iii) Procurement of spare parts for repairs to the existing compressors at the Coke Ovens Plant is being expedited.

(iv) Steps are being taken to clean the coke oven gas before entry into the screw compressors in order to improve the compressor performance.

Standardisation of Electric Appliances

1220. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Verman, the former Director General, Indian Standards Insti-

tution and now Hony. Adviser on Standardization to the Government, had urged Government to take urgent action to ensure safety of domestic electrical appliances by legal implementation of the I. S. I. standards ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) . Government have not received any suggestion from Dr. Lal C. Verman regarding the question of introducing quality control on Domestic Electrical Appliances. The question is, however, under Government consideration.

Employment to Manipuri Youth in Railways

1221. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Manipuri Youth so far employed in the Railway Service ;

(b) whether the Railway authorities have made arrangement for giving employment to the people of Manipur in the Railway service ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for denying employment opportunity to the people of Manipur as such ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c) . Government do not maintain statistics of employees State wise. According to the policy of recruitment to non-gazetted staff, while posts are not reserved for the local people publicity for recruitment to non-gazetted posts (except staff whose scale of pay rises above Rs. 375 and which are filled on all-India basis) is confined to the newspapers commonly read in the area concerned and to the Employment Exchanges etc. situated in the area of recruitment and is thus designed to attract mostly local persons.

Setting up of a Cement Manufacturing Plant in Manipur

1222. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a Cement manufacturing Plant in Manipur has been totally shelved ; and

(b) if not, at what stage the proposal stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) . The results of detailed investigations under taken by the Manipur Government with the help of Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat for setting up a small scale cement plant in Manipur have not yet been received from the State Government.

Industrial Survey in Manipur

1223. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether technical survey for finding out prospects for industrial projects is being carried out in Manipur projects as a part of carrying out the Fourth Five Year Plan programme ;

(b) if so, the nature of the survey and findings thereof ; and

(c) if no survey has so far been made, when the same is being taken up ?

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

(b) The scope of the survey is to investigate the techno-economic possibilities for setting up large and medium industries in Manipur. Preliminary technical surveys for three projects—a paper mill, a cement factory and a Khandsari sugar mill—have so far been carried out.

(c) Does not arise.

New Industries in Delhi

1224. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and nature of new industries started by Government in the Union Territory of Delhi, the capital invested in each, the labour employed in each during the last three years and the dates of their inception;

(b) the number and nature of new industries proposed to be set up in the private and public sector in the near future with amounts to be invested in each;

(c) the dates by which these industries are likely to be started and the places where they will be located; and

(d) the reasons for delay in this matter.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d) . No new large and medium industries have been set up by the Government during the last three years in Delhi Territory ; there are also no such proposals with the Government for the Fourth Plan period. It is not possible to indicate the new industries that may be set up in the Union Territory of Delhi in the private sector in the near future, as the establishment of such industries and their location depend on the initiative and choice of private entrepreneurs.

Detention of Amritsar-Bound Punjab Mail at Lucknow and Loot by Military Personnel

1225. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Amrit-

sar bound Punjab Mail was detained in Lucknow on the 11th January, 1970 for a few hours by the military personnel who had compelled the engine driver to move the train ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Howrah-bound Janta Express was made to run in the night during which many military personnel had also looted a few stalls and damaged some Railway property ;

(c) whether any enquiry has been held into both the incidents ;

(d) if so, the result of the enquiry ; and

(e) whether any action has been taken against those held responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No. 5 Up Punjab Mail was detained by the Station Master at Lucknow for about 18 minutes beyond the scheduled stoppage on the night of 11/12-1-1970 at the request of Section Officer, G. R. P./Lucknow for conducting investigations.

(b) No.

(c) No.

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

Development of Small Enterprises on statutory basis

1226. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI C. C. DESAI :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Government delegation which went to Japan some

time back to study the organisation of small scale industries has recommended development of small enterprises on a statutory basis :

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

(c) what are the other recommendations made by the delegation ; and

(d) which of those recommendations have been accepted by Government ?

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

(b) The matter is under examination by the Govt.

(c) The other recommendations relate to widening of the small scale industries programme to include small service units and small commercial units, strengthening of SSIDO, development of ancillary industries, setting up of trade centres, development of exports of the small scale sector, and purchase of technical know-how from abroad for the benefit of this sector.

(d) All the recommendations are under examination by Govt.

Loss due to delay in Commissioning of Bokaro Steel Plant

1227. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has estimated a loss of Rs. 122 crores on account of the two year delay in the commissioning of the Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) if so, whether the commissioning of the plant has been postponed thrice so far

resulting in an escalation in the cost by Rs. 165 crores;

(c) whether the main cause was the delay in procurement of supplies from the Heavy Engineering Corporation and Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation;

(d) whether experts on steel have doubts about the profitability of this Plant which will have 5.5 million tonne capacity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b) . The figure of Rs. 122 crores, was mentioned in answer to the Unstarred Question No. 3132 (Lok Sabha) on the 12th August, 1969, and referred to the estimated value of the steel which would have been produced by Bokaro steel plant in the first fifteen months after being commissioned. The delay in commissioning has now been assessed at 24 months. The value of production during the period will, therefore, increase correspondingly. However, this figure of the value of production foregone does not represent loss incurred on account of the delay as it does not take into account the cost of production. The actual loss on account of the delay in commissioning of the plant calculated on the basis of administrative and other over-heads is estimated at Rs. 25 lakhs per month.

(c) No, Sir. There are a number of factors which in combination, have led to the deferment of the commissioning schedule. The delay in supplies of equipment from HEC and MAMC is only one of such factors; for more serious has been the failure of indigenous manufacture of refractories to fulfil their contractual obligations.

(d) and (e) . No, Sir. It is expected that the plant will be economically viable at the production stage of 4 million tonnes of ingot steel per year. No estimates of Profitability at 5.5 million stage have been made as the expansion of the plant only up to the 4 million tonne stage has, at present been approved by Government.

International Conference on Prohibition held in New Delhi

1228. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI RAGHUVIRSINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an International Conference on Prohibition was held in New Delhi from the 25th to 30th January, 1970.

(b) if so, how many countries participated in the Conference.

(c) what were the subjects discussed; and

(d) the decisions arrived at ?

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

(b) Seven including India.

(c) and (d) . A statement including the subjects discussed and the Resolutions passed at the Conference is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2676/70*]

Meeting of Small Scale Industries Board at Gauhati

1229. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI NARAYANAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board was

held on the 26th and 21st January, 1970 at Gauhati;

(b) whether the State Chief Ministers and Ministers also attended the meeting;

(c) if so, the subjects discussed therein; and

(d) the decisions arrived at ?

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

(b) A list of those who attended the meeting is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-2677/70*].

(c) and (d) . The subjects discussed and conclusions arrived at the meeting of the Board are given below :

(i) A reasonable percentage of indigenous raw materials which are in short supply should be reserved for Small Scale Industries at fair prices either through the State Small Industries Corporation or other controlled channels;

(ii) Where non-availability of item to be imported by actual users in the small scale sector from a tied currency area is clearly established the conversion of licences from one currency to another should be permitted without curtailment in the 'face value' of such licences;

(iii) The import entitlement of small scale industries should be based on the requirement of the units. A quick survey of imported items which are generally in short supply should be carried out to assess the requirement of small scale units;

(iv) The Standing Committee on Credit Facilities should examine in detail the question of setting up a separate institution for meeting the equity capital and long term loan requirements of the small scale sector ;

(v) The future development of small scale industries in general, and

ancillary industries in particular should be put on statutory basis; and

- (vi) A Standing Committee on Modernisation of the small scale sector should be set up to evolve a phased programme for progressive modernisation so as to bring the benefits of science and technology to the small scale units.

Pay Increase to staff of Heavy Electricals, Bhopal

1230. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERPPA :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal will get an increase in pay ranging from Rs. 22.50 to Rs. 45 per month with effect from October, 1969.

(b) whether this increase will have effect on other undertakings; and

(c) if so, what would be the additional burden on other undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. The increase ranges between Rs. 22.50 to Rs. 44 per month subject to a ceiling of Rs. 185 as the minimum consolidated wage for the lowest category of regular employees.

(b) and (c) . The effect on other undertakings will vary from undertaking to undertaking and, as such, the burden on other undertakings cannot be stated.

Hassan-Mangalore Railway line

1231. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI C. C. DESAI :
SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

pleased to state :

(a) what was the target date for the completion of the Hassan Mangalore Railway line ;

(b) what was original estimated expenditure ;

(c) whether the completion of the project has been inordinately delayed ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The Hassan-Mangalore main rail link is scheduled to be completed simultaneously with the completion of the Panambur Port project.

(b) The total cost of the Hassan-Mangalore Railway Project (inclusive of Mangalore Panambur line) was estimated to be about Rs. 23.72 crores.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

X-Ray Machines in Railway Hospitals at Semastipur and Garhara (Barauni)

1232. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the X-Ray machines are out of order at the Samastipur and Garhara (Barauni) Railway Hospitals since long ; and

(b) if so, causes of delay in repairing the same and arrangements made for getting the needy Railway workers X-rayed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b) . The X-ray plant at Garhara is in working order. The mobile and static X-ray Machines at the Samastipur Hospital have been out of order since 12-9-1969 and 23-10-1969 respectively. The mobile plant is expected to start functioning in the first week of March, 1970. The static plant is beyond economic repair and procurement action to replace the same is in progress. Patients at the

Samastipur Hospital required to be X-rayed are escorted to the Garhara and Sonopore Hospitals in the meanwhile.

Labour trouble in Bokaro Steel Plant

1233. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was firing and lathi-charge upon the construction workers of the Bokaro Steel Project on and after the 29th October, 1969, and large scale arrests were made ;

(b) if so, the causes thereof and the reaction of the management thereto ;

(c) whether there was talk between the officials of the Hindustan Steel Company Ltd. and the representatives of the Bokaro Ispat Kamgar Union in the presence of some Members of Parliament and representatives of contractors and it was decided that all the discharged workers would be taken back ; and

(d) if so, the practical result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) . A private contractor had retrenched one category of workers, i. e. bar-benders. This resulted in violent demonstrations in front of their office by the retrenched workers along with some outsiders, who armed with bows and arrows and lathis, threatened the loyal workers from joining their duties from the 26th October, 1969, onwards. This culminated in serious trouble as a result of which the Police had to resort to lathi-charge and firing on 29th October, 1969, to control the violent demonstrators. After the arrest of some of the workers, who had created trouble, the situation started improving from 1st November, 1969 onwards. The situation there after has been normal and peaceful.

(c) and (d) . During the last visit of the Consultative Committee of the Parliament to Bokaro, one of the Members of Parliament had discussed with the officials of Bokaro Steel Ltd. and Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd., the question of

absorption of discharged workers by certain contractors. The concerned contractors were accordingly advised to consider the possibility of absorbing the discharged workers. However, due to continued absence of some of the discharged workers, the contractors had to employ a fresh batch of workers to replace them, so that the tempo of work could be maintained. The contractors are finding it difficult now to re-employ the discharged workers by retrenching these new workers. Mutual agreement has, however, been reached between the contractor, Messrs. Uttam Sing Duggal & Co., and the Bokaro Ispat Kamgar Union, for payment of ex-gratia compensation to the discharged workers. In the case of Messrs Bhagat Construction Co., agreement has been reached with the Union and the contractor, as a result of which some workers have already been re-employed.

दानापुर डिबीजन (पूर्व रेलवे) के संग-चल और तकनीकी कर्मचारियों द्वारा ज्ञापन

1234. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे के दानापुर शैड में काम करने वाले संग-चल और तकनीकी कर्मचारियों ने डिबीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट, दानापुर, को एक ज्ञापन 16 जनवरी, 1970 को प्रस्तुत किया था जिसमें तेरह मांगे रखी गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें उल्लिखित मांगों का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) उनकी मांगे ये हैं:-

(i) कुछ रेल कर्मचारियों के निलम्बन और उनके विरुद्ध आरोप-पत्र रद्द किये जायें ।

- (ii) सेवा से हटाये गये एक फायरमैन को फिर से बहाल किया जाये।
- (iii) कुछ कर्मचारियों को बीमारी की अवधि के लिए पूरा मुआवजा और पूरा वेतन दिया जाये।
- (iv) मुगलसराय और दानापुर में आन्दोलन में शामिल कर्मचारियों की हाजिरी लगायी जाये।
- (v) जिन ट्रेड अप्रेंटिसों के नाम निकाल दिये गये हैं उन्हें ट्रेडिंग में वापस लिया जाये।
- (vi) एक कर्मचारी को ड्यूटी पर मानकर कतिपय अवधि के लिए भुगतान किया जाये।
- (vii) (क) वर्तमान रिक्तियों पर बरिष्ठता के अनुसार कर्मचारियों की नियमित पदोन्नति की जाये।
- (ख) रनिंग रूप के रसोइयों और बेयरों आदि को 'सतत' कर्मचारी माना जाये।
- (viii) इंजन यांत्रिक कर्मचारियों की 5 मांगे मंजूर की जायें।
- (ix) इंजन शोध कर्मचारियों के लिए व्यावसायिक परीक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाये।
- (x) एवजी कर्मचारियों को वर्तमान रिक्तियों में समाहित किया जाये।
- (xi) क्लीनरों और बी० टी० एम० कर्मचारियों के स्थानान्तरण के आदेश रद्द किये जायें।
- (xii) दानापुर में 'ए' ग्रेड के फायरमैन की पदोन्नति की जाये और 'ए' ग्रेड के फायरमैन को वर्दी दी जाये; और
- (xiii) सभी रनिंग कर्मचारियों के मील भत्ते की गणना "ड्यूटी पर आने की

हाजिरी" से लेकर 'ड्यूटी से जाने की हाजिरी' तक की जाये।

- (ग) रेल प्रशासन ने इन सभी मांगों पर विचार किया है और 24-2 1970 को अभ्यावेदकों को इन मांगों के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति स्पष्ट करते हुए, उपर्युक्त उत्तर दे दिया है।

दानापुर डिवीजन (पूर्व रेलवे) में इंजन कर्मचारियों का मुअत्तिल किया जाना

1235. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे के दानापुर डिवीजन के आठ इंजन कर्मचारी अभी भी मुअत्तिल है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन कर्मचारियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनको कितनी अवधि के लिये मुअत्तिल किया गया है ;

(ग) उनको मुअत्तिल किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों के पक्ष में प्रमाण प्रस्तुत नहीं किये गये हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उनको मुअत्तिल रखना कहां तक न्यायोचित है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) दानापुर मण्डल के केवल सात स्टीम रनिंग कर्मचारी निलम्बित हैं।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना समा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2688/70]

(घ) प्रकटत : सभी सात कर्मचारी उन आरोपों के दोषी हैं जो उनके विरुद्ध लगाये गये हैं।

(ड०) उनके विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों की गम्भीरता को देखते हुए उन्हें तब तक निलम्बित रखा जा रहा है जब तक उनके विरुद्ध अनुशासन की अदालती कार्रवाई पूरी नहीं हो जाती।

Issue of foreign exchange to National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.

1236. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange issued to the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 and its percentage to the total foreign exchange issued during those years ; and

(b) whether the foreign exchange issued to the National Small Industries Corporation was adequate enough to meet the requirements of that Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) NSIC operates on foreign credits made available by the Govt. of India for supply of imported machinery to the small scale sector on hire-purchase basis. The credits allocated to the NSIC during 1969-70 are given below :-

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Rs.	37.5 lakhs	Rs. 120.20 lakhs	Rs. 147.70 lakhs

These credits are utilised over a period of time and it is, therefore, difficult to compute their percentage to the total foreign exchange in any year.

(b) Considering the number of applications received by the NSIC for import of machinery, it is felt that NSIC can absorb a larger quantum of credits than what has been allotted.

फरवरी 1970 में जयपुर के निकट कनकपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक व्यक्ति के रेलगाड़ी के नीचे आकर मर जाने के बारे में जांच

1237. श्री बजर्राज सिंह कोटा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी, 1970 के प्रथम सप्ताह में जयपुर के निकट कनकपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के बाह्य सिगनल के समीप एक व्यक्ति रेलगाड़ी के नीचे आकर मर गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त घटना के कारणों की कोई जांच कराई गई थी और दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई थी ;

(ग) भविष्य में उक्त स्थान पर ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) मृत व्यक्ति के परिवार को कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है अथवा दिया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं। लेकिन 30-1-70 को लगभग 23-55 बजे 3 अप दिल्ली-ग्रहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस के झाड़वर ने कनकपुरा और जयपुर स्टेशनों के बीच डाउन मुख्य लाइन पर एक शव पड़ा देखा था। शव सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, जयपुर के स्टेशन हाउस अफसर को सौंप दिया गया था।

(ख) से (घ) . सवाल नहीं उठता।

Demand for raised Platform at Kotikulam Cannanore District (Kerala)

1238. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no raised Railway platform at Kotikulam, Cannanore District, in Kerala ;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum requesting to convert the Rail level platform into raised platform ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government on the memorandum ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Raised platforms at stations are provided on a programmed basis as approved by the Railway Users' Amenities Committee who decide the priority for such works taking into account the comparative needs of other stations. The request for raised platform at Kotikulam will be put up to the Railway Users' Amenities Committee and if approved by them, the work will be included in future Works Programme as and when funds can be made available.

Separate Electorate for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1239. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering any separate electorate for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
(SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government do not feel the necessity of making any special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this regard.

Memorandum to General Manager by Guards Council, Northeast Frontier Railway Zone

1240. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 12th January, 1970 a delegation of Guards Council, Northeast Frontier Railway Zone met the General Manager and submitted a memorandum ;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of that memorandum ; and

(c) what steps have been taken to mitigate the grievances of the Guards of the Northeast Frontier Railway Zone ?

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

(b) The salient features of the Memorandum are :

(i) Running Allowance on working short branch sections of goods Trains.

(ii) Upgrading of Parcel Trains.

(iii) Alleged deteriorating condition of running rooms.

(iv) Demand for payment of arrears of Guards in respect of over-time, mileage allowance etc.

(v) Manning of Mail/Express Trains by 'A' Grade Guards.

(vi) Upgrading of Guards of 20IUP/202 DN passenger trains running between Silchar and Gauhati.

(vii) Provision of brakemen of passenger trains.

(c) The Railway Administration are having the demands examined on their merits and appropriate action will be taken as may be necessary.

Suspension of a T. T. I. for demonstration before Divisional Superintendent, Eastern Railway, Asansol

1241. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Travelling Ticket Inspector, Asansol was suspended on the charge of leading a demonstration before the Divisional Superintendent, Eastern Railway, Asansol in July, 1967;

(b) whether disciplinary proceedings have been completed so far ;

(c) whether it is the directive of the Railway Board to complete the proceedings against any employees within two months; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in not completing the proceedings against the said Travelling Ticket Inspector ?

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

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Waiting rooms for Upper class passengers at Kotikulam Railway Station (Cannanore Distt)

1242. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRIMTI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Waiting Room for the upper class passengers at Kotikulam Railway station, Cannanore District, in Kerala ;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to construct an upper class passengers' waiting room at Kotikulam Railway station ; and

(c) if so, when the work is likely to be started ?

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

(b) No. The provision of an upper class waiting room at this station is not justified at present as the average upper class traffic dealt with is meagre.

(c) Does not arise.

Protest by Mysore Government regarding increase in Steel prices

1243. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore had protested against the increase in steel prices by the Government of India ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of Muster Roll Employees In Bokaro Steel Plant

1244. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) whether Government have appointed

some Muster Roll employees in the Bokaro Steel Plant ;

(b) if so, the total number of such employees;

(c) whether Government have prescribed certain working conditions for these employees;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited have employed about 1,100 Muster Roll Employees for construction work in the Bokaro Steel Plant.

(c) No, Sir. These employees are governed by various labour laws applicable to construction workers such as the Minimum Wages Act and the Factory Act.

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

Evicted Adivasis in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

1245. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) whether Government have assured the evicted adivasis that they would be absorbed in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi ;

(b) the total number of adivasis so evicted ;

(c) the total number of these evicted adivasis appointed in permanent posts, muster rolls etc. ;

(d) the total number of applications of the evicted adivasis which are still pending ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to absorb all the evicted adivasis on permanent posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No such assurance has been given. Heavy Engineering Corporation do, however, endeavour to provide employment to one or two persons from each of the displaced families ;

(b) The total number of families displaced on account of acquisition of land for the company's township and plants is 1147. Of these, 832 families are Adivasis.

(c) So far, 1213 evicted persons have been appointed in the company on regular basis and 1480 on the muster roll. Of these 710 regular workers and 1070 muster roll workers are Adivasis ;

(d) The company does not invite applications for filling these posts. It maintains a register of families and issues offers of appointment after selecting persons from this register ;

(e) More displaced persons will be gradually appointed in the company as and when vacancies arise. As regards permanent absorption of muster roll workers, the company's policy is that unskilled employees on muster roll should be appointed on regular basis after completion of three years' service and skilled workers on muster roll should be appointed on regular basis after completion of one year's service.

Import of Components for manufacturing Cars

1246 SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

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

(a) the share of imported components (in per cent) in the total components for manufacturing passenger cars, lorries and

trucks, separately, by each of the car manufacturing units, year-wise from 1965-66 to 1968-69 ;

(b) the share of imported raw materials in the total raw materials needed for manufacturing passenger cars, lorries and trucks, separately, by each of the car manufacturing units, year-wise from 1965-66 to 1968-69 ;

(c) when India is expected to achieve self-sufficiency in the manufacture of cars by eliminating import of components and raw materials ;

(d) which components and raw materi-

als are at the moment imported ; and

(e) which components and raw materials are produced indigenously ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) There are three firms in the Country manufacturing cars. Each of these firms is also manufacturing commercial vehicles trucks and buses. The share of imported components in percentage of the total value of the vehicle in respect of each product and in respect of each firm is approximately as under :-

Passengers cars

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. (Ambassador)	92%	95%	97.5%	98.5%
M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd. (Fiat)	88%	97.54%	98.25%	99.06%
M/s. Standard Motor Products of (I) Ltd., (Standard Herald)	82.83%	88.85%	89.8%	93.53%

Commercial Vehicles (Buses & Trucks)

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd.				
Truck Chassis	86%	84%	84%	86%
Bus Chassis	62%	84%		
M/s. Premier Automobile Ltd.				
Truck Chassis	93.18%	94.09%	97.11%	98.01%
Bus Chassis	93.47%	94.09%		
M/s. Standard Motor Trucks Products of India Ltd. (One Ton)	82%	84%	85.96%	85.96%

(b) On an average, for production of cars, about Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2,000 worth of raw materials in the form of steel and other consumable articles are, at present, required. More than 90% of this is imported. Similarly, in the case of trucks and buses, Rs. 250 to Rs. 2,300 worth of raw materials are required per vehicle and in this case also about 90% of the raw materials are imported. The position in the previous years was more or less the same.

(c) Self-sufficiency in the matter of components of cars may be achieved during the next two or three years. However, so far as raw materials are concerned, the extent to which imported raw materials can be eliminated will depend upon the ability of the indigenous steel mills to meet the requirements of the automobile industry for various categories of steel.

(d) and (e). In the case of cars, all the

three manufacturers have achieved a high degree of indigenous content and the components still being imported are some hardware items, a few ball and roller bearings and some other miscellaneous items. However, in the case of Standard cars, some more items such as cam shaft in semi-finished condition, and rear axle are also being imported. In the case of trucks, Messrs. Premier Automobiles, who have achieved the highest indigenous content, import hardware items, a few ball and roller bearings and some other miscellaneous items. Hindustan Motors have yet to indigenise many components for their trucks and buses like gears, engine components, etc. In the case of trucks manufactured by Standard Motors, some of the imported items are certain types of springs, nuts and bolts, fasteners, ignition and starter switch and cam shafts.

Practically all the ancillary items and major assemblies (and components thereof) such as, engine, gear box, chassis, bodies are being manufactured locally.

As regards raw materials, bulk of the requirements is steel. The production of some categories of tool and alloy steel has been established. But at present what is being produced can meet only a fraction of the total requirement of the automobile industry.

Existence of Evils of *Begar*, Forced Labour and Mortgaging of Children

1248. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the odious custom of *Begar*, forced labour and mortgaging of children for loans and consideration still continues ;

(b) whether an incident of such mortgage took place in the Goalpara District of Assam, as reported in the Statesman dated the 21st January, 1970.

(c) whether incidence of human sacrifice, especially of children are also taking place ; and

(d) the steps which Government propose to take for routing out these evils ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Under article 23 of the Constitution, traffic in human beings and *begar* and other forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision is an offence punishable in accordance with the Law. However, the system of bonded labour is prevalent in some States.

(b) The State Government have been addressed in the matter. Their reply is awaited.

(c) A complaint of human sacrifice in Andhra Pradesh came to Government's notice last year. On investigation, it was, however, found to be baseless.

(d) The State Governments are fully seized of the problem and they have taken various executive and legislative measures to combat this evil. A statement showing these various measures was placed on the table of the House on 22-7-1969 in answer to Starred Question No. 40. Various welfare programmes for the social, educational and economic uplift of the affected people are in progress and these are being further expanded under the Fourth Plan.

Supply of Steel Sheets to M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd.

1249. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1314 on the 25th November, 1969 regarding the supply of steel sheets to M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Ltd. and state :

(a) whether Government have since collected all the requisite information from M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Ltd;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons why Government are not taking stern action against the firm for not furnishing the necessary information/documents forthwith ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The firm has furnished the necessary information. The same is being checked up with earlier records and as soon as it is ready it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of defective Steel Sheets

1250. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 391 on the 18th November, 1969 regarding the supply of defective steel sheets and state :

(a) whether Government have ascertained that defective steel sheets and sheet cuttings are being sold only to actual and genuine users by the various stockyards of the Hindustan Steel Ltd.;

(b) whether Government propose to take suitable steps to keep strict check on the sale of defective steel sheets and steel cuttings so that even the actual and genuine users do not resell the said materials in the market at exorbitant price instead of consuming the same themselves ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefo ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Hindustan Steel Limited have been advised to sell their arisings of defective sheets and sheet cuttings to actual users on the basis of the recommendations of the State Directors of Industries.

(b) and (c). It is for the State Directors of Industries to ensure that the defective materials are not re-sold by the actual users. This can be done by checking the actual production of these users with the quantities of defectives received by them.

Industrial Proposals from State Governments

1251. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have forwarded to the Central Government certain industrial proposals for the States ;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the nature of Industrial proposals forwarded by them to the Central Government ;

(c) whether any decision has been taken by Government in regard to these proposals and, if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). At the time of formulation of Annual Plans and Five Year Plans, all the State Govts. submit proposals about the industrial and Mineral schemes to be included in the State Sector during the Plans. These proposals are discussed by the Working Groups formed in the Planning Commission at the time of formulation of the Annual Plans as well as the Five Year Plans and decisions are taken in respect of their inclusion in the Plans.

Such proposals from the State Govts. in respect of Fourth Five Year Plan were considered by the Working Groups whose recommendations were further considered by the Planning Commission and the State wise outlay as indicated on pages 65 to 74 of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan Report was approved. A provision of Rs. 154.27 crores has been made for Large & Medium Industries and Rs. 22.09 crores for Minerals in the State Sector during the Fourth Plan; a provision of Rs. 3.29 crores has been made for Large & Medium Industries and Rs. 0.24 crores for Minerals for Union Territories.

The projects in the Central Sector to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan

and the investments proposed to be made on them are given on pages 253-260 of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan Report.

Manhandling of Assistant Station Master, Bandel Junction

1252. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the night of the 14th January, 1970, passengers ransacked the office of the Assistant Station Master, Bandel Junction, Eastern Railway, manhandled him, damaged the Railway property and set fire to the records;

(b) if so, the loss suffered by Government as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government have made inquiry into the incident; and

(d) if so, the result thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) Rs. 200/- (Approx.)

(c) and (d). Government Railway Police/Bandel have registered a case which is under investigation. 16 persons have been arrested in the case so far.

Law Minister's reported Statement Regarding Election Commission being a part of Law Ministry

1253. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRIMATI SHARDA
MUKHERJEE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that he made a statement during his recent visit to Kerala that the Election Commission was a part of the Law Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) It is not a fact that I made a statement as referred in this part of the question. What I said was that the Election Commission office was administratively attached to the Ministry of Law, which is a fact.

(b) Does not arise.

Production in Durgapur Steel Plant

1254. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that production in all the Units of the Durgapur Steel Plant has gone down for below the rated capacity of the Plant;

(b) if so, since when has the production declined;

(c) the cause and extent of the decline in production; and

(d) the steps taken to bring it to the normal level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Decline in steel production started in 1966-67.

(c) The main reasons of decline in production are:--

Industrial unrest; low labour productivity, poor equipment condition due to non-availability of some critical spares etc.

Production during the last five years was as follows:

Year	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
(Production in M.T.)	1.0	0.75	0.74	0.82	0.83
					(estimated)

(d) Various steps are being taken to improve the production of the Plant. Introduction of group incentive scheme is in process. Substantial quantities

of spares have been ordered in India and abroad and are flowing in. Bipartite and tripartite discussions are held with recognised union in consultation with State Government machinery for improving industrial relations. A extensive management development programme has been initiated. The programme for undertaking and completing capital repairs to major equipment within a period of three years has been prepared.

**Expenditure on Railway Yard near Jogigopa
Inland Water Transport Terminal
in Assam**

1255. SHRI SATYA NARAYAN
SINGH :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent till date, since 1967, for the Railway yard nearest to the Jogigopa Inland Water Transport terminal in Assam;

(b) the details of the capacity created to handle goods wagons;

(c) the number of wagons actually handled monthlywise during 1967, 1968 and 1969;

(d) whether it has been given out to an outside contractor;

(e) whether the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation also maintains a fleet there;

(f) if the replies to parts (d) and (e) above be in affirmative, the particular reason as to why the contract has been given to an outside contractor;

(g) whether it is a fact that the local people demanded a Halt Station at Jogigopa in Assam; and

(h) if so, what action, if any, has been taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The amount spent since 1967 till date for construction and maintenance of Jogighopa Ghat siding and Spur for facilitating rail river transshipment of through traffic is Rs. 2,10,647/-.

(b) The capacity created to handle goods traffic at the siding is 30 B. G. wagons per day.

(c) The number of B. G. wagons in terms of four wheelers handled monthlywise during 1967 is January 201, February 263, March 270, April 150, May 16 and from June to December, 1967 Nil Total 850; and during 1968 and 1969 Nil.

(d) The handling of wagons from rail to steamer and vice versa at Jogighopa Ghat is being done by Rivers Steam Navigation Company/Central Inland Water Transport Corporation.

(e) The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation have ten flats and one steamer at Jogighopa.

(f) Handling of rail to river transshipment traffic is done by Rivers Steam Navigation/Central Inland Water Transport Corporation which is a Government controlled company as per usual arrangement.

(g) There is no such demand, as Jogighopa Railway Station is already open for booking of all descriptions of goods and coaching traffic including passenger in local and through booking.

(h) Does not arise.

घाघरा नदी पर बेलघारा पुल

1257. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि घाघरा नदी पर बलिया और देवरिया जिलों के बीच बेलघारा पुल, जो पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे को जोड़ता है, कमजोर पड़ गया है;

(ख) क्या वहाँ पर एक और पुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वहाँ पर एक रेल एवं सड़क पुल के निर्माण की वांछनीयता का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) तुरीवार और बेलघरा रोड स्टेशनों के बीच तुरीवार पुल के गड्ढों पर अभिवल्य की तुलना में बहुत अधिक प्रतिबल पड़ता है और इस कारण पुल पर रफार सम्बन्धी पावन्दो लगाना आवश्यक हो गया है ।

(ख) फलहाल नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Muster Roll Employees in Bokaro Steel Plant

1258. SHRI GANESH GHOSE :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI JYOTIRAJY BASU :

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

(a) whether some Muster Roll employees in the Bokaro Steel Plant are working against the sanctioned regular posts;

(b) if so, the number of workers working on such posts;

(c) whether Government are considering a proposal to absorb them on these posts ;

(d) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. Besides 143 muster roll employees already absorbed against regular

posts, there are 138 muster roll employees under the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. working against sanctioned posts in regular establishment.

(c) and (d) . Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. is already implementing the scheme for absorption of these employees against regular vacancies subject to their suitability.

(e) Does not arise.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में लूट-पाट हत्या तथा डकैतियों की घटनाएँ

1259. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969 और 1970 में अब तक पृथक-पृथक लूट-पाट, हत्या तथा डकैतियों की कितनी घटनाएँ हुई;

(ख) ऐसी कितनी घटनाएँ दर्ज कराई गई ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अभियोग चलाये गये ;

(घ) इनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को न्यायालयों द्वारा दोषसिद्ध किया गया और कितने बरी किये गये ; और

(ङ) कितने मासों इस समय न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). सवारी गाड़ियों और रेलवे परिसरों से लूट, डकैती और हत्या के जिन मामलों की रिपोर्ट मिली है उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	हत्या	डकैती	लूट
1967	6	8	37
1968	12	20	45
1969	11	12	49
1970	तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है ।		

(ग) से (ङ) . यह सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

उत्तरी रेलवे में लूट, कल तथा डकैती की घटनाएँ

1260. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967, 1968, 1969 और 1970 में अब तक अलग-अलग उत्तरी रेलवे में लूट, कल तथा डकैती की कितनी घटनाएँ हुई ;

(ख) ऐसी कितनी घटनाएँ रजिस्टर की गई ;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे चलाये गये ;

(घ) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को न्यायालयों द्वारा दोषी ठहराया गया तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को रिहा कर दिया गया ; और

(ङ) कितने मामले अभी भी न्यायालयों में लम्बित हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख) . सवारी गाड़ियों और रेलवे परिसरों से लूट, डकैती और हत्या के जिन मामलों की रिपोर्ट मिली है, उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	हत्या	डकैती	लूट
1967	28	22	50
1968	17	13	54
1969	22	8	57

1970 तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) से (ङ) : यह सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

पश्चिम रेलवे में लूट-पाट, हत्या तथा डकैतियों की घटनाएँ

1261. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में 1967, 1968, 1969 और 1970 में अब तक पृथक-पृथक लूटपाट, हत्या तथा डकैतियों की कितनी घटनाएँ हुई ;

(ख) ऐसी कितनी घटनाएँ दर्ज कराई गईं ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अभियोग चलाये गये ;

(घ) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को न्यायालयों द्वारा दोषसिद्ध किया गया और कितने बरी किये गये ; और

(ङ) कितने मामले इस समय न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख) . सवारी गाड़ियों और रेलवे परिसरों से लूट, डकैती और हत्या के जिन मामलों की रिपोर्ट मिली है उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	हत्या	डकैती	लूट
1967	10	1	28
1968	—	5	36
1969	14	4	24
1970	1	—	1

(15-2-70 तक)

(ग) से (ङ) . यह सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

इलाहाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर बुकिंग तथा आरक्षण की मिली जुली व्यवस्था

1262. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या

रेलवे मंत्री इलाहाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर बुकिंग तथा आरक्षण की मिली-जुली व्यवस्था के बारे में 16 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4042 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता की कठिनाईयों को दूर करने के लिये इलाहाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर बुकिंग और आरक्षण की मिली-जुली व्यवस्था लागू करने की दृष्टि से पूछताछ कार्यालय भवन में कोई परिदत्तन किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या इलाहाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर बुकिंग तथा आरक्षण की मिली-जुली व्यवस्था इस बीच लागू कर दी गई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह प्रणाली वहाँ पर कब लागू की गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस कार्य को शीघ्र पूरा कराने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्य-वाही की है और करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) 2 फरवरी, 1970

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Steps to encourage Research in Industries

1263. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Press Conference held in the first week of January, 1970 in which Lord Todd indicated that industry in India is not research-conscious;

(b) If so, whether Government propose to take some steps to encourage research in each industry both in private and public sectors; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). It would not be quite correct to say that industry in India is not research-conscious. The establishment of their own research units is now becoming increasingly a matter of economic necessity for each important industry, and there is growing awareness of the need for research and development in industries, both in the private and public sectors. The following are some of the important measures taken by the Govt. to encourage research in Indian industry:-

(1) While in the past, Government used to agree to collaboration agreements for a period of 10 years, of late the policy has been to normally restrict the period of duration to 5 years from commencement of production. While according approval to such agreements, it is indicated that the Indian company should set up a design and research organisation with a view to achieve self-reliance within the period of collaboration agreed to,

(2) One of the major functions of the CSIR is to promote and guide industrial research in India. The CSIR is assisting the private and public sector industry in a number of ways. Some of these are indicated below:

- (i) Financial assistance is given to industry which sets up Industrial Research Associations.
- (ii) Technical assistance is rendered to industry in solving their problems.
- (iii) Specific research is undertaken by the CSIR National Laboratories/Institutes on behalf of industry.
- (iv) Studies are undertaken and project reports prepared by the Laboratories/Institutes on request of industry
- (v) Meetings are held with the representatives of the industry to identify their problems and taking steps for their solutions.

(3) The Scientific Research Institutions set up by Industry are recognised as Research Institutions under Clause 35 (i) (ii) of the Income-Tax Act which provides that the donations received by the Research Institutions are deducted from the taxable income of the donors. Also the income of the Research Institutions recognised under this clause is also exempted from income-tax under clause 10 (21) of the Act.

(4) In order to promote scientific research the rate of development rebate on machinery and plant installed for scientific research was enhanced from the general rate of 20% to the priority rate of 55% with effect from 1967-68. Also the whole of the capital expenditure incurred after 31st March, 1967 on assets used for scientific research is allowed as a deduction in the year it is incurred.

(5) To supplement the efforts of the industry, the Government have set up various Institutes and Design Centres, for example, the Central Machine Tools Institute Bangalore and the Foundry Forge Institute, Ranchi, for training and research.

Examination of Rate of Railway's Contribution to Central Revenues

1264. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of Railway's contribution to the Central Revenues is being re-examined;

(b) if so, what is the result of such scrutiny; and

(c) whether Government are in favour of an increase in the rate of such contribution ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The rate of dividend payable by the Railways and other ancillary matters are under review by the Railway Convention Committee, 1968.

(b) The review is still to be completed.

(c) Does not arise.

लघु उद्योगों को लाइसेंस और ऋण देने के बारे में लीकनाथन समिति की सिफारिश

1265. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोक नाथन समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि लघु उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में लाइसेंस पद्धति को समाप्त कर दिया जा ना चाहिये और इन उद्योगों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा पर्याप्त ऋण दिये जाने चाहिये ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूहरीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं । इस समय लघु उद्योगों को लाइसेंस प्रदान करने की कोई पद्धति प्रचलित नहीं है । लोकनाथन समिति ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा प्रथिम ऋण दिये जाने के विषय में कोई विशेष सिफारिश नहीं किया है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने तथा हैवी इंजीनियरी कारपोरेशन के लिये रूस की सहायता

1266. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री आरम दास :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस ने बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के निर्माण में और हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची को प्रथिम सामग्री बनाने के लिये आर्थिक सहयोग देने का आश्वासन दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां पर काम कर रहे कुछ भारतीय इंजीनियरों के अधिक उच्चतर मजदूरी के लिये कुछ विशेष उपाय सुझाये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो रूस से किस प्रकार का सहयोग मिलने की सम्भावना है; और यह सहयोग कब तक प्राप्त होगा और इससे उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ग). बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना : यह निश्चय हुआ है कि भारत और सोवियत समाजवादी गणराज्य संघ की सरकारें बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने की वार्षिक क्षमता को 40 लाख टन तक बढ़ाने में सहयोग देंगी। सोवियत सरकार सोवियत संघ से प्राप्त किये जाने वाले उपकरणों और सेवाओं के खर्च की पूर्ति के लिए ऋण देगी। सम्बन्धित सोवियत संगठन भारतीय संगठनों की सहायता करेंगे जिससे इस्पात कारखाना यथाशीघ्र निर्धारित क्षमता प्राप्त कर सके।

भारी इंजीनियरी निगम : यह निश्चय किया गया है कि भारी इंजीनियरी निगम के भारी मशीनें बनाने वाले कारखाने की, जो सोवियत सहयोग से स्थापित किया गया है, क्षमता का अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से उपयोग करने के कुछ विशेष प्रकार के उत्पादनों के निर्माण के लिये सोवियत संघ के सहयोग की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाया जाएगा जिनका दीर्घकाल तक सोवियत संघ को निर्यात किया जा सके। व्योरो के बारे में निर्णय करने हेतु दिल्ली में विशेषज्ञों द्वारा आगे विचार-विमर्श किया जाएगा।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

Reservation in Mithila Express

1267. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased

to refer to the statement laid on the Table on the 24th December, 1969 in implementation of the assurance arising out of the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2608 on the 11th March, 1969 regarding reservation in Mithila Express and state :

(a) where was the passenger contacted and by which Railway officials and on what date ;

(b) were those contacting officials duly authorised by the Railway authorities to do so;

(c) did those officials pressurize the passenger to give in writing about the situation;

(d) if they did, were they authorized by the Railway authorities to do so; and

(e) if they were not so authorized, the reasons for those officials asking the passenger to give in writing about the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The passenger was contacted at his residence, Village Malangia (Madhubani) by an Inspector of the North Eastern Railway on 31st July, 1969.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

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

Industrial Development of North Bihar

1268. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India has been entrusted with the task of making a survey of North Bihar and to make recommendations for its industrial development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the specific plans for the industrial development of North Bihar during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) This Ministry is not aware of any such survey entrusted to the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The entire area of a State is taken as one single unit in planning for industrial development. Taking Bihar State as a whole, the Central Government industrial projects set up/under implementation, in that State are : Sindri Fertilizers; Barauni Refinery; projects of Heavy Engineering Corporation; Bokaro Steel Plant; Barauni Fertilizers; Sindri Rationalisation and Sulphuric acid based on pyrites. Out of these projects, Barauni Refinery and Barauni Fertilizers are in North Bihar area. Barauni Refinery has already been commissioned and the Barauni Fertilizers is expected to be completed by the end of 1971. In addition, it is also proposed to

start preliminary work on Barauni Aromatic plant during the Fourth Plan.

¹ Pilferages on Indian Railways

1269. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pilferages that took place in the year 1969-70 (up to the end of 31st January) and the amount involved therein in each Railway Zone, Zone-wise; and

(b) what was the number and amount involved during the same period last year in each Railway Zone-Zone-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b) . The true index of the amount involved in pilferages is the amount of compensation claims paid on account thereof. This information as at present available is in respect of the years 1968-1969 as compared to 1967-68; and the same is given below Zone-wise.

Railway	1968-69	
	Amount of compensation paid on account of	
	Theft of complete packages/consignments. Rs.	Pilferages from packages/consignments. Rs.
1	2	3
Central	98,363	48,68,909
Eastern	3,08,964	1,31,35,144
Northern	95,953	43,97,073
North-Eastern	8,320	31,76,961
Northeast Frontier	15,041	50,99,008
Southern	43,836	34,52,612
South Central	24,837	19,67,294
South Eastern	1,39,090	31,45,927
Western	17,103	41,33,443
	1967-68	
Central	62,139	47,73,614
Eastern	2,35,753	86,12,687
Northern	1,05,206	32,08,927
North Eastern	22,608	26,30,106
Northeast Frontier	9,453	29,82,673
Southern	89,268	37,74,684
South Central	53,187	20,34,949
South Eastern	1,33,988	28,88,570
Western	36,051	38,71,815

Claims for Goods lost on Railways

127J. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of claims for goods lost on the Railways during 1969 and up to the end of January, 1970 and the amount involved therein ;

(b) the number of such claims for the same period of the previous year and the amount involved therein; and

(c) the number of cases decided in the same year and the number carried forward ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Railway out-agencies in Himachal Pradesh

127I. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 203 on the 22nd July, 1969 regarding Railway out-agencies and state :

(a) whether any reply has been received from the Himachal Pradesh Government for entrusting the work of running the Railway out-agencies at Gagret, Bharwain, Pragpur, Jawalamukhi Road, Nadaun and City Booking Agency at Kangra to the Himachal Government Transport; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

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

However, the Government of Himachal Pradesh have advised that Mandi Kulu Road Transport Corporation have since agreed to operate these out-agencies once a week in turns, with rail-heads at Pathankot and Hoshiarpur, on an experimental basis for six months, on the following conditions which are under examination by the Northern Railway :—

(i) Only booking of parcels would be undertaken.

(ii) The rate of charge will be half of the passenger fare per maund per mile plus passenger tax, loading and unloading charges.

(iii) The expenditure incurred on the detailing of an Out Agency clerk to man these agencies will be borne by the Railways.

‘एग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज’ का प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रकाशन

1272. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लघु उद्योगों के विकास आयुक्त द्वारा अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित ‘एग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज’ खण्ड एक भाग एक को प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में भी प्रकाशित कर दिया गया है और प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत को भेज दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार के विचार में कृषि पर आधारित उद्योगों का विकास ग्रामों में रहने वाले अंग्रेजी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) प्रकाशन की सूचना राज्य उद्योग निदेशकों को दे दी गई है जो आवश्यक भाग को प्रादेशिक (क्षेत्रीय) भाषा में अनूदित करा कर राज्य में प्रचारित करा सकते हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

हैबो इंजिनियरिंग निगम रॉबो में मशीनों का निर्माण

1273. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची जो मशीनें बनाता है उनका मूल्य वह बाजार दर पर अथवा आयातित मशीनों की भारत पहुंचने पर लागत के बराबर होता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस निगम को घाटा होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पन्त) : (क) भारी इंजीनियरी निगम द्वारा निर्मित अधिकांश उपकरण उपभोक्ताओं की विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार बनाये जाते हैं। कम्पनी प्रत्येक मामले में सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की गई सामान्य मूल्यन-नीति को देखते हुए वातचीत द्वारा मूल्य निश्चित करती है। इस नीति के अनुसार ऐसे उपकरणों के जिन्हें देश के दूसरे निर्माता भी तैयार करते हैं, मूल्य प्रवर्तमान बाजार भाव को देखते हुए निश्चित किये जाने चाहिए। ऐसे सामान का मूल्य जिन्हें देश में दूसरे निर्माता तैयार नहीं करते, मिलते जुलते आयातित सामान की भारत पहुंचने पर लागत को देखते हुए निश्चित किये जाते हैं।

(ख) कंपनी को अब तक हुई हानियों के कारण निम्नलिखित है :—

- (i) क्षमता का धीरे-धीरे बढ़ना।
- (ii) क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग न हो सकना।
- (iii) आरंभिक अवस्थाओं में अपर्याप्त उत्पादकता।
- (iv) बरतियों, पूंजी पर व्यय, आदि के निश्चित व्यय।

इस प्रकार की परियोजनाओं को लाभ कमाने में कई वर्ष लगते हैं।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों द्वारा रिश्तत लेकर यात्रियों को सोटें देने के बारे में शिकायत

। 274, श्री जगेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे

मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने प्रथम श्रेणी में यात्रा करने वाले लोगों को अपने साथ एक परिचारक ले जाने की सुविधा की व्यवस्था कर रखी है ;

(ख) क्या प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बे के साथ कोई परिचारक-डिब्बे भी लगाये जाते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को पता है कि रेलवे कर्मचारी इन डिब्बों में छोटे कर्मचारियों की सहायता से गाड़ी चलाने से पहले स्थान घेरे लेते हैं तथा बाद में यात्रियों से घूस लेकर ये स्थान उन्हें दे देते हैं और इस प्रकार यह धन इन कर्मचारियों की जेबों में चला जाता है ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रकार का कदाचार प्रायः दिल्ली से पूर्वी भारत की जाने वाली गाड़ियों में होता है और यदि हां, तो रेलवे कर्मचारियों में भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त करने तथा परिचारकों को सुविधा देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां। पहले दर्जे का प्रत्येक यात्री यथास्थिति डाक अथवा साधारण तीसरे दर्जे का किराया देकर अपने साथ एक परिचर ले जा सकता है। लेकिन परिचर केवल तीसरे दर्जे में यात्रा करेगा लेकिन जो परिचर 3 वर्ष से ऊपर लेकिन 12 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों के एकमात्र देखभाल करने वाले के रूप में यात्रा करते हैं, वे दूसरे दर्जे का किराया देकर उसी डिब्बे में यात्रा कर सकते हैं जिसमें बच्चे यात्रा कर रहे हों इसी तरह जो महिला महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित पहले दर्जे के डिब्बे में रात के समय अकेली अथवा 12 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों के साथ यात्रा कर रही हो, वह तीसरे दर्जे के टिकट वाली एक महिला परिचर को यात्रा के उस हिस्से में, जो रात को 8 बजे से सुबह

6 वजे के बीच की जाये, अपने डिब्बे में ले जा सकती है।

(ख) जी नहीं। पहले दर्जे के यात्रियों के परिचरों के लिए सामान्यतः तीसरे दर्जे के एक डिब्बे में एक सीमित संख्या में अलग से सीटें निर्धारित कर दी जाती है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मोटर के पुर्जे बनाने वाले कारखाने पर लगे प्रतिबन्धों का हटाया जाना

1275 श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मोटर के पुर्जे बनाने वाले कारखानों पर लगे प्रतिबन्धों को हटा दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन कारखानों की संख्या कितनी होगी ;

(ग) गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में क्रमशः इनकी संख्या कितनी थी तथा योजना-वार उनमें कितना निर्माण होता था ; और

(घ) इस प्रतिबन्ध के हटाने जाने के बाद कितनी प्रगति होने की सम्भावना है तथा कितना साधन बनाया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) 'रेडियेटो' को छोड़ कर जो कि लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित है, मोटर गाड़ियों के सहायक पुर्जों के निर्माण करने के लिये नये एककों की स्थापना पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध को 25 अक्टूबर, 1969 को समाप्त कर दिया गया और इन में रुचि रखने वाली पार्टियों से 31 जनवरी, 1970 तक आवेदन प्रस्तुत करने के लिये कहा गया था।

(ख) चूंकि 31 जनवरी, 1970 तक प्राप्त आवेदन अभी विचाराधीन है अतः चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में स्थापित किये जाने वाले नये कारखानों का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं। नये एककों को दिये जाने वाले लाइसेंस, विद्यमान क्षमता तथा विभिन्न मोटरगाड़ी सहायक पुर्जों की चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक विकसित की जाने वाली क्षमता के अन्तर पर तथा विद्यमान एककों की क्षमता के विस्तार की अनुमति पर निर्भर करेगा।

(ग) इस समय बड़े पैमाने के क्षेत्र में मोटर गाड़ियों के सहायक पुर्जों के निर्माण करने वाले एककों की संख्या 125 है। इसके अतिरिक्त सहायक पुर्जों का निर्माण करने वाले लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के कारखानों की संख्या काफी है। विगत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्त तक ऐसे कारखानों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं।

बड़े पैमाने के क्षेत्र में मोटर गाड़ियों के सहायक पुर्जों का 1956-57 से आगे का उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	उत्पादन (लाख रुपये में)
1956-57	230
1957-58	300
1958-59	500
1959-60	750
1960-61	900
1961-62	1200
1962-63	2000
1963-64	1900
1964-65	4030
1965-66	5280
1966-67	6410
1967-68	6520
1968-69	7770
1969-70 (अनुमानित)	9000

(घ) मोटर गाड़ियों के सहायक पुर्जों के निर्माण के लिये नये कारखानों की स्थापना

पर से रोक चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में निर्धारित विभिन्न प्रकार की मोटर गाड़ियों के उत्पादन लक्ष्य तथा उस उत्पादन को बनाये रखने के लिये सहायक पुर्जों की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखने हुए उठाई गई है। यह लक्ष्य इस प्रकार है, व्यावसायिक गाड़ियाँ 85,000 नग प्रतिवर्ष, कारें, 85,000 प्रतिवर्ष, जीपें 15,000 प्रतिवर्ष, स्कूटर, मोटर, साइकिल, तीन पहियों की गाड़ियों तथा मोटरें 2,10,000 प्रतिवर्ष। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में ट्रैक्टरों, शक्ति चालित हल्लों, डीजल इंजनों इत्यादि के उत्पादन में प्रत्याशित वृद्धि को बनाये रखने के लिये भी सहायक पुर्जों की प्रचुर मात्रा में आवश्यकता होगी अतः सहायक पुर्जों की क्षमता के भावी प्रायोजना में इन सभी बातों को ध्यान में रखना होगा।

Barrel Fabrication Industry

1276. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 312 on the 18th November, 1969 regarding the Barrel Fabrication Industry and state :

(a) whether Government have since ascertained the position as regards parts (b) and (c) of the above question;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for not taking up the issue with the Maharashtra Government and the West Bengal Government and impressing on them to allow idle capacity to be shifted to other States where drums are badly required so that valuable foreign exchange is saved in the import of machines?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) and (a) : (b) . It has been ascertained from the Government of Tamil Nadu that no transfer of machines has been effected by M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. for setting up a barrel plant at Madras as a small scale unit,

(c) Circumstances have not arisen for any such consultation with the State Governments concerned.

Measures for the Uplift of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

1277. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether more welfare measures are being introduced for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which these measures will be implemented during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Outlays of Rs. 66 crores under the Centrally Sponsored programme and Rs. 74 crores in the Centrally Aided programmes have been provided in the Fourth Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as compared to the expenditure of Rs. 37 crores and Rs. 62 crores incurred during the Third Plan in the two Sectors respectively. The measures specially undertaken for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Backward Classes Sector are grouped under the categories of 'education', 'economic uplift, and 'health, housing and other schemes.' Grant of post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at the post-matric stage, development of tribal areas through Tribal Development Blocks programme, co-operative programmes for the Scheduled Tribes, setting up of pre-examination Training Centres, Coaching-cum-guidance Centres and the improvement in the living and working conditions of sweepers and scavengers have been recognised as priority programmes and are being continued during the Fourth Plan in the Central Sector. The following additional welfare measures are

also being taken up under this Sector during the Fourth Plan :

- (i) Extension of life of Tribal Development Blocks to 15 years by adding a new stage III. During this stage-III of 5 years duration, each Tribal Development Block will be entitled to a central allotment of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.
- (ii) Establishment of Coaching-cum-guidance centres to render guidance and pre-employment coaching to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates whose names are registered with Employment Exchanges for Class III posts. To begin with four such Centres are being set up one each at Delhi, Kanpur, Jabalpur and Madras.
- (iii) Opening of Pre Examination Training Centres in various States for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates appearing at competitive examinations for entry into State Civil Services etc.
- (iv) Pilot Project at Chandigarh for the direct disbursement of post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students of Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh studying at Chandigarh to avoid delay in the payment of scholarship amount.

Allowing passengers to travel from Kanpur and other stoppages in Rajdhani express

1278. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many seats (air-conditioned chairs) remain vacant upto Howrah in the Rajdhani Express because Passengers are not allowed to travel from Kanpur and other stoppages;

(b) if so, the total number of air-conditioned chairs in the said train;

(c) the number of those occupied from October, 1969 to January, 1970; and

(d) whether a decision has been taken to allow passengers from Kanpur and other stoppages in the said train ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d) . 292 Airconditioned Chair Car seats are provided on the Rajdhani Express, 73 additional A. C. Chair Car seats are made available on this train during periods of heavy rush. The average occupation of accommodation in the A. C. Chair Cars during the period from October, 1969 to January, 1970 was 88.6%. As the Rajdhani Express has been introduced to run as an intercity train between New Delhi and Howrah, between which points a substantial volume of traffic exists, it has been decided not to allow booking of passengers to and from intermediate stations, namely, Kanpur Central, Mughalsarai and Gomoh, where the train has been provided halts for operational reasons.

Setting up of industries in U. P. during Fourth Plan

1279. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what industries are likely to be set up in Uttar Pradesh to remove its backwardness during the Fourth Plan period ;

(b) whether the State Government of U. P. have made any specific request; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c) . The Projects in the Central sector to be set up during the Fourth Plan are given on pages 253-260 of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan Report. The projects to be located in U. P. during the Fourth Plan are also mentioned there. Locations for some projects have yet to be decided. Provision has been made for the completion of Heavy Electrical Project, Hardwar and Heavy Structural Project, Naijni during the Fourth Plan. It has also

been decided to set up a Pumps and Compressors Project and a Gas Cylinder Project at Naini during the Fourth Plan. In addition, a telephone equipment factory is to be set up at Naini. In the State sector a cement factory at Dalla is ready for commissioning.

At the time of formulation of Annual Plans and Five Year Plans all the State Governments submit proposals about the industrial schemes to be included in the State Sector during the Plans. These proposals are discussed by the Working Groups formed in the Planning Commission at the time of formulation of the Annual Plans as well as the Five Year Plans and decisions are taken in respect of their inclusion in the Plans.

The proposals contained in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan have been formulated after taking into consideration the proposals made by the Govt. of U. P.

मंत्रियों द्वारा हरिजनों को रसोइयों के रूप में नौकरी पर रखना

1280. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यों के मंत्रियों को सुभाव और निर्देश देगी कि वे अपने घरों में खाना पकाने के लिये हरिजनों को नौकर रखें तथा वे अपने दोरों के समय कम से कम सप्ताह में एक बार हरिजन बस्ती में भोजन अथवा नाश्ता करें, जिससे अप्सृश्यता निवारण हो सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्देश कब तक दिये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) से (ग) . ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

बड़ी कोयला खानों से कोयले की खरीद

1281. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार अपने उपयोग के लिये कोयला केवल कुछ बड़ी कोयला खानों के मालिकों से खरीदती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार को उसकी गन्त नीति के कारण सस्ता और अच्छी किस्म का कोयला नहीं मिलता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार दोनों, छोटी और बड़ी कोयला खानों के मालिकों से कोयला खरीदने का है ताकि उसे प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक दरों पर सस्ता तथा अच्छे किस्म का कोयला मिल सके ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) रेलों द्वारा कोयले की खरीद के लिये टेंडरों में एक यह शर्त भी रहती है कि केवल उन्हीं टेंडरदाताओं के टेंडरों पर विचार किया जायेगा जो अपनी ही खानों से कोयला पैदा करते हैं और पिछले छः महीनों में जिनका मासिक औसत उत्पादन उन सभी ग्रेडों के कोयले के लिये 3000 मीट्रिक टन से कम न हो जिनके लिये उन्हीं टेंडर दिये हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(घ) कोयला खानों की संख्या की सीमित रखने के उद्देश्य से प्रतिमास 3000 मीट्रिक टन से कम कोयला पैदा करने वाली कोयला-खानें शामिल नहीं की जातीं ताकि रेलवे निरीक्षण संगठन सप्लाई दिये जाने वाले कोयले की किस्म पर नियंत्रण रख सके और साथ ही बी० ओ० एन० माल डिब्बों की गाड़ियों को सुगमतापूर्वक लादा जा सके ।

इसके अलावा अधिकतर छोटी कोयला खानें निम्न ग्रेड का कोयला पैदा करती हैं जिनकी रेलों को जल्लरत नहीं होती। उनमें से बहुत सी खानों पर रेलवे साईडिंगें भी नहीं हैं और उन्हें सड़क से कोयला भेजना पड़ता है, जिसकी वजह से खान पर कोयले की किस्म की जांच नहीं की जा सकती।

Remuneration to Managerial Heads

1282. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to further tighten the rules for the payment of remuneration to managerial heads so as to reduce the gap in incomes;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c) . Different views have been expressed by the members of the Consultative Committee of Parliament for this Ministry on the question of the revised administrative ceilings on managerial remuneration as recently announced by Government. Certain Chambers of Commerce have suggested liberalisation of these ceilings. All these suggestions are under consideration of Government.

Working of Companies in West Bengal

1283. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new companies set

up in west Bengal since the last mid-term poll;

(b) the number of companies which stopped functioning and shifted to other States outside West Bengal during the same period; and

(c) the volume of trade, in terms of money, handled by the companies located in West Bengal during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) As from the last mid-term poll, 201 new companies limited by shares were registered under the Companies Act, 1956 in West Bengal.

(b) On the basis of information available the number of companies which shifted their registered offices during this period is 4. During the period February, 1969 to January, 1970, 54 companies are reported to have gone into liquidation and 52 companies were struck off by the Registrars of Companies under Section 560 (5) of the Companies Act.

(c) The paid-up capital of companies in West Bengal was Rs. 555.6 crores in 1966-67, Rs. 581.0 crores in 1967-68 and Rs. 603.6 crores in 1968-69. Information about turnover of about 9,000 companies at work in West Bengal is not available.

Plaque at Gomoh Railway Station

1284. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a request was made to him to set up a plaque at Gomoh station in Bihar to Commemorate the event of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's getting into the train from this station on the eve of his escape from India;

(b) whether the request, as informed by the former Minister, was under consideration of Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Earlier in 1968, request was received from the Netaji Memorial Committee, Dhanbad for putting up a statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in Gomoh, which was agreed to, subject to the selection of a suitable site in consultation with the Eastern Railway Administration and the cost of the statue and its installation being borne by the Committee. No further communication has been received from the Committee. In September, 1967, another request for putting up a statue and plaque by the Railway has been received; this is still under consideration.

Supply of Sub-Standard food in Railway Restaurants under Private Contract

1285. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the Railway Restaurants under private contract serve Sub-standard food and breakfast as is the experience of many Members of Parliament and other passengers ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the standard of meals by the Railway Restaurants ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) Complaints about service of bad quality of food, breakfast etc. by contractors are occasionally received,

(b) The following steps have been taken to improve the standard of catering ;

(i) Regular inspections are made by officers and inspectors of the standard of food supplied and service rendered by the contractors.

(ii) A limit on the number of units held by a contractor has been laid down so that the contractor can bestow personal attention.

(iii) Through investigation into all complaints and suitable action against contractors wherever warranted,

• Small Scale Industries Development Organisation

1286. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government intend to strengthen the Small Industries Development Organisation to provide technical assistance in electronics, chemicals and plastic industries ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government intend to strengthen the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation to provide technical assistance in all important industries such as electronic, Chemicals and Plastic industries.

(b) Specific proposals in this direction are under examination by the Government.

कम्पनियों में मंत्रियों/प्रथम श्रेणी के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के शेर

1287. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

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

(क) उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें प्रधान मंत्री, केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों, उप-मंत्रियों तथा प्रथम श्रेणी के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के शेर हैं;

(ख) उन मंत्रियों तथा प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके पुत्र तथा पुत्रियाँ इन कम्पनियों में नियुक्त हैं ;

(ग) उन मंत्रियों तथा संसद सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी अपनी कम्पनियाँ हैं; और

(घ) ऐसी प्रत्येक कम्पनी में कितनी पूँजी लगी हुई है और इसमें से कितनी राशि ऋण के रूप में प्राप्त की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) से (घ). इच्छित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। मंत्रियों, संसद सदस्यों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रथम श्रेणी के राजपत्रित कर्मचारियों एवं उनके पुत्रों व पुत्रियों की बावत, भारत में कार्यरत लगभग 28,000 कम्पनियों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना का संग्रह, एक परिश्रमीय व अत्यधिक लम्बी प्रक्रिया होगी; जो प्राप्त होने वाले सम्भाव्य परिणाम के अनुरूप नहीं होगी।

इस्पात के कारखानों में इंजीनियर

1288. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भिलाई, दुर्गापुर, रूरकेला तथा वोकारो इस्पात कारखानों में भारतीय तथा विदेशी इंजीनियरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनके पदों का व्योरा क्या है और प्रत्येक पद का वेतनमान कितना है ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने इंजीनियरों ने विदेशों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया था और इस कार्य पर कितना व्यय हुआ था ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार योग्य तथा कुशल मिस्त्रियों तथा मैकेनिकों को इंजीनियरों के पदों पर पदोन्नत करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इसका कारण व्यावहारिक ज्ञान की अपेक्षा सैधान्तिक ज्ञान रखने वाले व्यक्तियों को तरजीह देने की सरकार की नीति है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत) : (क) और (ग). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) इंजीनियर शुरू में 400-950 रुपये के वेतन-मान में लगते हैं। इस ग्रेड में 50 प्र० श० पद इस बारे में बनाये गये नियमों के अनुसार निचले तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाते हैं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली से बुलन्दशहर के लिये सीधी रेल सेवा

1289. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बुलन्दशहर जिला सेना के लिये जवानों की भर्ती का एक बड़ा केन्द्र रहा है तथा देश का सबसे अधिक गेहूँ पैदा करने वाला जिला भी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली से बुलन्दशहर के लिये कोई सीधी रेल सेवा नहीं है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि उस जिले के लोगों को इसके कारण बड़ी कठिनाई होती है तथा सैनिक कर्मचारियों में भी बड़ा असंतोष है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली से सीधे बुलन्दशहर तक कोई रेलगाड़ी चलाने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो यह कब तक चलाई जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ङ). हापुड़-खुर्जा खण्ड के स्टेशनों से गाज़ियाबाद-दिल्ली खण्ड के स्टेशनों के लिए खुर्जा और हापुड़ दोनों के रास्ते जितना यातायात होता है उसके विश्लेषण से पता चला है कि इन यात्रियों की दैनिक औसत संख्या केवल लगभग 25 है। यह संख्या इतनी कम है कि इसे दिल्ली और बुलन्दशहर के बीच एक सीधी गाड़ी तो क्या, एक डिब्बा चलाने का भी औचित्य नहीं बनता। फिर भी, बुलन्दशहर और दिल्ली के बीच यात्रा करने के लिए खुर्जा और हापुड़ दोनों स्टेशनों पर सुविधाजनक सम्बद्ध गाड़ियाँ उपलब्ध हैं।

Laying of a Railway line from Delhi to Bulandshahr Via Khurja

1290. SHRI BANSI NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHII :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Manager, Northern Railway made a statement on the 30th December, 1966 that the Central Government had taken a decision to construct a direct Railway line from Delhi to Bulandshahr as was reported in the daily *Hindustan* dated the 31st December 1966 ;

(b) if so, whether the reason for not implementing the said decision is that the policy of the Railway Administration is to keep Uttar Pradesh backward owing to some political reasons ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to construct a direct Railway line from Delhi to Bulandshahr via Khurja ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (c) . Assurance was given by the General Manager, Northern Railway only for examining the proposal for a direct train service to Delhi from Bulandshahr on a representation made to him by some residents of Bulandshahr, and not for construction of a direct rail link between these two places. The proposal for direct train service was examined and found not feasible.

There is no proposal at present to construct a new direct rail link between Delhi and Bulandshahr as these are already connected by rail by two different routes.

विदेशी तकनीकी जानकारी के बारे में मुद्रालय समिति का प्रतिवेदन

1291. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कम्पनियों के विदेशी सहयोग कर्त्ताओं द्वारा अनुचित लाभ उठाने की कुप्रथा के बारे में जांच करने तथा तकनीकी जानकारी के ज़िये विदेशी विशेषज्ञों पर निर्भर करना बन्द करने के हेतु मार्गोपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए वर्ष 1966 में डा० रामारवामी मुद्रालय की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या तकनीकी जानकारी के लिये विदेशी विशेषज्ञ मंगाने के लिये किये गये उन-करारों को, जिनका अनुसमर्थन विदेशी कर्मों ने करने दिया था, रद्द करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इन करारों पर प्रतिवर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय होती है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) देशी जानकारी का उपयोग करने तथा ऐसे मामलों के बारे में सरकार मार्गदर्शन करने के लिए जिनमें विदेशी सहयोग की अनुमति दी जा सकती है भारत सरकार ने फरवरी 1966 में डा० रामस्वामी मुदालियार के सभापतित्व में एक समिति स्थापित की थी।

(ख) इस समिति ने 4 मई, 1967 को अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि जानकारी के आयात की समस्या को हल करने, विशेष रूप से उत्पादन प्रक्रिया संबंधी जानकारी या उत्पादनों के डिजाइन की जानकारी की समस्या के संबंध में निश्चित प्रयास की आवश्यकता है। तथा इस काम के लिए अच्छी तरह से जमे हुए उद्योगों तथा नए आधुनिक प्रकार के उद्योगों के बीच किया जाए। “विदेशी सहयोग संबंधी समिति के प्रतिवेदन” की प्रतियां जिसमें इस समिति की सिफारिशें दी गई हैं और उस संबंध में सरकार के निर्णयों की प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा प्रकाशित “भारतीय उद्योगों में विदेशी सहयोग के बारे में सर्वेक्षण, रिपोर्टें” में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ सहयोग संबंधी विभिन्न करारों के बदले में लाभों, रायल्टी और तकनीकी शुल्क के दिये जाने के बारे में बताया गया है। इस सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

Demand for Tractors

1292. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand for tractors at hand in the country and how it is being met ;

(b) the reason why no tractor manufacturing unit could be set up either in the public or private sector during the last few years ; and

(c) the amount being spent on the import of the tractors including the latest deal with Russia ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The total demand for agricultural tractors as assessed by the Department of Agriculture during the current financial year 1969-70 is of the order of 1,25,000 (including the pending demand of past years). The demand is being met partly by indigenous manufacture, supplemented by imports to the extent possible.

(b) while formulating the original Fourth Five Year Plan (1966-67 to 1970-71) the demand for Agricultural tractors by 1970-71 was estimated at only 40,000 Nos. per annum. Against this, five units in the private sector were licensed for a total capacity of 30,000 Nos. per annum and a proposal for setting up a unit in the public sector with a capacity of 12,000 Nos. per annum was under consideration. Thus the assessed demand for 40,000 Nos. was expected to be met by the units licensed/approved. Following the Green Revolution, demand rose more rapidly than was earlier expected and the estimate of demand has since had to be revised to 90,000 tractors per annum by 1973-74. In order to meet the revised estimated demand, eight new private sector schemes have been approved during the last two years for a total capacity of 68,000 Nos. per annum. A few more such schemes are under consideration. The proposal for a public sector project with an initial capacity of 12,000 tractors per annum is also being pursued.

(c) During 1968-69 it was decided to import 15,500 tractors for a total value of

Rs. 13,57,02,500. During 1969-70, it has been decided to import 35,000 tractors out of which agreements have so far been concluded for 18,500 tractors for a total value of Rs. 22,85,47,000.

Reported objection by Planning Commission to include Small Car Project in Fourth Plan

1293. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether the Small Car Project has been finally dropped from the Fourth Plan by the Planning Commission ; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry does not want to pursue the proposal any further ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Small Car Project has not yet been included in the draft Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) The matter is, however, being pursued.

Collision of lorry with light engine between Ankai and Nagarsol stations of Secunderabad Division (South Central Railway)

1294. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons died and some were seriously injured when a lorry crashed through the closed gate at a manned level crossing and collided against a light engine on the 22nd January, 1970 between Ankai and Nagarsol

stations on the Manmad-Jalna section of the Secunderabad Division of the South Central Railway ;

(b) if so, the cause of loss of the accidents ;

(c) the total number of persons killed and wounded ; and

(d) the total amount of the Railway property due to this accident ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (c) . on 21.1. 1970 at about 17.35 hours a motor truck broke the level crossing gate chain of manned level crossing gate No. 6 between Ankai and Nagarsol stations and collided with an up light engine.

In this accident 3 persons were killed 4 injured of whom one sustained grievous injuries.

(b) Prima facie the accident was due to the motor truck entering the closed gate.

(d) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 175/.

कोच क्लर्कों, टोली क्लर्कों तथा टिकट कलक्टरों की नियुक्ति

1295. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री कोच क्लर्कों, टोली क्लर्कों तथा टिकट कलक्टरों की नियुक्ति के बारे में 23 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5012 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच इकट्ठी कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है। [प्रभ्यालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 2678/70]

रेलवे में सुरक्षित पदों को असुरक्षित पदों में बदलना

1296. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री रेलवे में सुरक्षित पदों को असुरक्षित पदों में बदलने के बारे में 16 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4076 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उसमें उल्लिखित आदेशों पर जिन पर विचार किया जा रहा था, गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के साथ सलाह करके इस बीच अंतिम रूप से निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). गृह मंत्रालय के परामर्श से इस मामले पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के हिन्दी संगठन में कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाना

1297. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री दैनिक 'आज' के सम्पादक के नाम 'पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे तथा हिन्दी' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित पत्र के बारे में 23 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5014 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के हिन्दी संगठन के कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर इस बीच विचार तथा निर्णय कर लिया है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा चुका है और आशा है इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र निर्णय हो जायेगा।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

चौथी योजना में कारखानों के लिए अपेक्षित उपकरण

1298. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री चौथी योजना में कारखानों के लिये अपेक्षित उपकरण के बारे में 2 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2299 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना की अवधि में स्थापित किए जाने वाले कारखानों में लगाए जाने वाले उपकरणों की मांग का निर्धारण करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट सर्वेक्षण नहीं कराया है। इस सम्बन्ध में की वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को विकास परिषदों, औद्योगिक संघों, तत्त्वकी विकास का महानिदेशालय तथा योजना आयोग द्वारा स्थापित योजना ग्रुपों द्वारा किए गए

अध्यक्ष को ध्यान में रख कर के, तैयार किया जाता है।

Policy regarding import of foreign "know-how"

1299. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article captioned "Import of Know how hampers growth of industry" in the Times of India of the 23rd January, 1970 pointing out how import of know-how hampers growth of our industry converting our engineers into mere draftsmen who translate drawings provided by the foreign manufacturers; and

(b) if so, whether Government have reconsidered the question of importing foreign know-how under the Fourth Plan and what broad policy has been evolved on this issue ?

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

(b) The question of import of foreign technology has been under the constant review of Government. While the basic policy in respect of foreign collaboration remains broadly the same as hitherto, considerable reorientation has been brought about, keeping in view the strong industrial base that has been set up in the country and the need for boosting exports of our manufactured products, as also the development of indigenous research and to technology. Not only is greater selectivity now being exercised in the matter of approval of foreign collaboration proposals, but specific guidelines have also been laid down. With a view to avoiding repetitive import of technology for the manufacture of same or similar products, efforts are made to conduct coordinated negotiations when a number of units are proposed to be set up for the manufacture of the same item at about the same time. Technical collaboration agreements are now usually

approved only for a period of 5 years from commencement of production, both so as to ensure the absorption of such know-how by Indian units as early as possible and also to encourage the establishment of adequate R and D facilities by Indian manufacturing units. Care is also taken to ensure that, as far as possible, collaboration agreements do not impose restrictions on exports of manufactured products, and also that a provision is made in the agreements which allows the know-how to be passed on to another Indian Company, should it become necessary, on terms to be mutually agreed to by all concerned including the foreign collaborator and subject to the approval of the Government. With a view to ensuring maximum possible utilisation of Indian consultancy services it has been laid down that wherever Indian consultancy is available, it should be utilized exclusively and if foreign consultancy is also essential, Indian consultants should also be associated and, as a rule be the primary agency employed for consultancy. In order to expedite disposal of foreign collaboration proposal, a Foreign Investment Board has also been constituted since December, 68.

Electrification of Howrah-Delhi Trunk Route

1301. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while 4/5th of the Howrah-Delhi Trunk route along which the Rajdhani Express runs has already been electrified, indecision persists regarding electrification of the remaining 1/5th of the route, despite the fact that provision for it has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this work is being deferred to give priority to the project to electrify the Vijayawada-Madras route for which pressure is being brought to bear by the Tamil Nadu Government as reported in the Hindustan Times of the 31st January 1970; and

(c) if this report is not correct, the precise reasons for not taking up the Delhi-Tundla project forthwith ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c) . Of the Howrah-Delhi Trunk Route, Howrah to Kanpur section has already been electrified on 25 KV AC system. Electrification of Kanpur-Tundla section is in progress and the work is expected to be completed during the year 1970-71. As regards the remaining portion viz. Tundla-Delhi section, the electrification thereof has been tentatively included in the programme for electrification to be undertaken during the 4th Five Year Plan.

Electrification of Madras-Vijayawada section included in the 4th Five Year Plan is also under consideration by the Ministry of Railways. An Economic Study of the electrification of Tundla-Delhi section is in hand with a view to assessing the financial justification of the scheme, and this study is expected to be completed by the middle of 1970. After the above study has been completed, both the schemes will be examined on their merits.

Recommendations of the Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee

1302. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how far the recommendations of the Railway Accidents Enquiry committee have been implemented; and

(b) in what respects these recommendations have not been implemented and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b) . The Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee-1968 submitted their report in two parts--the first part in November 1968 and the second and final part in August 1969. Both parts of the report were placed on the Table of the House shortly after their receipt.

Views of the Ministry of Railways on Part I of the Report were circulated along

with the Railway Budget documents in February, 1969. This part of the report contains 139 observations and 90 recommendations. Except one recommendation regarding the fixing of norms for manning or upgrading of level crossings--all recommendations in this part of the Report were accepted. Even the one not accepted earlier is being reconsidered in the light of observations made by the Committee in Part II of their Report. Of the accepted recommendations, 26 have already been implemented and the remaining recommendations are at various stages of implementation. Some of these are such as can be implemented on a programmed basis subject to the availability of funds or require action to be taken by the State Governments and other organisations.

The second and the final part of the report covers many facets of railway working and contains 46 observations and 454 recommendations. These have been examined and the Views of the Ministry of Railways on these were laid on the Table of the House on 24.2.1970. Necessary action to implement these recommendations along the lines indicated in the Views of the Ministry of Railways has been initiated.

Repercussions of Limitations placed on Salaries of Managerial Cadre

1303. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the paucity of managerial talent--both in the public and private sectors;

(b) whether the recent limitations placed by Government on the salaries of managerial staff in November, 1969 have shown serious repercussions on the advance of managerial cadre; and

(c) what specific steps Government are taking to revive initiative in efficient management and for developing efficient managerial staff both for the public and private sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c) . The guide-lines for appointment of managerial persons in public limited Companies and fixing their remuneration which were announced in November are expected to assist in developing efficient and professionalized management in the corporate sector.

Port-based Steel plant Scheme

1304. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ECAFE has initiated port-based steel plant scheme;

(b) if so, where such port-based plants is proposed to be located and whether Goa is one of the possible sites; and

(c) the details of the said port-based steel plant scheme indicating the capacity and nature of production at such plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) . ECAFE's Steel Survey Mission for Western Asia Subregion, which submitted its interim report to ECAFE in January this year have recommend port-based steel plants in the region and indicated that Goa and Vishakapatnam, among other sites of the region, would merit consideration.

(b) Setting up of additional capacity in steel in new steel plants and their location is currently under the consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Paper Industry

1305. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised a plan for rapid development of the paper

industry in view of the enormous export potential for paper; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan indicating the contemplated extent of capacity to be granted in each State and the steps taken so far for the implementation of the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) . In order to meet the increased demand for Paper, the Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries have under consideration some proposals for increasing the production by speeding the machines and adding some balancing equipment to the existing paper plants. Their recommendations are awaited.

गांधी शताब्दी-वर्ष में मछनिषेध

1306. श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में मछनिषेध लागू करने की दिशा में और आगे कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष के दौरान कुछ राज्यों में पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा अधिक शराब के ठेके दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ऐसा केन्द्र-सरकार के परामर्श से किया गया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) मछनिषेध राज्य विषय होने के कारण मछनिषेध को लागू करने के बारे में राज्य स्वयं अपना निर्णय करते हैं।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में शराब की दुकानों के लिए ठेकों की मंजूरी के बारे में जानकारी का ब्योरा सुलभ न होने के कारण, यह नहीं बताया जा सकता कि क्या गांधी-शताब्दी वर्ष के दौरान अधिक ठेके दिए गए थे।

(ग) मद्यनिषेध को लागू करने में राज्य सरकार द्वारा भारत सरकार से परामर्श करना अपेक्षित नहीं है।

वजीर सुल्तान तम्बाकू कम्पनी हैदराबाद, में विदेशियों के शेयर

1307. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वजीर सुल्तान तम्बाकू कम्पनी, हैदराबाद, में अब भी विदेशियों के कितने प्रतिशत शेयर हैं;

(ख) क्या उक्त शेयरों पर होने वाली आय की अदायगी विदेशी मुद्रा में की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या उक्त विदेशी शेयरों को भारतीय शेयरों में परिवर्तित करने के लिए कोई प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) . 30-9-1969 तक मैसर्स वजीर सुल्तान तम्बाकू कम्पनी लि० की प्रदत्त पूंजी 2,29,54,300 रु० की थी। उनमें से 2 करोड़ रुपये की इक्विटी पूंजी है व शेयर 100 रु० प्रति हिस्से के हिसाब को 295.43 संचयी निष्पन्न अधिमान हिस्सों के मूल्य का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, इक्विटी पूंजी का 67.7 प्रतिशत, अन्यत्रवासी हिस्सेधारियों के अधिकार में है।

(ख) कम्पनी के अन्यत्रवासी हिस्सेधारियों को, उनके द्वारा प्राप्त लाभांश को बाहर अग्र-ग्रहण करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है।

(ग) अभी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

पश्चिम बंगाल में अनिश्चितता होने के कारण उद्योगों को हुई हानि

1308. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल के औद्योगिक संगठनों में उत्पन्न हुई अनिश्चितता के कारण उद्योगों को हुई हानि के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रावकलन तैयार कर लिये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि औद्योगिक संगठनों के विस्तार तथा नये उद्योगों की स्थापना पर इसका प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) कार्य करने की क्षमता कम होने अथवा औद्योगिक संगठन बन्द होने के कारण कितने श्रमिकों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Sale of Polythene in Black Market by M/s. Asian Cables

1309. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 357 on the 18th November, 1969 regarding M/s. Asian Cables and state :

(a) whether Government have investigated the matter regarding the sale of polythene in the black market ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The case is still under investigation.

Shortage of Paper

1310. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI BISWANARAYAN
SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of paper in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Except in the case of certain categories of light weight printing and writing, Kraft and M. G. papers, no complaints have been received about shortage of paper in general.

(b) The Development Council for Pulp, Paper and Allied Industries are considering the possibilities of stepping up production in the existing paper mills by speeding up the machines and providing balancing equipment. Such a programme would help in increasing production in a relatively short period at comparatively lower costs than establishing new mills. The Council's recommendations in this regard are awaited by Government.

Government have decided to set up a Corporation in the public sector to manufacture paper. The Corporation is expected to take up the implementation of some projects for production of newsprint and printing and writing paper.

इस्पात की आवश्यकता और उत्पादन

1311. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मन्त्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय इस्पात की वार्षिक आवश्यकता कितनी है और उसका वास्तव में उत्पादन कितना है ;

(ख) आगामी पांच वर्षों में इस्पात की आवश्यकता सम्भवतः कितनी बढ़ जायेगी ; और

(ग) इन् आवश्यकता को पूरी करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) अन्तरिक खपत, जिससे वर्ष 1968-69 में इस्पात की आवश्यकता की छोटक है 45 लाख टन के लगभग थी।

वर्ष 1969-70 के पहले 10 महीनों में विक्रेय इस्पात का उत्पादन 39.6 लाख टन था।

(ख) 1973-74 तक इस्पात की देशीय मांग 712 लाख टन होने का अनुमान है।

(ग) इस्पात की आवश्यकताओं की यथा-संभव पूर्ति के लिए योजनाएं बनाई जा रही हैं। अनुमोदित/विचाराधीन योजनाओं में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :—

- (1) चानू योजनाओं को पूरा करना तथा तकनीकी सुधारों, अतिरिक्त संतुलन और परिरूपण सुविधाओं द्वारा वर्तमान सुविधाओं से अधिकतम उत्पादन करना। यह कार्यक्रम आगामी 10 वर्षों में उत्तरोत्तर पूरा किया जाना है।
- (2) बोकारो का 40 लाख टन क्षमता तक विस्तार।
- (3) विलेट और प्लेटों के उत्पादन के लिए भिलाई का 42 लाख टन क्षमता तक विस्तार।

- (4) 40 लाख टन इस्पात की प्रति-रिक्त क्षमता के लिए नये कारखानों की स्थापना ।
- (5) दुर्गापुर स्थित मिश्र इस्पात संयंत्र में बेदाग इस्पात की ठण्डी बेलन यंत्र-समूह को लगाना और संयंत्र की क्षमता को दुगुना करना ।
- (6) राउरकेला में कोल्ड रोल्ड ग्रेन ओरिएण्टेड चादरों के संयंत्र की स्थापना ।

Nationalization of Key Industries

1312. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering nationalization of key industries in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which those will be nationalized ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Government do not have any general policy as such of nationalizing the key industries in the country. Decision on nationalization of any industry is taken with reference to the needs of the economy and of public interest.

Suggestion of Chief Election Commissioner regarding enhancement of ceiling on Election Expenses

1313. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI RAM GOPAL
SHALWALE :

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

(a) whether during the Conference of the Chief Electoral Officers a decision was taken to enhance the ceiling on election expenses of candidate of both the parliamentary and Assembly constituencies ;

(b) if so, the amount of ceiling enhanced ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposals received from the Election Commission, are being examined.

Deraiment of Katihar-bound Goods Train at Telta Station (Northeast Frontier Railway)

1314. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some bogies of the Katihar-bound goods train were derailed at the Telta Railway Station on the Barsoi Kishanganj section of the Northeast Frontier Railway on the 2nd January, 1970;

(b) whether the inquiry into the cause of the accident has been completed ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the estimated loss suffered as a result of the accident ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) According to the finding of the inquiry committee the accident was due to breakage of a journal of the wagon marshalled 17th from the train engine, due to hot box.

(d) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 28,200/-.

Corruption at New Delhi Station

1315. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is great corruption at New Delhi Station ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some staff working at this station have been selected as Class II Gazetted Officers ;

(c) if so, whether they have refused their promotion in order to amass wealth by corrupt practices ; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) It does not appear to be so, judging from the number of cases that have come to notice.

(b) and (c). The Station Superintendent, New Delhi Railway Station was selected for promotion to Class II Gazetted service in December, 1969 and was posted outside Delhi, but owing to domestic reasons he declined the promotion.

(d) Does not arise.

Corruption in Pension Section of Divisional Accounts Office, Northern Railway, New Delhi

1316. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is lot of corruption in the Pension Section of the Divisional Accounts Office, Northern Railway, New Delhi and illegal gratification is being accepted from the retired employees for the settlement of their dues ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that immediate intimation is not sent to the retired employees at their addresses when their settlement dues are sanctioned, resulting into accumulation of Rs. 10 lakhs on account of unpaid bills ;

(c) whether the staff at fault have been shifted from this section ; and

(d) the steps taken to clear these unpaid bills ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No complaint has been received from any of the retired employees to this effect.

(b) No Intimation to the ex. employees is invariably issued under registered cover simultaneously with the passing of the settlement dues for payment. The amount of unpaid Special Contribution to provident Fund/Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity relating to payments passed from 1. 1. 1968 to 30. 11. 1963 is Rs. 28 thousands only out of payment for Rs. 29.44 lakhs passed during this period.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to items (a) and (d).

(d) Lists of such cases are sent to the Divisional Personnel Officer/Executive Officer concerned who takes steps to trace the payees through the welfare organisation and payments are arranged.

Stoppage of Increments of Railway Commercial Clerks

1317. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1245 on the 25th November, 1969 regarding Railway Commercial Clerks and state :

(a) the number of Commercial Clerks on Indian Railways whose increments are stopped for ten years and above ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Railway is losing its traffic mainly due to the fact that its employees have no interest in their job ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Railway officers are fond of withholding the increments of their subordinate and there is no check on them ; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider some effective measures to check misuse of such powers and grant increments to those who have not got increments for the last five years and above?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) 33. The period '10 years and above' is the total period for which the employees have undergone the penalty of different occasions taken together and not necessarily continuous period of 10 years.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) No. The penalty of withholding of increment is imposed after careful consideration of the gravity of the offence, and after observance of the procedure laid down in Discipline and Appeal Rules. The intention in imposing the penalty is that it should act not only as a deterrent but also as a corrective.

Commercial Clerks on Southern, Eastern and Northern Railways

1318. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :**
SHRI CHANDRIK PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 291 on 18th November, 1969 regarding Commercial Clerks on Southern, Eastern and Northern Railways and state :

(a) the volume of traffic handled, i. e.,

(1) number of passengers booked and earnings;

(2) parcels dealt with and earnings;

(3) goods traffic dealt with and earnings;

(4) gross earnings of the station; and

(5) number of Commercial Clerks at all those stations referred in parts (b) and (d) of the above question from January

1969 to December, 1969 separately for each month and for each station;

(b) the 'worth of charge' worked out by the Zonal Railway for all the stations referred in part (a) of the above question;

(c) whether all those stations having equal work load are allotted the posts in the higher grades of Rs. 335 and above;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government will consider to bring at par all those stations having the equal 'worth of charge'?

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

Action on Representations received from Unions other than Recognised Unions.

1319 **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :**
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has issued orders to all the General Managers of the Indian Railways not to take action on the representations received from the Unions other than those which are recognised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the detailed reasons for such orders which deprive all the other Unions of their legitimate right guaranteed under the Trade Union Act; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that these orders were issued due to pressure from the recognised Unions on the Board?

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

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

Overbridges in Delhi

1320. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what proposals for construction of overbridges in the city of Delhi have been sanctioned;

(b) in which cases the construction has started and when it is likely to be completed and what are the reasons for the delay in the commencement of construction in other cases; and

(c) what proposals for the construction of overbridges in Delhi are still under consideration and when these are likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Proposal for one road overbridge near Patel Nagar has been sanctioned during the year 1968-69 in the city of Delhi.

(b) The above work is in progress and is likely to be completed by December, 1970

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library See No LT-2679/70]

Indian Bogies for Taiwan Railway Administration

1321. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Perambur Integral Coach Factory has completed an order for 100 Indian bogies for the Taiwan Railway Administration;

(b) if so, the extent to which India is likely to extend its export market of rolling stock in Taiwan in the next few years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Railways for market research in Taiwan to face competition from other countries ?

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

(b) and (c) Most of the countries invite global tenders for purchase of railway rolling stock. This is also the practice in Taiwan. The Indian Railways will continue to offer quotations against enquiries received from Taiwan Railway Administration. Further export to Taiwan would however depend upon our offering technically acceptable and competitive quotations for which efforts will be made. Quotations from Railway Production Units are handled by the State Trading Corporation who look after the commercial aspects including market research in foreign countries.

Personnel Management Policy of Hindustan Steel Limited

1322. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Ltd., has introduced a new personnel management policy recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) . While a new personnel management policy as such has not been introduced by the authorities of Hindustan Steel Ltd., the policy is reviewed from time to time to incorporate therein such changes and improvements as are considered appropriate. Of late, Hindustan Steel Ltd. has re-introduced the systems of inter-Plant transfers the extent possible and of selections for higher managerial posts on Company-wide basis. A scheme aimed at planned development of managerial personnel is also under way.

Setting up of a Billet Mill at Singapore

1323. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the further steps taken after the completion of the feasibility study for a billet mill at Singapore by the Central Engineering and Design Bureau ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for the development of co-operation in steel technology with the South East Asian countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :
(a) The Feasibility Report has been forwarded to the Government of Singapore and is under their consideration.

(b) A South-asia Iron and Steel Institute is being set up at Singapore under the aegis of ECAFE. India has conveyed its desire to become a supporting Member of the Institute.

Expansion of Design Organisations of Hindustan Steel Limited and Heavy Engineering Corporation,

**1324. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :**

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

(a) whether there is any plan before Government to expand the design organisations of the Hindustan Steel Limited and the Heavy Engineering Corporation to cope with the additional volume of work during the Fourth Plan;

(b) whether there is any proposal to expand the existing Steel Plants ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :
(a) Both Hindustan Steel Ltd. and Heavy Engineering Corporation are planning to expand their Design Bureau to cope with the additional volume of work anticipated during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) Yes, Sir. Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant from its existing capacity of 2.5

million tonnes to 4.2 million tonnes is under consideration.

(c) Under Bhilai's 4.2 million tonne Expansion Programme, a production capacity of 60,000 tonnes of billets and 70,000 tonnes of plates is proposed to be created.

Standard of Legislation in India.

1325. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a statement made by Justice J. C. Shah, a judge of the Supreme Court of India, while inaugurating the 8th Annual Conference of the All-Assam Lawyers' Associations to the effect that legislation in India is 'badly drafted, self-contradictory and incongruous' ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the same ; and

(c) whether Government would consider inviting retired judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts to participate in drafting of the Bills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Blackmarketing of Paper

1326. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a statement made by him in Hyderabad on the 7th January, 1970, he warned the consumer industry by saying 'It must behave' or there will be a take-over by Government ;

(b) if so, is this statement to be taken as an official threat ;

(c) the number of cases of black-marketing of paper detected by Government in the last two years and the nature of action taken; and

(d) the details of the proposed Paper Development Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). While addressing the members of the Federation of Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industries at a meeting held on the 8th January 1970, the consumer goods industries were warned that Government would not remain an idle spectator if they misbehaved and indulged in manipulation.

(c) Government lifted the control on the selling prices of all types of paper in May, 1968 and the question of detection of cases of black-marketing does not arise.

(d) Government have decided to set up a Corporation in the public sector for the manufacture of paper. The details about its capital etc. are being worked out.

Machine Tool plants in Bhavnagar and Ajmer

1327. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had earlier taken a decision to set up machine tool plants in Bhavnagar and Ajmer simultaneously and had informed the concerned State Governments accordingly.

(b) whether the Gujarat Government acquired 321 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 14.28 lakhs for the setting up of the machine tool plant at Bhavnagar;

(c) whether it is also a fact that while considerable progress has been made in implementing the project at Ajmer, no progress has been made with regard to the project at Bhavnagar on grounds of recession.

(d) if so, the reasons for holding that the recession would affect the Bhavnagar plant alone ; and

(e) in view of the Government's own estimate that imports of machine tools worth over Rs. 20.00 crores would be required by the end of the Fourth Plan, whether immediate steps would be taken to implement the Bhavnagar project and, if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Government of Gujarat have reported that land measuring 321 acres 26 gunthas has been acquired and that the total amount of compensation and other expenditure on this account comes to Rs. 9,84,127-65 paise.

(c) and (d). Government had commissioned Messrs. Technoexport, Praha, Czechoslovakia, on the 5th April 1965, for preparation of a Detailed Project Report for the Medium Heavy Machine Tool Plant proposed to be set up at Bhavnagar with a grey iron foundry and also the proposed Grinding Machine Tool Plant, Ajmer. The Detailed Project Report in respect of the Grinding Machine Tool Plant, Ajmer was received in January, 1966 and was accepted with some modifications. A company under the name and style of 'Machine Tool Corporation of India Private Limited' was also incorporated in January, 1967 to implement the Grinding Machine Tool Project at Ajmer. The Grinding Machine Tool Plant at Ajmer has started trial production of components in December, 1969.

The Detailed Project Report in respect of the Bhavnagar Project was, however, received in January, 1967. By then, there had been a steep fall in the demand for machine tools due to the recessionary conditions in the Economy. The situation was, therefore, reviewed afresh and it was decided that, in view of the sharp fall in demand for machine tools and the revised lower target for the machine tool industry, it should be re-examined whether there was *prima facie* justification for putting up a

new plant for the manufacture of various items of machine tools and whether these items of machine tools could not be manufactured in one of the existing Public Sector Units. Further studies revealed that the Heavy Machine Tool Plant of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd; Ranchi and Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd; Bangalore could between themselves undertake the manufacture of virtually all the machine tools programmed for production at the Bhavnagar project. The establishment of the Bhavnagar Project, was in the circumstances, deferred.

(c) the imports of machine tools worth over Rs. 20 crores by the end of 1973-74 will primarily consist of sophisticated and highly specialised types of machine tools. It may not be economical and, in certain cases, it may not also be technically feasible to establish manufacture of the entire range of such sophisticated and highly specialised machine tools in the country for some more time to come.

As and when demand for machine tools develops substantially and the economic conditions would justify the setting up of a new machine tool project, the position in regard to the Bhavnagar Machine Tool Project will be reviewed further.

Production of Wheels and Axles unit at Durgapur Steel Plant-

1328- SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the capacity of the Wheels and Axles unit of the Durgapur Steel Plant, the actual production year-wise since it was commissioned and the reasons for the short fall in production.

(b) the year-wise detailed of imports of wheel and axles into the country during the period when the Wheel and Axles unit of the Durgapur Steel Plant was in production;

(c) whether Government consider that the basis objective in setting up the Wheels and Axles unit remains largely unfulfilled since the country had to spend on the one hand a huge amount on installing and

maintaining the said unit and on the other hand, on importing wheels and axles from abroad; and

(d) whether a time bound programme to improve the working of the said unit has been drawn up and, if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY
ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :**

(i) The rated capacity of Wheel and Axle Plant is 45,000 wheelsets in 1. M. T. stage and 75,000 wheelsets in 1.6 M.T. stage.

The year-wise production is as follows:

year	Number of sets as-embled
1962-63	5,769
1963-64	18,660
1964-65	23,736
1965-66	23,241
1966-67	16,210
1967-68	15,420
1968-69	12,732

Shortfall in production is due to poor industrial relations, low labour productivity, lack of spares etc.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) This is to an extent correct.

(d) The recommendations contained in the Reports of the Panel Committee and of Messrs. Monkhouse and Kirk, the British experts, are being implemented. Among the steps being taken are introduction of a new wage incentive scheme, installation of balancing facilities, various repairs of machines and equipment procurement of spare parts, etc. The major factor responsible for low production is labour indiscipline. It is hoped that production will improve as a result of the negotiation and the objective of setting up the plant will be fulfilled.

Application from TISCO for Installation of Plate Mill

1329. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND

HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of flat steel products in the country and that it is likely to last for some more years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., had applied for expansion of their plate making capacity by 30 lakh tonnes per year, by installing another plate mill and if so, the date on which the application was made;

(c) whether any decision has been taken with regard to the above application; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same and the date by which the decision is now expected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) . M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., had put forward a proposal to replace their existing plate mill. No formal application has, however, been received so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Exports of Ingots and Billets produced at Durgapur Steel Plant

1330. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an official review of the working of the Durgapur Steel Plant in 1969, extracts of which were quoted in the Indian Express of the 21st January, 1970, points out that this Plant achieved a new record in despatches especially in exports in 1969;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large percentage of the said exports consisted of ingots and billets;

(c) whether exporting finished products is more useful and creditable than exporting primary or intermediate products; and

(d) if the replies to parts (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, whether Government consider that the Durgapur Steel Plant has no reason to feel proud about its performance, because it is still working well below its rated capacity and because the exports largely consisted of ingots and billets which could not be rolled in the Plant itself due to the unsatisfactory performance of its processing units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The total despatches and the despatches for export, of steel and other products together, in 1969 were new records.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (b) above.

Criticism by West Bengal Minister regarding Allocation of Raw Material for Engineering Units

1331. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether, Speaking at the ceremony held in Calcutta on the 18th January, 1970 to distribute certificates to those successful in the Labour Welfare Officers' course, the West Bengal's Minister in-charge of Small-Scale Industries, Shri Sambhu Ghosh, blamed the Central Government for inadequate allocation of raw materials, particularly iron and steel, for the engineering units in the State;

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

(c) the actual position with regard to the Central allocation of raw material for large-scale and small scale engineering units

separately, State-wise and year-wise, from 1966-67 to 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Government have seen a report in the Press of the speech made at Calcutta by Shri Simbhu Ghosh on 18th January, 1970.

(b) West Bengal is being allocated its share of the available raw materials, and, in fact, the State received the highest amount of allocation of BP sheets during 1969-71 as compared to other States. It has also been decided to import iron and steel items worth Rs. 10 crores during 1970-71 for the small scale sector, out of which West Bengal will be allotted its share.

(c) Information will be collected and laid on the Table of House.

Nationalisation of Jessop and Company, Calcutta

1332. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT,

INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) which business group in India now owns and controls "Jessop and Company", Calcutta;

(b) the working results of this Company for the last three financial years; and

(c) the reasons why Government are not nationalising this concern in the public interest ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Government of India have acquired controlling rights in the Company by purchasing majority of equity shares.

(b) Working results of the last three years of the Company are given below :—

Year	Profits/loss in lakhs Rs.	Dividend % on equity shares	Reserves in lakhs Rs.
1966	94.68	12.50	493.07
1967	41.56	12.50	520.87
1968	84.38 (Loss)	—	435.20

Accounts for Company's financial year ending 31.10.69 have not yet been published.

(c) The Government has already acquired controlling rights in the Company.

Working Results of Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.

1333. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2255 on the 2nd December, 1969 regarding collaboration between Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi and an American Firm and state :

(a) the working results of the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi till date since its inception;

(b) the total amount to be paid to each of the foreign collaborating firms on account of royalty, technical fees, consultants fees, interest and other charges as per agreements with them; and

(c) the total amount paid to each foreign firm till date on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c) . A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2680/70]

**Birla Group of Concerns Censored by
Company Law Board**

1334. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Birla group of concerns which were censored or Warned during the last three years by the Company Law Board for failure to abide by the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956;

(b) how many concerns under the control of the Birla group were punished by the Company Law Board on charges of irregularities during the last three years; and

(c) the nature of punishment given in each case ?

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

**Provision of cleaned water in Railway
Compartments**

1335. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1236 on the 25th November, 1969 regarding Provision of cleaned water in Railway compartments and state :

(a) why the carriage tanks are not flushed more frequently;

(b) when the scheme to provide cleaned drinking and disinfected water for drinking and internal uses in the Railway compartments is expected to be implemented; and

(c) the difficulty in the way of implementing the scheme on all the long distance trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Water tanks in coaching

stock are flushed clean once a month and this frequency has been found to be adequate.

(b) and (c). Cool drinking water is being provided in containers in First Class corridor type coaches and Third Class sleeper coaches. It is proposed to extend this facility by stages to cover important long distance trains.

**Amendment to Monopolies and Restrictive
Trade Practices Act**

1336. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act so that the drastic curbing of monopolies becomes easier; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposed amendments will be brought before the Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) . Some amendments consequential to the abolition of the managing agency system, the recommendations of Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, and others of a textual nature are under consideration. It is not possible to indicate the time by which they will be brought before Parliament.

Policy of Decontrol and De-licensing

1337. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to reverse the policy of decontrol and de-licensing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations of the Planning Commission, the A. R. C. and the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee and the need for preventing concentration of economic power in a few hands, it has been decided that in place of exemption from industrial licensing for certain specified industries, such exemption should be based on the size of investment and certain other considerations. Accordingly, exemption has now been extended to investments up to Rs. 1 crores in land, buildings and machinery, subject to certain conditions. Most of the industries which had earlier been exempted from licensing can be set up within the above investment ceiling. A copy of the Press Note indicating the changes effected by the Government in industrial licensing policy was enclosed with the answer given to the Unstarred Question No. 270 in the Lok Sabha on 24th February, 1970.

Cement Factory in Assam

**1339. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :
SHRIMATI SHARDA
MUKERJEE :**

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

(a) whether Government are aware of cement shortage in Assam ;

(b) whether the Cement Corporation of India has decided to start a cement factory in Assam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes Sir; Assam is deficit in production of cement and supplies are augmented from outside the State.

(b) The setting up of a cement factory in Bokajan (Assam) with the capacity of 2 lakh tonnes per annum by the

Cement Corporation of India has been agreed to in principle. Approval of the Detailed Project Report submitted by the Corporation and sanction of the expenditure are at present under consideration.

(c) About 4 years.

Proposal by Tatas for Manufacture of Car in Collaboration with their German Partners

1340. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been made by the Tatas to manufacture cars in collaboration with their German Partners in the manufacture of Tata-Mercedes-Benz trucks and lorries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this proposal.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No such proposal has so far been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Personal Guarantees of Managing Directors Insisted by Financial Institutions and Banks

1341. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the financial institutions and banks insist on personal guarantees of the managing directors;

(b) if so, whether they are also given Commission on it; and

(c) whether Government propose to change this pattern and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, in some cases.

(c) The matter is under consideration of Government.

Regulation of Agreements by Managing Agents with Companies

1342. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to regulate the agreements which the managing agents are making with companies as is done in the case of selling agents; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) . There have been a number instances where companies have entered into agreements with their erstwhile managing agents for consultancy services, financial and administrative services and other advisory services. Though such agreements with ex-managing agents other than those involving their appointment as sole selling agents do not, at present, require the approval of the Central Government the trend in this regard is being watched and the desirability of making provisions in the Companies Act requiring approval of the Central Government in case of such arrangements, is under consideration.

Expenditure incurred on Advertisements by Rourkela Steel Plant

1343. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rourkela Steel Plant is partial to English dailies in giving advertisements;

(b) if so, the names of the daily newspapers both in English and other Indian languages that were given advertisements in 1969; and

(c) the amount of money received by each of these newspapers through these advertisements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) . Most of the advertisements issued by Rourkela Steel Plant relate to purchase of stores or construction. These are intended to cater to commercial centres of the country. The newspapers are accordingly selected carefully to subserve this objective, on the basis of their circulation as certified by the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

A statement indicating the names of papers to which the advertisements were released during the year 1969, the amount paid and the space for which the advertisement was issued is attached. The rates for English papers are generally higher than those of language papers for the same space.

Statement

<i>S. Name of the No. Newspaper</i>	<i>Amount paid (In Rupees)</i>	<i>Column length in CMS</i>
1. Statesman, Calcutta.	13,149	594
2. Amrit Bazar Patrika, Calcutta.	12,539	464
3. Hindustan Times, New Delhi.	4,914	314
4. Indian Express, New Delhi.	2,395	27
5. Statesman, New Delhi.	729	32
6. Times of India, Bombay.	6,788	418
7. Indian Express, Bombay.	4,194	406
8. Hindu, Madras.	7,957	491
9. Indian Express, Madras.	6,758	391
10. Prajatantra, Cuttack.	989	306
11. Matrabhumi, Cuttack.	803	397
12. Kalinga, Cuttack.	744	276
13. Samaj, Cuttack.	1,253	256

Representation from All India Sewing Machine Manufacturers' Association, Ludhiana

1344. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the All India Sewing Machine Manufacturers' Association, Ludhiana urging reservation of sewing machine industry for small scale sector; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Government have received a representation from the All India Sewing Machine Manufacturers' Association (Association of Medium-scale Manufacturers), Ludhiana urging encouragement of the medium-scale units, but not reservation of the sewing machine industry for the small scale sector.

(b) The points urged in the representation will be kept in view while taking a decision on the question of reserving this industry for the Small Scale Sector.

Shahad Passengers' Association, Ulhasnagar (C. Rly.)

1345. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shahad Passengers' Association, Ulhasnagar has submitted a memorandum to the General Manager, Central Railway on the 19th November, 1969;

(b) if so, the main demands and grievances mentioned therein; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Main demand is to introduce additional suburban trains between Kalyan and Titwala.

(c) It is proposed to provide a service reaching Titwala at 13.40 hrs. and returning from there at 14.00 hrs., thus filling in the gap of 3 hours between 11.41 and 14.45. Further augmentation of the suburban service on this section will be considered as and when requisite resources by way of EMU stock etc. become available.

Overtime Allowance paid to Non-Gazetted Staff of Railway Board

1346. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the non-gazetted staff of the Railway Board draws maximum overtime allowance throughout the year;

(b) if so, the reasons for not completing the work during the normal hours of duty; and

(c) the details of the overtime allowance paid to such staff during the last three years, year-wise ?

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

Punctuality of Trains in India

1347. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that punctuality of trains on the Indian Railways is lowest in the world; and

(b) if, so, the details of punctuality performance of trains during 1969-70 and the steps taken to improve their punctuality ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Information regar-

ding punctuality of passenger carrying trains on different Railway systems of the world is not available.

(b) Overall percentages of passenger carrying trains not losing time for the nine months from April to December, 1969 for B. G. and M. G. sections are given below:--

	B. G.	M. G.
April, 1969	84.2	84.3
May „	84.0	81.9
June „	82.4	82.5
July „	83.8	84.1
August „	85.8	86.4
Sept. „	86.0	85.8
Oct. „	86.3	86.5
Nov. „	85.1	85.7
Dec. „	84.6	86.3
April to December, 1969	84.7	84.9

A daily watch is maintained on the running of passenger carrying trains at all levels on the Zonal Railways. The trend of overall performance is obtained from the zonal Railways through 10-day punctuality Reports and Monthly Appreciation Reports. The performance is reviewed at monthly meetings of the Directors of the Railway Board and corrective action is taken. Punctuality drives are instituted from time to time on trains whose running is not upto the mark.

Improvement in the Working of Public Undertakings

1348. SHRI R. K. BIRLRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Cabinet Secretary while addressing recently senior executives from the public undertakings, top administrators and academic economists called upon the public sector units to bring down the cost of production to fair levels, improve their performance and set right deficiencies in organisation and management.

(b) whether his Ministry, in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Enterprises,

is formulating any guidelines in the matter for the public sector units;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if no such guidelines are proposed to be formulated, in what way the deficiencies as pointed out by the Cabinet Secretary are to be removed from the public sector units ?

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

(b) to (d) . In cooperation with the Bureau of Public Enterprises, a series of guidelines is continuously being provided to the public sector undertakings for improving their overall efficiency, to bring down the cost of production to fair levels and to set right the deficiencies in organisation and management among other things.

Supply of Soviet Equipments for Bokaro Project

1349. SHRI NANJA GOWDER :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERPPA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND

HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Minister for Heavy Power and Transport Industries, during his visit to New Delhi recently, promised to expedite supplies of equipments for the Bokaro Steel Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) . During the visit of the Soviet Minister of Heavy, Power and Transport Industries, Mr. V. F. Zhigalin, to Bokaro Steel Project on the 21st January, 1970, the Managing Director, Bokaro Steel Limited, had requested him to expedite the supply of components from USSR for the manufacture of equipments by the Heavy Engineering Corporation for the Bokaro Steel Plant. Mr. Zhigalin agreed to take all possible steps to expedite the supplies of components to the Heavy Engineering Corporation.

Coastal Railway lines from Ernakulam to Quilon in Kerala

1350. SHRI E.K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to accept the scheme for a Coastal Railway line from Ernakulam to Quilon (Kerala); and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps this year to conduct a survey for this Railway line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). No. At the time of construction of the Quilon-Ernakulam line, the question of taking the line close to the coast was examined. The proposal was dropped as it involved heavy bridging across the Venbanad lake. The area is well served by inland water and road transport.

Shooting of Workers of Integral Coach Factory by Personnel of Railway Protection Force

1351. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Protection Force personnel resorted to shooting on workmen on the 8th January, 1970 at the gate of the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many persons died and were wounded as a result of it;

(d) whether any compensation is being paid to the family of the deceased;

(e) the action being taken against the personnel involved in the shooting; and

(f) whether the Police prosecution has been launched against them;

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

(b) On 8-1-1970, Shri A. Krishnaswamy, a worker refusing to submit for routine search at the Integral Coach Factory gate, was produced before the Sub-Inspector at the Railway Protection Force Post. He was found carrying an aluminium rod concealed in a file without a gate pass. While the worker was being examined, he created a scene alleging assault by Railway Protection Force staff. Other workers gathered and turned violent. Efforts to pacify them failed. They forced their entry into the Protection Force Post and inflicted injuries to Railway Protection Force staff. They set fire to records, pelted stones and attacked the Armoury Guard Room and even attempted to snatch the muskets, causing bleeding injuries to the Railway

Protection Force personnel inside the Guard Room. Fearing imminent danger to life and Railway property, fire was opened in exercise of the right of private defence of life and property.

(c) Worker Rajamanickam died as a result of firing and three other workers sustained injuries.

(d) Yes, Rs. 11,920/- was paid as compensation to the wife of the deceased.

(e) Magisterial inquiry into the incident has been completed and its findings are awaited.

(f) Police have registered cases and are awaiting the findings of the Magisterial inquiry.

**Joint Seniority List of Employees of
Ex-Southern Indian Railway and
Ex-M. & S. M. Railway**

1352. SHRI NAMBIAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints regarding violation of the agreement reached in preparation of joint seniority list of employees while integrating ex-Southern Indian Railway with the ex-M. & S. M. Railway have been received ;

(b) whether 22 commercial clerks of the Madras Division of the Southern Railway who belonged to the Ex. S. I. Railway have been ranked junior to those who were entertained subsequently ;

(c) whether the attempt made to rectify this mistake by issuing a correction slip to the Seniority list in 1964 was subsequently given up ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to rectify this anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d) . No. It was found that the seniority list drawn up in 1958 did not reflect correctly the seniority position of some staff in the Madras Divi-

sion. The list was revised in 1964, again it was modified in 1967 to reflect promotions as a result of annual review. The finalised list has been recently implemented.

समवाय विधि में परिवर्तन

1353. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मन्त्रालय को सदस्यों को परामर्शदात्री समिति के अधिकांश सदस्यों ने सरकार को समवाय विधि में कुछ परिवर्तन करने की सिफारिश की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिन परिवर्तनों की सिफारिश की गई है, उनका व्यौरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख) . इस मन्त्रालय को परामर्श समिति के कुछ सदस्यों ने, कानून में परिवर्तन करने, मुख्य रूप से कंपनियों के निदेशकों तथा निष्पादकों के पारिश्रमिक को विनियमित करने के कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं। इस प्रकार के सुझावों में निम्नलिखित अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हैं :-

(1) उन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कंपनियों, विशेषतः उनमें जो उत्पादन में संलग्न हैं, में प्रबन्धकीय पारिश्रमिक विनियमित करना ;

(2) कुछ स्तर से ऊपर पारिश्रमिक प्राप्त करने वाले निष्पादक वर्ग तथा उनका जो इस प्रकार की कंपनियों में निदेशकों के सम्बन्धी हो, की नियुक्ति को विनियमित करना ;

(3) कंपनियों में व्यावसायिक सेवा करने वाले सानोसिटर अथवा बिधि परामर्शदाताओं के समान व्यक्ति, इस प्रकार की कंपनियों में,

निर्देशक का पद प्राप्त करने से विवर्जित किए जाने चाहिये।

यह मुझाब विचाराधीन है।

स्कूटर उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण

1354. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ संसद-सदस्यों ने देश में स्कूटर उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया है और सरकार से आग्रह किया है कि वह इस दिशा में कार्यवाही करे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :
(क) जो, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

M/s. Richardson and Cruddas Limited

1355. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the proposed scheme of reconciliation of claims on shares in respect of M/s. Richardson and Cruddas Limited, Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, where does the matter stand as at present ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Government has not received any scheme of reconciliation of claims in the recent past. However, the Government is actively considering the question of re-organizing the company.

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के आस-पास सहायक उद्योग

1356. श्री मं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा निर्णय किया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के स्थानों के आस-पास अनेक विशेष सहायक उद्योग स्थापित किये जायें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :

(क) और (ख) . सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की वांछनीयता जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश के उपक्रम भी सम्मिलित हैं, तथा उनके फालतू हिस्से पुर्जें आदि की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हेतु सहायक उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना सर्वमान्य हैं, इनके विकास के लिए विस्तृत मार्ग-दर्शी रूप-रेखा इस मंत्रालय के अधीन सभी सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को प्रचारित कर दी गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रचारित मार्ग-दर्शी रूप-रेखा में ये बातें भी सम्मिलित हैं :-

(1) सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बड़े पैमाने के उपक्रमों के प्रायोजना प्रतिवेदन विकास आयुक्त लघु उद्योग द्वारा पारित किये जायेंगे, ताकि वे हिस्से पुर्जें जो बनाये जा रहे हैं या लघु क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा बनाए जा सकते हैं, उन्हें योजना में न रखा जाये; जिससे कि सहायक एकक इन हिस्सों और सहायक पुर्जों के उत्पादन में भाग ले सकें।

(2) सभी उपक्रमों को सरकारी क्षेत्र में हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स, बंगलौर की रूप रेखाओं पर सहायक औद्योगिक बस्तियों

के निर्माण करने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाना चाहिए।

- (3) सभी विद्यमान सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को प्रत्येक संयोजन कार्य के लिए अपेक्षित पुर्जों तथा उपकरणों की पूर्ण संवीक्षा का कार्य करना चाहिए जिससे यह निश्चय किया जा सके कि ये उपक्रमों में तथा उनके चहुँ ओर स्थित सहायक एककों द्वारा सुविधापूर्वक बनाये जा सकते हैं तथा वे वस्तुएँ जो औद्योगिक बस्तियों में प्रस्तावित सहायक एककों में बनाये जा सकती हैं।

- (4) सभी सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को सहायक एककों को तकनीकी सहायता देने, औजारों तथा परीक्षण की सुविधाओं देने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार करना चाहिए क्योंकि अन्ततः इन उपक्रमों के लिए अपने परिक्षेत्र के सहायक एककों में अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार पुर्जें तथा उपकरण बनावा लेने में अधिक बचत होगी।

- (5) नियमित तथा निरन्तर रूप से क्रयादेश मिलते रहने की अनिश्चितता को दूर करने की दृष्टि से सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को जहाँ तक संभव हो लघु स्तर वाले सहायक एककों से लम्बी अवधि वाले खरीद प्रबन्ध करने चाहिए जिससे कि उनमें सुरक्षा की भावना पनपे तथा नयी वस्तुओं के विकास के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिले। उपर्युक्त मार्ग दर्शन पर विगत वर्ष के अंत में उच्चस्तरीय बैठक में पुनः बल दिया गया था जिसमें सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के उच्च कार्याधिकारियों ने भाग लिया था।

विशेषतौर पर मध्य प्रदेश में ही 25 एकक पहले से ही हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स इण्डिया लि० भोपाल को उनके आर्डरों के अनुसार माल की सप्लाई करने हेतु साथ रजिस्टर्ड हैं। इनमें से

19 में वास्तविक उत्पादन हो रहा है और वे सरकारी उपक्रमों को माल की सप्लाई कर रहे हैं।

मध्य रेलवे भुसावल और इटारसी के बीच शटल रेलगाड़ी

1357. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इटारसी और भुसावल के बीच स्थित नगरों के निवासिओं ने सरकार को कई अभ्यावेदन दिए हैं जिनमें यह मांग की गई है कि भुसावल और इटारसी के बीच शटल रेलगाड़ी चलायी जाय जो छोटे स्टेशनों पर रुके ताकि भुसावल-इटारसी यात्री गाड़ी का चलाया जाना बन्द करने के कारण होने वाली अनुविधा को दूर किया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्वा) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) इस मांग पर विचार किया गया है लेकिन भुसावल-इटारसी मुख्य लाइन खण्ड पर पहले से ही भारी बोझ होने के कारण 349 डाउन/350 अप भुसावल-इटारसी सवारी गाड़ियों को, जिन्हें अगस्त, 1968 में बन्द कर दिया गया था, इस समय फिर से चलाना व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया है। इस समय इस खण्ड पर रुकने वाली दो जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियाँ अर्थात् 357 डाउन/358 अप और 387 डाउन/388 अप चलती है। इन गाड़ियों के उपयोग को देखते हुए भी 349 डाउन/350 अप भुसावल-इटारसी सवारी गाड़ियों को फिर से चलाने का प्रौचित्य नहीं पाया गया है।

भुसावल-इटारसी खंड के खिरकिया, बानापुरा, बीड़ और हरसूद स्टेशनों के वर्तमान यातायात को देखते हुए 41 डाउन/42 अप बम्बई-इलाहाबाद हावड़ा जनता एक्सप्रेस, या 27 डाउन/28 अप बम्बई-वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस

गाड़ियों को इन स्टेशनों पर ठहराने की व्यवस्था की गयी है ताकि 349 डाउन/350 अप सवारी गाड़ियों को बन्द किए जाने से जो हानि हुई है, उसे पूरा किया जा सके।

मध्य रेलवे में यात्री रेलगाड़ियों में परिचारक

1358. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में सभी यात्री रेल गाड़ियों में कितने परिचारक हैं ;

(ख) उनके काम क्या हैं और क्या उनको उन कामों के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है;

(ग) उनके कार्य के घंटे, वेतन मान और भत्तों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या इस समय कुछ परिचारक अस्थायी तौर पर कार्य कर रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो उन्हें कितने दिन के लिए काम पर रखा जाता है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार को अस्थायी कर्मचारियों के चुनने के मामलों में कदाचार की कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने ऐसे निष्पक्षिकर्ता अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

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

सतर्कता विभाग तथा रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतों की जांच करने की व्यवस्था

1359. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :

श्री जोसेदवर यादव :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) मध्य रेलवे के सतर्कता विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने गत वर्ष कुल कितने बिना टिकट यात्रियों का पता लगाया तथा उस रेलवे द्वारा सतर्कता विभाग के कर्मचारियों पर कुल कितना धन व्यय किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) रेलवे कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं के बारे में सतर्कता विभाग को गत वर्ष कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई और उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को सतर्कता विभाग के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध भी कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो कितनी तथा क्या ;

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और क्या इन शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त संगठन के निदेश-पद क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में उसकी राय क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) यात्रियों के टिकटों की जांच सामान्यतः टिकट जांच करने वाले कर्मचारियों द्वारा की जाती है। सतर्कता विभाग के कर्मचारी इस प्रकार की जांच केवल कभी कभी करते हैं। मध्य रेलवे के सतर्कता विभाग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा पकड़े गये बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं है। लेकिन 1968-69 के दौरान 1-4-69 से 31-12-1969 तक सतर्कता शाखा द्वारा अनियमित/बिना टिकट यात्रा की जांचों के फलस्वरूप प्रमशः 13,863 रुपये और 8,975 रुपये की रकमें वसूल की गई।

मध्य रेलवे के सतर्कता विभाग के कर्मचारियों पर होने वाला खर्च लगभग 4.50 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष है।

(ख) 1968-69 में 11,365 शिकायतें मिली थीं जिनमें पिछले वर्ष की वकाया 2,690 शिकायतें भी शामिल हैं। इनमें से 2,568 शिकायतें बिना किसी जांच के और 4,368 शिकायतें जांच के बाद छोड़ दी गयीं। बाकी शिकायतों में से 1,712 मामलों में विभागीय कार्रवाई या न्यायालय द्वारा कार्यवाई की गई और वर्ष के अन्त में 2,717 मामलों में जांच हो रही थी।

(ग) और (घ) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी। फिर भी, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि सतर्कता विभाग के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिए अलग से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, सिवाय इन हिदायतों के कि इस प्रकार की जांच उपयुक्त कोर्ट के अधिकारी द्वारा की जानी चाहिए।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

मध्य रेलवे में तार क्लर्कों, रेल गाड़ी क्लर्कों तथा वाणिज्यिक क्लर्कों के पद

1360. श्री गं० च० वीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में तार क्लर्कों, रेलगाड़ी क्लर्कों वाणिज्यिक क्लर्कों तथा अन्य श्रेणियों के कितने कितने प्रतिशत पद हैं और उक्त प्रतिशतता की तुलना में टिकट कलक्टर तथा यात्री टिकट निरीक्षक कितने प्रतिशत हैं ;

(ख) विषमता के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस विषमता को दूर करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रणालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2681/70]

(ख) से (घ) . चूंकि इन कोटियों में से प्रत्येक कोर्ट के कर्मचारियों के काम, उत्तर-दायित्व, वेतन के ढांचे और पदोन्नति सरणि अलग अलग हैं; इसलिए इन सभी कोटियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए विभिन्न ग्रेडों में पदों के वितरण के लिए एक जैसा प्रतिशत अप्रतिशत सम्भव नहीं है।

Expansion of Creosoting Plant at Olavakkot (Southern Railway)

1361. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any expansion of the Creosoting Plant at Olavakkot (Southern Railway) has been thought of in the coming years ;

(b) whether any suggestions in this respect have been received from the Kerala Government ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, whether this can be examined by the Railway Board in the interest of Kerala's Progress ?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no justification for expansion of the Creosoting Plant at Olavakkot at present.

Container Service for Indian Railways

1362. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the container service will be expanded to cover all the Railways and

(b) if so, the additional services proposed in the Southern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The container service will be extended to such routes for which there is justification.

(b) In addition to the services already introduced between Madras and Bombay, Madras and Bangalore and Bangalore and Bombay, introduction of container service between Madras and Calcutta is under examination.

M/s. Navketan International Films (P) Ltd.

1363. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADRIA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of M/s. Navketan International Films (P) Ltd. Bombay at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1969;

(b) the amount of loan received by the Company up to the year 1969 from Government Banks or other parties separately, together with the names of Banks and parties;

(c) the amount paid as interest by the company during the last three years;

(d) the names and addresses of the Directors of the Company together with the names of their shareholders ; and

(e) the details of its performance during the same period and the estimates for the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a), M/s. Navketan International Films Pvt. Ltd. was incorporated on 10th April, 1963 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 lakhs. Its subscribed capital on this date was Rs. 200 only. As on 31-3-68 the authorised capital of the company remained unchanged but its paid up capital was Rs. 10,000.

(b) As the company has not yet filed its latest annual accounts, the information

regarding loans obtained from various sources and as outstanding on 31st, March, 1968 is given below :-

<i>Nature of loans</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<i>Unsecured loans</i>	
From a firm in which the Managing Director is a partner	Rs. 663,149.22
From a proprietary firm of the Managing Director	Rs. 86,329.19
From a Director	Rs. 28,581.00
Total	Rs. 778,059.41

(c) The information regarding interest paid by the company during the last three years is as follows :-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
31-3-1966	Nil
31-3-1967	Rs. 1,373
31-3-1968	Rs. 41,357

(d) The company has only two directors vis. Shri Dev Anand and Mrs. Mona Dev Anand. Their address is 2, Irish Park, Jubu, Bombay 54. All the 100 shares of the value of Rs. 10,000/- are held by these two directors.

(e) The Company suffered losses of Rs. 2,750/- in 1966-67 and Rs. 27,400/- in 1967-68. The latest information for the year ending 31-3-1969 is not yet available.

M/s. Chithralaya (P) Ltd.

1364. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADRIA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid up capital of M/s. Chithralaya (P) Ltd. Madras, at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1969;

(b) the amount of loan received by the company upto the year 1969 from Government, Banks or other parties separately together with the names of Banks and parties;

(c) the amount paid as interest by the company during the last three years ;

(d) the names and addresses of the Directors of the Company together with the names of their shareholders; and

(e) the details of its performance during the same period and estimates for the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) M/s. Chithralaya Pictures

(P) Ltd. was incorporated on 21st November, 1966. On this date its Authorised Capital was Rs. 5 lakhs and paid up capital was Rs. 71 thousand. The latest available information for the year ended 31-3-69 places its paid up capital at Rs 1 lakh; its authorised capital stood unchanged at Rs. 5 lakhs.

(b) The information about loans obtained from different sources and as outstanding for the years ended 31-8-67 and 31-8-68 is given below. The same for the year ended 31-8-1969 is not yet available.

Nature of Loans	Out standing as on 31-8-67 (Rs.)	Out standing as on 31-8-68 (Rs.)
1. Secured Loans	Nil	Nil
2. Unsecured Loans		
(i) Banks	594.54	Nil
(ii) Others	4,34,630.50	10,44,488.62
Total :	4,35,225.04	10,44,488.62
3. Other Loans & Advances .		
(i) From Banks	Nil	Nil
(ii) From Managing Director	1,09,201.00	35,647.03
(iii) From Others	10,000.00	6,55,917.00
	1,19,201.00	6,91,564.03

(c) The company paid an amount of Rs. 31,209.84 by way of interest and bank charges for the period 18-11-66 to 31-8-67. The company is not reported to have paid any interest during the year ended 31-8-68. The information for the period ended 31-8-69 is not yet available.

(d) The names and addresses etc. of the directors together with their shareholdings are indicated in statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2682/70]

(e) For the year ended 31st August, 1967, the company had a turnover of Rs. 11,22,617 and suffered a loss of Rs. 1,22,323. Its turnover declined to Rs. 1,97,767 in the year ended 31st August, 1968 and the company suffered a further loss of Rs. 20,835 during the year.

M/s. Filmistan Distributors India Ltd.
and Filmistan Exhibitors (P) Ltd.

1:65. SHRI ARJUN SING BHADORIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of M/s. Filmistan Distributors (India) Ltd. and Filmistan Exhibitors (P) Ltd., at the time of their setting up and as on the 31st March, 1969 ;

(b) the amount of loan received by these companies up to the year 1969 from Government Banks or other parties, separately together with the names of Banks and parties ;

(c) the amount paid as interest by these companies during the last three years ;

(d) the names and addresses of the Directors of the companies together with the names of their share-holders; and

(e) the details of their performance during the same period and the estimates for the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (e) . Statement I laid on the Table of the House gives the required information about M/s. Filmistan Distributors (India) Ltd. and Statement II laid on the Table of the House gives similar information about M/s. Filmistan Exhibitors Pvt. Ltd. [Placed in Library. See No. L T-2683/70]

Income tax paid by Film Companies

1366. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5039 on 23rd December, 1969 regarding Income-tax paid by the Film Companies and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

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

(b) A statement giving the names of Directors together with the names of the shareholders of the following seven film companies is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. L T 2684/70]

(i) Bombay Film Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.

(ii) Associated Film Industries Pvt. Ltd.

(iii) Motimahar Theaters Pvt. Ltd.

(iv) Chitralok Productions Ltd.

(v) Filmalaya Pvt. Ltd.

(vi) Filmistan Pvt. Ltd.

(vii) Johar Films Pvt. Ltd.

(c) Does not arise.

बिना टिकट यात्रियों से जुमाना लेने के बारे में अनुदेश

1367. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिना टिकट यात्रा करने के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय रेलवे (मंशोधन) अधिनियम, 1969 लागू होने के परिणामस्वरूप प्रत्येक टिकट निरीक्षक अथवा टिकट कलेक्टर को यह अनुदेश दिये गये हैं कि एक निश्चित धनराशि जुमाने के रूप में वसूल करके प्रतिमास रेलवे कोषागार में जमा करें;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस अधिनियम के लागू होने के बाद से प्रत्येक जोनल रेलवे में महीनेवार कितनी धनराशि जुमाने के रूप में वसूल की गई है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि टिकट जाँच कर्मचारी बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों की संख्या कम होने के कारण यात्रियों को विभिन्न तरीकों से परेशान करते हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस व्यवस्था में कुछ सुधार करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नम्बा) : (क) और (ख). इस तरह का कोई अनुदेश क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा जारी नहीं किया गया है। बिना टिकट या अनुचित टिकटों के साथ यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े गये यात्रियों से रेलवे की देय रकम की वसुली के लिए टिकट जाँच कर्मचारियों को वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार कार्रवाई करनी पड़ती है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) और (ङ) . सवाल नहीं उठता।

सीजन टिकट न होने के कारण यात्रियों से
जुर्माना वसूल करना

1368. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या
रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई और
कलकत्ता जैसे शहरों में चलने वाली स्थानीय
रेल गाड़ियों में अधिकतर विद्यार्थी और रेलवे
कर्मचारी यात्रा करते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये स्थानीय
रेलगाड़ियाँ निर्धारित स्थानों के बीच चलती हैं
जिसके कारण कोई बाहरी व्यक्ति इनमें बिना
टिकट यात्रा नहीं कर सकता;

(ग) क्या सरकार को बम्बई जैसे स्थानों
से इस आशय की कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई
हैं कि एक सीजन टिकट वाले यात्री को कभी
भी शीघ्रता में सीजन टिकट न लाने और
गार्ड को इस बारे में सूचित न करने के
कारण दस रुपये जुर्माना किया जाता है,

(घ) क्या सरकार इस मामले पर पुनः
विचार कर स्थिति को कुछ सुधारेगी; और

(ङ०) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं ।
उपनगरीय यात्रियों में अधिक संख्या विद्यार्थी
और रेल कर्मचारियों की नहीं होती ।

(ख) जी हाँ, ये गाड़ियाँ निर्धारित स्टे-
शनों के बीच चलती हैं, परन्तु किसी के बिना
टिकट यात्रा करने की अपेक्षा नहीं की जाती ।

(ग) जी हाँ ।

(घ) यात्रियों से अतिप्रभार की वसूली
ठीक-ठीक की जाती है । इसलिए इसमें सुधार
करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ०) ऊपर भाग (घ) के उत्तर को देखते
हुए सवाल नहीं उठता ।

रेलों में बिना टिकट यात्रा में कमी

1369. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :

श्री हेमराज :

श्री न० रा० देवघरे :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलवे (संशोधन) अधिनियम
लागू होने के बाद गत तीन महीनों में बिना
टिकट यात्रा में कितनी कमी हुई है ;

(ख) उस अवधि में बिना टिकट यात्रा
करने वाले कितने लोग पकड़े गये ;

(ग) बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों से
किराये और जुर्माने के रूप में कितनी धनराशि
वसूल की गई ; और

(घ) किराया तथा जुर्माना न देने के
कारण कितने व्यक्तियों को कारावास-दण्ड
दिया गया ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख).
इस समय केवल दिसम्बर, 1969 तक की
सूचना उपलब्ध है । क्षेत्रीय रेलों में अक्टूबर
से दिसम्बर, 1969 तक की अवधि में बिना
टिकट अथवा अनुचित टिकट पर यात्रा करते
हुए पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या 3,86,954
है जबकि 1968 की इसी अवधि में इस तरह
यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या
20,60,282 थी । इस प्रकार बिना टिकट
यात्रा में लगभग 81 प्रतिशत की रिकार्ड कमी
हुई है ।

(ग) बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों से
जो रकम वसूल की गई, वह इस प्रकार है :—

किराया 14,26,052 रुपये ।

अतिरिक्त प्रभार 31,13,756 रुपये ।

न्यायालय द्वारा लगाये गये वसूल

किये गये जुर्माने 2,27,191 रुपये ।

(घ) 26,937

भांसी से बाराणसी होती हुई इलाहाबाद तक एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी

1370. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भांसी से माणिकपुर होनी हुई इलाहाबाद अथवा बाराणसी तक एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने की मांग की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अगर, दिल्ली से भांसी होते हुए इलाहाबाद तथा बाराणसी जाने वाले यात्रियों को एक अन्य गाड़ी पकड़ने के लिए माणिकपुर में प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार लोगों की इन कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए भांसी से बाराणसी तक एक सीधी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने का विचार करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ, लगभग 1½ घंटे ।

(ग) और (घ) . इस मांग पर विस्तृत रूप से विचार किया गया है, लेकिन माणिकपुर के रास्ते भांसी और इलाहाबाद के बीच जितना यातायात होता है, उसे देखते हुए इस मार्ग पर प्रस्तावित एक्सप्रेस के चलाने का औचित्य नहीं पाया गया है । अपेक्षित लाइन और टर्मिनल क्षमता के अभाव में परिचालन की दृष्टि से भी इस गाड़ी का चलाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

डाक, एक्सप्रेस और यात्री रेलगाड़ियां चलाना

1371. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अक्टूबर, 1969 से कितनी डाक, एक्सप्रेस और यात्री रेल गाड़ियां चलाई गई ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक जोन में ऐसी कितनी रेलगाड़ियां चलाई गई और किन स्टेशनों के बीच ये रेलगाड़ियां चलाई गई हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 1-10-1969 से लागू होने वाली समय सारणी में 63 एक्सप्रेस/सवारी गाड़ियां चलाई गयीं या उनका चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ाया गया ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गयी है । [पुष्पालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT-2685/70]

Ban on Forward Trading in Steel

1372. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) whether Government have decided to ban forward trading in Steel ; and

(b) if so, the steps so far taken to prevent speculation in this essential commodity ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No forward trading in steel has been allowed under the provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act.

(b) Does not arise.

Telephone Calls by Minister of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs

1373. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he spent public money on 'Priority', 'immediate', 'urgent', 'ordinary' and local calls made to M. Ps. and M. L. As. other than the Department/Offices in July and August, 1969; and

(b) if so, the total amount spent on these calls during each month ?

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

(b) Government pay bills for Trunk Calls provided these are for official purposes and irrespective of whether the persons spoken to are officials. As regards charges for local calls, no record is kept of the persons to whom such calls are made.

Manufacture of Locomotives and Railway Coaches

1374. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :**
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Engines, Railway coaches-Air-conditioned First class, III class Air conditioned, III class Sleeping and III Class, separately, manufactured during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) whether other countries placed any orders for the above mentioned items ; and

(c) the names of countries, the items for which orders were placed and the value thereof, separately ?

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

Engines and Coaches manufactured during the last three years

(i) *Engines (Locomotives).* 1966-67 1967-68 1968-69

Steam	180	155	121
Electric	57	30	48
Main Line Diesel	55	66	70
Diesel Shunters		19	21

Total :- 292 270 260

(ii) *Railway Coaches.*

Air-Conditioned			
First Class.	4	1	2
III Class Air-Conditioned.	16	5	3
III Class Sleepers.	14	33	281
III Class	325	167	236

(b) and (c). Against a global tender issued by the Burma Railways, M/s. Jessops and Co. Ltd. Calcutta secured an order for 33 Nos. Metre Gauge III Class Coaches valued at Rs. 87.44 lakhs. The order was executed in 1968 with bogies supplied by Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, Madras. No other order for complete locomotives and coaches has been received.

Effect of High Prices of Commodities on Internal Trade

1375. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :**
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to

high prices our internal trade has been badly affected ;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to lower down the prices of commodities ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that unnecessary imports of several commodities has been a great hinderance to our internal trade ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) . No Sir, Government however are constantly watching price trends of essential commodities. In order to arrest any undue rise in their prices, various measures are taken, such as :-

- (i) sustained efforts to accelerate production of agricultural as well as industrial commodities to meet the demand ;
- (ii) organisation of public distribution system for commodities of mass consumption like foodgrains, sugar and milk ;
- (iii) imposition of price controls, statutorily as in the case of vanaspathi or informally as in case of tyres and tubes, matches, dry cells, soap etc ;
- (iv) fair and equitable distribution of essential commodities through regulatory controls under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 ;
- (v) availability of essential commodities through cooperative channels ;

like super Bazars, Consumer Cooperative Stores etc. ; and

(vi) curbing excess demand through fiscal and monetary policies, such as, tightening of bank advances in order to arrest speculative increases in prices.

(c) . Govt. do not agree that there have been unnecessary imports of several commodities.

स्कूटरों, मोटर साइकिलों और तीन पहिये वाली गाड़ियों का निर्माण

137. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1968-69 में देश में कुल कितने स्कूटर, मोटर साइकिलें और तीन पहिये वाली गाड़ियों तैयार हुई तथा 1970-71 में इनका अनुमानित उत्पादन कितना होगा; और

(ख) देश में उक्त प्रत्येक गाड़ी की वार्षिक अनुमानित मांग कितनी है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : स्कूटरों, मोटर साइकिलों तथा 3 पहिये वाली गाड़ियों का 1968-69 का उत्पादन तथा 1970-71 का प्रत्याशित उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार है :-

वस्तु का नाम	उत्पादन 1968-69	अनुमानित उत्पादन 1970-71
मोटर साइकिल	31,164	47,500
स्कूटर	39,609	65,500
तीन पहिये वाली गाड़ियाँ	4,727	4,800

(ख) इन वस्तुओं की अलग अलग वार्षिक मांग का अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है तथापि मशीनी उद्योगों के योजना ग्रुप ने 1973-74 के अन्त तक स्कूटरों, मोटर साइकिलों की मांग 2,00,000 नग तथा तीन पहिए की गाड़ियों की मांग 10,000 नग प्रतिवर्ष का अनुमान लगाया है।

Running of Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Nagpur

1378. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to start a train like the Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Nagpur or from New Delhi through Nagpur ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not starting such train on this route ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) There is no such proposal to start a train like Rajdhani Express on this route.

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

Small Car Project

1379. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI HEM BARUA :

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

(a) the progress achieved in respect of the Small Car project ;

(b) the names of the applicants who have sought Government's licence for the said project;

(c) the names of the individual/firm whose application for grant of licence suited most the requirements of Government for the installation of the project; and

(d) when a small Car can be expected in the market and at what price ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A decision on the basic question as to whether or not the small car project is to be taken up for implementation during the Fourth Five Year Plan is expected to be taken shortly.

(b) The names of the parties who have applied for licences for small car manufacture are given below :

1. M/s. International Industrial Development Bureau, New Delhi.
2. M/s. Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation, Bangalore.
3. M/s. Ragie Nationale Renault, France.
4. M/s. Zavodi Crvena Zastava of Yugoslavia jointly with M/s. Fiat of Italy.
5. M/s. Hindustan Auto Products, New Delhi.
6. M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay.
7. M/s. Associated Corporation of Industries (India) Private Ltd., Bombay.
8. M/s. Puri Industries, Yamunanagar.
9. M/s. Manubhai H. Thakker, Baroda.
10. Mr. H. S. Joneja, New Delhi.
11. M/s. Arvind Automobiles, Trivandrum.
12. M/s. Hee Tools, New Delhi.
13. Shri S. D. Kulkarni, Kolhapur.
14. Shri S. C. Das Gupta, Calcutta.

15. Shri Sanjay Gandhi, New Delhi.
 16. M/s. Kerla State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.,
 Trivandrum.
 17. M/s. M. Madan Moban Rao,
 Madras,

(c) The applications received from the private parties have not been examined in detail pending a decision on the basic question as to whether the small car project is to be taken up for implementation during the Fourth Five Year Plan Period,

(d) It is not possible to indicate at this stage the date by which and the price at which the Small Car may be available in the market.

Lowest Percentage of Higher Grade Posts for Station Masters and Assistance Station Masters.

1380. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters have the lowest percentage of higher grade post and highest percentage of initial grade posts as compared to other categories; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b) . A statement showing the distribution of posts of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters and some of the other categories of staff is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2686/70.] It will be seen there from that percentage distribution of posts in the various grades varies from category to category. Since the duties and responsibilities, pay structure as well as channel of promotion of each of these categories are different, comparison between different categories regarding percentage distribution of posts is not apt. Further the initial grade of Assistant Station Masters, namely, Rs. 130-240 is itself higher than the other initial grade, viz., Rs. 110-180 or 100-200; also the initial grade of Rs. 205-280 of Station Masters is, in reality, a promotion grade for Assistant Station Masters in Rs. 130-240.

Representation by Assistant Station Masters of Delhi Division against 'Broken Duty Roster'.

1381. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 300 Assistant Station Masters of Delhi Division have been representing to the authorities against the "Broken Duty Roster" for the last three years;

(b) whether the above "Broken Duty Roster" of Assistant Station Masters is against the Hours of Employment Rules, 1961 issued by the Railway Board vide their letter No. E (S) I-57/Adj/8 dated the 23rd December, 1961 and the Assistant Station Masters are not getting complete rest of 10 hours as required by the above policy;

(c) whether this "Broken Duty Roster" is enforced in Delhi, Bikaner and Allahabad Divisions and not in all the Divisions of the Northern Railway and all the Railways; and

(d) if so, whether this "Broken Duty Roster" of Assistant Station Masters will be abolished to give relief to the staff and to comply with the Rules framed by the Railway Board ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Certain representations have been received in this respect.

(b) to (d) . A broken duty roster has been introduced in all the Divisions of the Northern Railway. The question whether this roster complies with the Hours of Employment Regulations is under examination.

Seniority of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters (Northern Railway)

1382. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Divisional Superintendent, New Delhi (Northern Railway), has issued a transfer letter No. 941 E/29-EI dated the 14th January, 1970 in which the seniority of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters has been ignored;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Junior Station Masters have been posted at very important Stations as Supervisors and the Senior Station Masters have been allotted roadside unimportant stations;

(c) whether this policy will not create malpractice among the office staff and the educational, medical and other facilities of the Senior staff will be jeopardised and they will retire at road-side stations without any charm in their job; and

(d) whether the old policy of ladder promotion which was working satisfactorily in the Division will be reinforced with some modification or simplification ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The transfer letter in question was issued primarily to regulate the posting of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters of Delhi Division belonging to the categories of Leave Reserves and Rest Givers and transfers effected at the employees' own request or those arising out of promotion of staff. There is, therefore, no question of ignoring seniority.

(b) The practice of effecting transfers of the Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters on certain Railways on the basis of classification of stations according to the traffic importance, availability of educational and medical facilities etc. has been held over for the duration of ban on usual periodical transfers.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above and absence of specific instances in support of the assumption. All that is intended is to minimise transfers for the present keeping in view the imperative need for effecting economy.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) above. However, revised procedure for effecting transfers arising out of promotions, permanent postings for Assistant Station Masters and Station Masters have been laid down by the Railway Administrations.

Suspension of orders regarding Periodical Transfer of Railway Employees

1383. **SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH :** Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board issued a letter for pending periodical transfers in the year 1970 also on economy measures which was circulated by the Divisional Superintendent, New Delhi vide his letter No. 847 E/69 (EI) dated the 31st October, 1969 giving effect to the Board's order;

(b) if so, the reason why the Divisional Superintendent, New Delhi has subsequently issued a letter No. 941 E/(29)-EI dated the 14th January, 1970 in which many transfers have been ordered which clearly violates the above orders; and

(c) whether such types of contradictory orders are proposed to be stopped and the wrong done thereby be corrected ?

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

(b) The transfer order in question was issued primarily to regulate the posting of Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters of Delhi Division belonging to the categories of Leave Reserves and Rest Givers and transfers effected at the employees' own request or those arising out of promotion of staff.

(c) Does not arise as there is no violation of the Railway Board's orders.

Allotment of Unfit Wagons for Loading Sugar

1384. **SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is necessary for the Station Masters to allot Iron Floor Water Tight wagons for loading sugar;

(b) if so, the reasons why the Station Masters are being forced to allot unfit wagons on being rejected by the Mill Authorities; and

(c) whether the Station Masters of Mansurpur and Daurala were shunted off repeatedly and were called by the Divisional

Operating Superintendent (Movement), New Delhi in his office and were harassed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b) . As far as possible, efforts are made to allot covered water tight wagons for loading sugar and other perishable goods. When any of the empties supplied are rejected by the Trade as being unsuitable for loading sugar, they are neither forced to load such wagons nor the Station Masters concerned are forced to re-allot such wagons. This will be evident from the fact that during the period November, 1969 to January 1970, out of 230 covered empties supplied at Daurala and Mansurpur stations, 103 empties were rejected and not loaded.

(c) No. The present Station Master at Mansurpur is continuously working for the last two years and the previous Station Master at Daurala was also working continuously for the last three years at that station before his retirement on 14.12.1969. The Station Masters concerned are sometimes called to the Divisional Office for giving necessary directives for the better working of the stations. They are not harassed for not forcing merchants to use unfit wagons.

भिक्षावृत्ति का उन्मूलन का कार्यक्रम

1385. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में विभिन्न विद्यमान भिक्षावृत्ति का उन्मूलन करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यक्रम अपनाया गया है ?

बिधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : भिक्षा विरोधी कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करना राज्य सरकारों के उत्तरदायित्व के क्षेत्र में आने के कारण, भिक्षावृत्ति को समाप्त करने के लिए धन का नियतन राज्य सरकारों को करना है। उसके अतिरिक्त चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना में सामाजिक रक्षा कार्यक्रम को; जिसमें भिक्षावृत्ति भी शामिल है। राज्य क्षेत्र को स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान रेलों का विद्युतीकरण

1386. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री आत्म दास :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना की अवधि में रेलों का विद्युतीकरण करने के लिये क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में लगभग 2000 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर विजलीकरण का काम शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है। इसमें से, विरार-सावरमती खण्ड (मार्ग किलोमीटर 442) के विजलीकरण की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है। किरान्दुलवाल्तेर (मार्ग किलोमीटर 471) और पांशकुड़ा-हृद्विया (मार्ग किलोमीटर 71) खण्डों का विजलीकरण 1970-71 में शुरू करने के लिए भी अनुमोदन दिया जा चुका है। अर्थ क्षमता के अध्ययन के आधार पर दूसरे खंडों के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है।

Old age Pension Scheme in Mysore

1387. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5089 on the 23rd December, 1969 and state :

(a) the number of male and female beneficiaries under the Old Age Pension Scheme in Mysore State currently drawing pension, district-wise ; and

(b) the number of applications, if any rejected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) number of male and female pensioners are 1756 and 2851 respectively. District-wise details are not available.

(b) 1353.

Steel Prices

1388, SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) with reference to the figures given in the Economic Times, dated the 5th February, 1970, how the increase in Machinery prices rising to 8.81 per cent for metal containers and trunks is going to be checked to prevent general inflation ; and

(b) the reasons why Government do not issue steel at international prices to consumer items and what would be the approximate cost of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Some increase of cost of steel-based industries as a result of the increase of steel prices is unavoidable. To the extent such increase of cost cannot be absorbed in the current prices, there may also be some increase in the prices of such products. Such price increase, however, on account of the recent increase of steel prices are not likely to be, and in fact have not been, of an order that would lead to a serious inflationary pressure.

(b) The international prices of steel are now generally higher than JPC prices.

Production of Consumer Goods in Public Sector

1389, SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI RAMCHANDRA
VEERPPA ;
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

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

(a) what consumer goods in a big way are to be produced in the public sector, as stated by the Secretary to his Ministry on the 31st January, 1970;

(b) what consumer goods are now produced in the public sector and with what rate of profit;

(c) what public sector enterprises were closed down by the Orissa and Andhra Governments or sold to the private sector and what was the loss incurred on them ;

(d) what advantages does the public sector enjoy to justify investment of public funds in fields where there is no lack of private enterprises; and

(e) whether there are any co-operative enterprises in which the rate of profit is higher than in corresponding private enterprises and, if so, the details thereof ?

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

Change in the timings of Grand Trunk Express

1390. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why the timings for the Grand Trunk Express were changed;

(b) the justification for the train arrival at Madras being postponed from 11. a. m. to 2 p. m. causing loss of work which can be done on that day;

(c) the justification for causing the loss of connection with the train for Coimbatore and Mangalore, leaving at 12 noon ;

(d) whether Government propose to restore the old timings ; and

(e) on how many days in December did the Grand Trunk arrive in time at Madras ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The change in the timings of 16 Up/15 Dn. New Delhi-Madras GT/AC Express was necessitated in the context of additional time having to be provided for restoration work in connection with the widespread damages caused during the 1969 breaches on the Kozhikott-Vijay-

wada and Ongole-Gudar sections and other engineering works in connection with doubling of certain sections on this route.

(b) and (c). The extra time so provided on this train resulted in later arrival at 2. P. M. instead of 11. A. M. and missing of its connection with 27 Dn. Madras-Mangalore West Coast Express at Madras Central.

(d) From 1-4-70, 16 Up GT/AC Express is being retimed so as to leave New Delhi at the previous timings i. e. at 17.00 hrs. and arrive Madras at about 11.15 hours. Arrangements have also been made to provide connection with the Madras-Mangalore West Coast Express.

(e) On 12 days it arrived right time and on 2 days it arrived only less than 15 mts. late.

Sampling of Food on Grand Trunk Express Trains

1391. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are instructions that Gazetted officers should make random sampling of food supplied by the public and private catering on the Railway ;

(b) if so, how many officers sampled the food on the Grand Trunk Express during December, 1969 ;

(c) why there is no change in the menu of the meals supplied on the Grand Trunk for the different meals supplied during each trip ;

(d) why are not "Doosas" and "Biryani" supplied on the Grand Trunk ; and

(e) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Standard menu for the meals has been prescribed and is followed but vegetable

preparations are changed in the morning and evening and from day to day to ensure variety.

(d) Requisite facilities are not available in the Dining Car for preparation of Dosas. Biryani used to be an item served in the Dining car on the Grand Trunk Express trains but due to poor patronage it was discontinued.

(e) Random sampling of food is not in vogue but officers of Commercial and Medical Department of the Railway do undertake periodical inspection of the Dining Cars to check the quality of food served.

Officers in Khadi and Village Industries Commission

1392. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1865 on the 30th July, 1968 regarding officers in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and state :

(a) the number of Directors, Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (State-wise) ;

(b) the minimum qualifications laid down for the recruitment of such officers ;

(c) whether it is a fact that many of them do not possess the minimum qualifications ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that some senior auditors who are not even matriculates, have been recruited in the Certification Section ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2687/70]

(b) and (c). The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has informed that the minimum qualifications have been laid down for the recruitments rules

to certain posts under the Commission *vide* statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2687/70]. Pending finalisation of the recruitment rules by the Commission, direct recruits are required to possess the minimum experience and qualifications prescribed for the posts. Employees of the erstwhile All India Khadi and Village Industries Board transferred to the service of the Commission under the regulation (3) (1) of the K & VIC Regulations, 1958 are exempt from the provision of such minimum qualifications. Similarly, the minimum educational qualification are not insisted upon in the case of promotees from lower grades.

(d) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has informed that only one Auditor (I) of the Certification Section is a non-matriculate. Since he had wide knowledge and experience in the Khadi field, the condition regarding educational qualification was relaxed by the Commission under regulation 3 (7) of K & VIC Regulations, 1958.

Loss incurred by Khadi and Village Industries Commission, West Bengal

1393, SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a loss to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, West Bengal because of stocking of oilseeds ;

(b) if so, the amount of loss ; and

(c) whether Government propose to make an enquiry into the matter ?

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

Extension of service of employees in Khadi and Village Industries Commission

1394, SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the

MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission who served under the Charkha Sangh and Gandhi Ashram are only given extension of services after the age of 58 years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Certificate obtained from the Charkha Sangh or Gandhi Ashram has become the only criteria for giving extension of service ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

Export of Salt to Nepal and other Countries

1395, SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has recently concluded an agreement with the State Trading Corporation of Nepal for the sale of Indian salt to that country ;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement ;

(c) the names of other countries with which we have concluded agreements for the sale of salt ; and

(d) the earnings on account of salt exports during the last three years, year-wise and the expected earnings during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The state Trading Corporation of India has concluded an agreement with the Salt Trading Corporation of Nepal on 6. 1. 70 for supply to that country of 57,000 Tonnes of salt annually

for three years valued at Rs. 18 lakhs approximately per annum.

(c) Japan, Malaysia, Uganda, Tanzania, South Korea, Taiwan, Philippines and Singapore.

(d) The earnings during the last 3 years and the expected earning in 1970 are as follows :-

	<i>Year</i>	<i>In lakhs of Rupees</i>
(1)	1967	90
(2)	1968	128
(3)	1969	130
(4)	1970	214

Setting up of Gas Cylinder Factory at Naini (Allahabad)

1396. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved the setting up of a Gas Cylinder Factory in the public sector at Naini (Allahabad), U. P. ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure to be incurred on this factory ?

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

(b) The decision to implement this project was taken in January, 1970. The plant is expected to go into production within about 24 months.

(c) The capital cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 378.07 lakhs.

Bokaro under Hindustan Steel Limited

1397. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindu-

stan Steel Limited is trying to bring the Bokaro Steel Plant under its control ;

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

(c) whether any change in the present set up has been proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :

(a) No, Sir.

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

Central Assistance to Small Scale Industries in West Bengal

1398. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister in a letter to the Industries Minister of West Bengal has assured of Central assistance for the small scale industries ;

(b) if so, what are the particulars of the Central offer ; and

(c) whether similar offers have been made to other State Governments and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

Visit of World Bank Team to Western Railway

1399. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a world Bank Team recently visited the Western Railway ; and

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The World Bank Mission which visited the Indian Railways this year did not go to the Western Railway. However, in February 1959, an Appraisal Mission of the World Bank visited the Western Railway as also some other Railways as part of their programme in India to study the Indian Railways' requirements. After this visit and subsequent discussions, the I. D. A. granted a credit of \$ 55 million to the Indian Railways. This is in accordance with the usual procedure followed by the World Bank/International Development Association for assistance to various countries and projects.

Delay in construction of Bokaro Steel Plant

1400, SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of commissioning of the Bokaro Steel Plant, if delayed by one month, is likely to cost Government to a tune of Rs. 2 crores ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at present not even 50 percent of the construction material could be procured and the delay in this regard is likely to raise the cost of construction ;

(c) whether the recent rise in the price of steel will affect the estimate of the construction of the Plant ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir. The actual loss on account of the delay in commissioning of the plant calculated on the basis of administrative and other overheads is estimated at Rs. 25 lakhs per month.

(b) The percentage of supplies of various types of equipment, structurals, refractories, etc. required for the construction of the Bokaro Steel Plant varies in each

case and an aggregate percentage will not, therefore, be very significant. However, it is true that the delay in the receipt of some of the equipment and materials has resulted in deferment of the schedule of construction. The cost of construction on this account will go up only to the extent stated in reply to part (a) above.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. The increase in the overall estimates will not be very large. Although precise details have not yet been worked out, it has been estimated by Bokaro Steel Ltd that the increase may be of the order of about Rs. 20 million.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Arms Flow to persons engaged in inter-party clashes in Calcutta

MR. SPEAKER : We shall now take up the calling-attention-notice.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : May I make a submission ?

MR. SPEAKER : After the calling-attention-notice.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported massive arms flow from China and Pakistan to the persons engaged in inter-party clashes, hold-ups and bloody feuds in Calcutta, as alleged by the Calcutta Police and the reaction of the Government thereto."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to a communication received from the Government of West Bengal, they have no information of any large scale arms flow from China and Pakistan to the persons concerned in inter-party clashes, hold-

[Y. B. Chavan]

ups and other disturbances in Calcutta, The Central Government have, however, information that a small number of Chinese arms and ammunition has been received by the extremists in Assam from the Naga underground and that links exist between extremists in Assam and West Bengal.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : For a change, I would like to take the Home Minister from the Maharashtra-Mysore border issue to have a look at the borders of the country. May I submit that in the statement which the Home Minister has just made, there is an admission that the 'Central Government have, however, information that a small number of Chinese arms and ammunition has been received by the extremists in Assam from the Naga Underground and than links exist between extremists in Assam and in West Bengal.'

It is admitted that a plethora of automatic weapons, revolvers, pistols, sten-guns and semi-automatic rifles are in prolific use in inter-party clashes and feuds in Calcutta apart from the currency which is in use all the time, the currency of arms also have come into the picture. What is the goal ? What is objective ? Who has been sending these arms ? It is two of our neighbours, Red China and Green Pakistan.

Both these countries in their desire to see a weak India have been giving massive arms aid, free asylum and training to various hostile elements in this country, particularly the Naga and Mizo insurgents, for well over a decade. There is also a secret deal between the Naga hostiles and the Mizo hostiles with the Naxalites in West Bengal. Out of every consignment of arms they get, a certain quota has been earmarked to be given to the Naxalites in West Bengal.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Are they not also manufactured in West Bengal.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : What is happening in Calcutta ? It has been called, or dubbed, as a 'lawless city'. Here I would quote one of the famous quote of the Chief Minister of West Bengal - I do not know

whether we should laugh at him or weep for him. Only three days ago, he said :

"First they looted paddy, then the fish ; now there is nothing else left and so they have started looting women" (*Interruptions*).

Could there be anything more shameful and barbaric than that described in the statement made by the head of the Government of West Bengal ? The C. P. M. I repeat the CPM - has been 'getting arms and ammunition from both China and Pakistan.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : When I say 'CPM', I am glad Shri Jyotirmoy Basu also says 'Shame, shame' (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want a speech. Let him ask a straight question. Let him follow the procedure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You can not allow this House to be used as a forum by anyone to vilify or pass strictures on a particular party (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Will hon. members listen to me ? The procedure is very simple. After all, he can ask a question or seek a clarification, not make a regular speech. Then they were very impatient. Usually, that side is very impatient. But this time the hon. member is provoking them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You are converting the House into a form to discuss a variety of other issues. We had given notice of calling attention on the situation in Laos, on the US bombing of Vietnam and so on. But they are not being taken up. Everytime other matters like this are taken up.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Admitting a calling attention is your privilege, nobody else's.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What is the basis of your admitting a calling attention like this ? You are rejecting all our calling attentions, and you have admitted this.

MR. SPEAKER : May I know why I should not admit this calling attention ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : From the very beginning you have been rejecting our calling attentions.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You have disallowed everything from our side.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : The trouble with us is that there are so many communist parties. When I was referring to CPM, I was referring to the Communist Party Maoist, not the Marxists. There are so many communist parties. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I ask you to sit down.

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह (बाराणसी) : हम को बदनाम करने के लिये इसी तरह से अर्थ लगा लिया करते हैं। इन को इस बात का क्या अधिकार है कि इस तरह से कहें..... (व्यवधान).....

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore) : We must know whether the Maoist Party is represented here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What is the criterion for accepting a calling attention, can you tell us ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to tell you, will you please sit down ?

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Let us proceed with the calling attention now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Barrampur) : You have admitted the calling attention. It cannot be questioned now.

MR. SPEAKER : I am the Presiding Officer of this House and all calling attentions come to me, but at the same time, I belong to this country, I tell you that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : So, do I. You are rejecting all our motions and you have admitted this, giving a chance to vilify my party on the floor of the House. You want our co-operation, you will never get it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो कुछ कहा है, वह इतिहास में लिखा जायगा। वधाई है।

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : May I draw the attention of the House to what is happening ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बहुत कुछ कह चुके हैं, अब बैठ जाइये।

SHRI NATH PAI : He has not finished. He was finishing the question.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't throw any aspersions. I am not going to allow.

SHRI NATH PAI : No, he never cast any.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This is a propaganda platform or what ?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I quote the *Statesman* as to what happened in the University of Calcutta in the recent happenings:

"Bombs were certainly used, in profusion. Two M. S. examinations were disrupted; the Students' Union was sacked; lights and furniture were smashed, some being set on fire, an uncompleted slogan crediting all this to the glory of Chairman Mao."

These Maoist madcaps in this country are holding the City of Calcutta to ransom. Is the Central Government going to be a silent spectator ? So, I would like to ask the Government three questions. Firstly, is there any co-ordination between the State Intelligence Department and the Central

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

Bureau of Investigation ? Secondly, would the Government explain to this country the stand that they have been taking ? I can understand that you have been functioning under certain political compulsions, but it should not be at the cost of the integrity of this country. So, I would like to know what efforts have been made by the Central Government to smash the links that exist between the West Bengal Naxalites and the Moists and the Nagas and the Mizos.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : And about the USIS activities in Patna, Bangalore, Hyderabad -- undesirable activities ?

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा (अमृतसर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन के पेट में मरोड़ क्यों उठती है, जब भी नक्सलाइट्स और चीन की बात होती है य बीच में बोल पड़ते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। क्या ये उन के लिये इस देश में वकील बैठे हुए हैं (व्यवधान) इन गद्दारों को जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं, हम बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे, इन कमबख्तों को जेल में भेजो....

SHRI HEM BARUA : One evil does not cancel another evil.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The other day you shut out that question when I asked what steps had been taken to stop the undesirable activities of the CIA and the Deputy Minister of External Affairs admitted them on the floor of this House. What sort of attitude is this ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has raised two questions and he has given some quotations also on what is happening in Bengal. He also quoted the Chief Minister and I think he has quoted him correctly. As far as inter-party clashes are concerned, it is true that arms are being used but I do not think that most of the arms are imported arms. But it is a serious matter and even the Deputy Chief Minister of Bengal said that it was on the increase and some steps would have to be taken about it. (Interruptions.) About co-ordination between the State and the Central intelligence, I should say that as far

as possible it is there. I cannot say that there is complete co-ordination ... (Interruptions.)

AN HON. MEMBER : Do they allow that ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : About smashing the link between the Assam extremists and the Bengal extremists, there is no question of smashing any link because they are all Indian citizens.... (Interruptions.) We are very watchful of these activities and the bringing in of arms from other countries. Certain information we have got is also helping us to check this flow. . . . (Interruptions)

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) : आपने क्या एक्शन लिया, यह नहीं बतलाया। इन के बारे में गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है और क्या करना चाहती है—यह बतलाइये। इतनी सीरियस बात हो रही है और मन्त्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं बतलाया (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : The hon. Minister just now said that there was a small quantity of arms coming from china. Is it not a fact that in 1956 arms started flowing in from China; in 1963 some more have come and in 1964 more have come in. In the latest incident where the students have got hold of these arms in the Calcutta University, it was found that much of them was Chinese. Is it not a fact that the Naxalities have been told to be treated as very "great favourites" by Red China for the disposal of arms ; they have been considered to be the pet agents of Red China to spread revolution in West Bengal and Assam and in the whole of India ultimately ?

Thirdly, I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that the Naxalite people and the CPM people also only yesterday had occupied the house of the National Professor, Dr. Suaiti Kumar Chatterjee, and threatened him. They have occupied his house and they said it is a big house. It is not a big house, it is a very modest house, and his family lives in it. The police rendered no help.

About the women, Shri Ajoy Mukerjee himself has said that women are being molested, and I have heard with my own ears that the Naxalites and the CPM people have knocked at their doors and said, "We are today asking for water, but later, we shall ask for something more; many more things like your wives and daughters." This has happened in the house of my own relative, and I can vouch for it.

I hope the Government will take note of the vast arms that are coming from Red China; it is not a small quantity. If I read the list out, as far as is known to me, it will take the time of the House. I would supply the list to the hon. Minister if he wants it. (Interruption) I am prepared to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Certainly, I am taking note of what the hon. lady Member has said and I am prepared to look into the information that she is prepared to give.

As far as the arms from China and Pakistan are concerned, the process started when the hostile Nagas and Mizos started going to Pakistan and China. The whole thing started nearly 10 to 12 years before, and that process is on. That is a separate problem which we are meeting as effectively as possible during the last 10 years. But this question particularly refers to the Chinese and Pakistani arms coming into West Bengal. I can only base my reply on the specific information that the Government have got, and the information that I have got, I have certainly indicated it. It is true that the law and order situation in West Bengal is deteriorating very fast, and that is causing concern not only to us but to the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What about the Raipur statement?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I was not properly reported in that statement. I explained that point here; I would like to make that point again: what the pressmen were asking me was whether the Government of India would intervene because there is a breakdown of the law and order

there. I said "No." My Answer was to that intervention part. Unfortunately it has been reported out of context. There was no question of my giving any certificate to the law and order situation there, because I have more than once said on the floor of the House and outside also, publicly, that the law and order situation in West Bengal is certainly a matter of national concern.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why don't you not intervene ?

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : Sir, on a point of order. The whole House wants to know what the Government is doing about it. Everyone knows that the situation is causing concern.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Why is the Government silent? In Bihar they intervene. Why do they not intervene in West Bengal, in what is going on there?

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Why don't you ask the Government to give a reply ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I will first congratulate the *Amrit Bazaar Patrika* of Calcutta for bringing into focus this serious problem of arms flowing from China and Pakistan not only to the Nagas and Mizos but to the political elements of West Bengal. During the last session, I asked a question for answer by the Home Minister because I have a certain knowledge of it. In the month of November and December, I had asked a question of the Home Minister whether it was a fact that arms were flowing from China and Pakistan to the political elements in West Bengal. Unfortunately, there was a lacuna in his reply; the reply given by the Home Minister was, we are asking for information from West Bengal who are also implicated with the smuggling and anti-national activities. Now, it is a known fact that West Bengal is witnessing gala feats of a shower of bombs, revolvers, pistols, sten guns, Bren guns and other weapons every day, what has happened in the Calcutta university campus is well known to all of us. Just two weeks ago, in my own university, Jadavpur University, within half an hour of a student Trouble bombs were hurled, not by dozens but by hundreds

[Shri Samar Guha]

like shower, monsoon rains. What is now happening in West Bengal is known to everybody. That arms were being supplied from China and Pakistan to the Mizos and Nagas is nothing new. What is serious news and what is worrying us in this House, that these arms are being diverted, either directly from China and Pakistan or through Nagas and Mizos, to the political elements in West Bengal.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Including Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : That is the most worrying news. Secondly, it is a well-known fact that the Naxalites and their agents are shouting the slogans like Chairman Mao is the Chairman of India, openly with impunity. There are hundreds of such posters seen in Calcutta. I want to know from the Government whether it is a fact that these revolvers, pistols, hand grenades, Bren guns, Sten guns and also bombs are being used by the Naxalites in all the hundreds of incidents that are taking place in West Bengal. It is known that they are being used freely and profusely by the CPM elements also . . . (Interruptions) So the people of West Bengal are worried. May I know from the Home Minister whether it is a fact that according to the official statement of the CPM 1,10,000 volunteers have been raised by CPM and Shri Hari Krishna Konar has asked the so-called volunteers in a big rally at Bardwan to be prepared for playing the role of the Liberation Army like NLF for a coming revolution? These are not isolated smuggling incidents; these are not anti-social elements playing their games of criminality; these are not criminal activities; these are political murders and political violences committed by the political parties, about which I want to say a few words . . . (Interruptions) My apprehension is this. The things that are happening in West Bengal, which are being described as violent activities, are really dress rehearsals for something else. In the light of that, my question is this: Firstly, may I know whether the arms that are being smuggled into from outside are being freely used by the Naxalites and as well as the CPM elements ?

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Including Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Secondly, instead of depending on the information supplied by the State Government and their channels, will the Central Government institute an inquiry to find out the link and also the source of arms supply ? Thirdly, will the Government institute an inquiry from where the explosives are being imported for manufacturing hundreds and thousands of bombs that are being used every day ? Lastly, may I know whether the Indian army has made a serious complaint to the Government of India that if these types of armed activities are freely allowed in West Bengal the defence measures to face any threat from China and Pakistan would be jeopardised ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has given a long preamble to his question. I have nothing to say about the preamble. As far as the use of arms is concerned, there are two aspects. One is the use of arms which are locally made. I think his statement is correct that they are freely used in the inter-party clashes. As far as explosives and other arms are concerned, sometimes they are locally manufactured. That fact is there. As to the other part of it, namely, the free use of Chinese and Pakistani arms, my information is confined to what I have stated already. I have no further information about Chinese or Pakistani arms being used by either of the political parties except that the extremist groups have certainly got some small arms. That is my information.

His other question was whether the army has warned us about this. We ourselves have certain information and we are continuing to get information from the State Government as well as through our agencies.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I wanted to know whether Government will institute an inquiry (Interruption)

SHRI RANGA : He has himself posed the question whether they have been warned by the army but he has not given us any answer to that

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is no specific warning as such. We are all aware of the possibility. That is what I have said.

SHRI RANGA : We are grateful to the army.

SHRI NATH PAI : In Bengal the language of political intercourse, which used to be Bengali, India's most mellifluous and beautiful language perhaps, is being substituted by a new language, namely, the language of the handmade and sometimes imported bomb, hand grenade, machine gun and stengun. It is that which is germane to today's question.

Shri Chavan has said that arms are being imported, according to the information of the Union Government, but in small quantities. Sir, "small" is a very relative and subjective word. We have got here a report in the *Hindustan Standard* of 27th February, 1970, which states in great details the different occasions and the different quantities of arms that are being imported into India first by the Mizos and the Nagas and then these arms reaching the hands of other elements in West Bengal.

Shri Chavan said, "small". One man with a revolver can terrorise this whole House. One single arm can be an instrument to bring terror when the rest of the population is unarmed what to talk of as many stenguns and machine guns as are stated to be imported in this report. May I point out, with your permission, what it says:--

"According to these reports, Kaito's party brought from Pakistan a dozen two-inch mortars, 16 light machine guns, 30 stenguns, 100 rifles, grenades, explosives and a few 73 mm rocket launchers in March."

It goes on giving details but I want you to know what the final import was. It says:--

"The third group invited by Pakistan in March was given 14 light machine guns, 40 stenguns, 80 rifles, Chinese pistols and some grenades."

One of the conditions of supply of arms to the Mizos and the Nagas had been that

they would be given the arms only if they agreed to give a part of the arms given to them to certain elements in West Bengal.

We are finding the result of this that nobody's life is safe. It is not what Shri Chavan tells us matters; no less an authority than the Chief Minister of the State has said not on one occasion but on many occasions including today's papers that that is the most uncivilised and barbarous government. Those who take objection to it should take objection to the statement of the Chief Minister of West Bengal and not when we quote him here.

Against this background of daily violence I want to know how Shri Chavan justifies his alleged remark or statement in Raipur to the effect that there is no breakdown of law and order in West Bengal. May I know from him how many murders, how many robberies, how many dacoities are needed to what level must the Constitution fail before the Government of India thinks that there is a breakdown of law and order? Is a standard, a criterion, a measuring rod set up that so many murders, so many rapes, so much loot, rapine and arson make for breakdown? When there is the authority of all this evidence, part of which he admits and part of which is upheld by the Chief Minister, may we know how he reaches this conclusion in the face of this massive evidence of violence and arms smuggling?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the first part is concerned, I will repeat what I said before. So far as the massive import of arms is concerned, there are two different categories of it. One is by the hostile Nagas and hostile Mizos bringing in the arms. He mentioned certain figures I think, we have given larger figures when ever this question has been asked. It is also a fact, as I mentioned, that some of these arms are coming in the hands of extremists. I can only give information which is confirmed information. I can not depend on the information that appears in some papers.

SHRI NATH PAI : You used the word "small". I said about that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : While using the word "small" I do not want to under estimate-I am really giving the description of the arms. There is something like a small arm.

SHRI NATH PAI : You did not say, small arm; you said, small quantity.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am using my words rather carefully... (Interruption)

SHRI HEM BARUA : We know you are a very clever man .. (Interruption)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That does not take away the truth of my statement.

As regards the other part, as far as the use of arms in the State is concerned, I have said it and, not only I have said it, but the Chief Minister of West Bengal has said it repeatedly. As to when the Government of India will take action, I would have to plead with this Honourable House that as far as the Government of India's interocution is concerned it is not merely an arithmetical proposition. It is a political proposition. I would like the hon. Members to give advice rather carefully and wisely. Whether action Government of India has to take has to be, ultimately, supported by the House. At the present moment, there is a duly constituted Government and a duly constituted Assembly is functioning. In this matter, we will have to depend on what action the Chief Minister himself takes. He is aware of the situation. Not only is he aware of the situation but he has demonstrated that he is aware of the situation. I leave the matter there.

SHRI NATH PAI : I did not ask Mr. Chavan's intervention. He is on correct grounds because that will come at a later stage. I ask, how does he in face of this massive evidence justify his inference which is used by certain elements in West Bengal, when he is alleged to have said that there is no break of law and order ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think, the hon. Member was not attentive when I explained it. I was not properly reported

on what I said in Raipur. I was asked a question, whether the Government of India was going to intervene--he knows what Government of India's intervention means--in view of the break-down of the law and order in West Bengal. My negative answer was given to the intervention part of it. The whole thing has appeared as if there is no break down of law and order, as if I was giving a certificate by saying so. It is not so, I have said, there is a deterioration of law and order in West Bengal.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : (Cacher) Is the Government aware of the fact that with the arms aid, the Chinese are trying to indoctrinate Maoist ideology to our youngsters and, if so, what special steps Government propose to take to save our youngsters from it ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the ideology part is concerned, it is for us, who believe, in democratic ideas to go and educate our youngsters.

12. 38 hrs.

RE : DEVELOPMENT IN RHODESIA

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what has happened in Rhodesia is a matter on which the feelings of this House and of the Government of India should be known to the whole world. It is a matter of great disappointment that the Government of India have not come forward to tell the world and voice our feelings against the so-called declaration of Rhodesia as a Republic. This declaration of Republic of Rhodesia is calculated to injure the rights of the Africans for all time to come. I hope you will also feel like that.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen some motion which you are also supporting. The Minister of External Affairs is not here.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : It is a disturbing news; you will agree.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, the Prime Minister will come out with some statement. . . (*Interruptions*)

12.41 hrs.

**RE. ADJOURNMENT OF HARYANA
ASSEMBLY**

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : आप ही कीजिये, मिनिस्टर की क्या जरूरत है ? सदन आप के साथ है ।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : It is a serious matter which ought to be taken not of.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no doubt about it. That is why I am making a reference to it.

But I want that the Minister also should say something.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : मिनिस्टर सदन की तरफ से नहीं कह पायेगा । आप सदन की तरफ से वक्तव्य दीजिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप आज लंच के बाद इस बारे में एक रिटर्न स्टेटमेंट दीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : I will examine it, If I can do it, I will certainly do it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : You may ask the Prime Minister.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : The Minister does not speak for the whole House whereas you can speak for the whole House. He speaks for his Party.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : India's reactions should be known. Some sort of immediate reaction should be known. If we are a living democracy we must react, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I want to know the reaction of this side also.

MR. SPEAKER : As far as the adjournment motion on Haryana is concerned, I have again examined it and I am sorry I am unable to revise the decision I have taken yesterday morning. I would also like my hon. friends, Shri Nath Pai and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to see me in my chamber sometime in the evening convenient to them. I want to discuss some thing more. But I do not mind allotting some time for discussion tomorrow evening. But I have to make a request to you that in the discussion you should avoid making any reference to the competence of the Haryana Legislative Assembly to take any decision because they are in their own sphere, they are in their own jurisdiction and they are independent and we can not simply discuss the decision taken by them.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) But we have to narrate the facts.

MR. SPEAKER : At the same time I cannot allow you to question the ruling of the Speaker. I have again gone into the ruling of the Speaker. Circumstances could not be anything else. I re-examined the whole thing. It will be setting a very bad convention if we.....

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Sir, proroguing and adjourning are totally different. I do not want to interrupt you, Sir, but a wrong impression is being created. Vajpayee referred to the adjournment made by the Speaker. But all our submissions are based on the prorogation by the Governor which invites the right of this House.

MR. SPEAKER : About prorogation also. . . .

SHRI NATH PAI : The Speaker does not prorogue the House.

MR. SPEAKER : But because the Chief Minister advised so, the Governor

[Mr. Speaker]

12.45 hrs.

did it. There has been never an occasion even in the matter of prorogation when the Governor receives instructions from the Centre. If they do it, this House will be objecting to it. I also would request you to make no reference to the capacity of the Assembly to take its decision and also not to question the ruling and conduct of the Speaker. Beyond that. . . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : What is beyond that ? I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER : Beyond that you can speak about the factual position and the constitutional aspects.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : स्वाहमस्वाह एक अच्छी स्टेट को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। स्पीकर या गवर्नर की कौनसी बात गलत है ? मैं इस डिसकशन के खिलाफ प्रोटेस्ट करता हूँ। मेरी स्टेट के अन्दरूनी मामलात में क्यों दखल दिया जा रहा है ? मैं बंगाल, मैसूर और गुजरात के बारे में मोशन दूंगा। मैं कल ही दूंगा। इससे मेरे लिए रास्ता खुल गया है कि मैं गुजरात, मैसूर और बंगाल के बारे में मोशन का नोटिस दूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : Tomorrow evening you can have a discussion on the constitutional aspect other than....

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मेरी स्पीच तो तैयार है, लेकिन यह एक गलत प्रिसेडेंट है।

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : Sir, I request that I may be allowed to ask under what provisions of the rules of business, consistent with the Constitution is this discussion being allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Government Review and Annual Report
of Hindustan Steelworks Construction
Limited**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY
ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :
I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of
the following papers (Hindi and English
versions) under sub-section (1) of section
619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

- (1) Review by the Government on
the working of the Hindustan
Steelworks Construction Limited,
Calcutta for the year 1968-69.
- (2) Annual Report of the Hindustan
Steelworks Construction Limited
Calcutta for the year 1968-69 along
with the Audited Accounts and the
comments of the Comptroller and
Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT--2674/70]

12.45½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Eighty-fifth and Eighty-ninth Reports

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :
मैं लोक लेखा समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों
को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :

- (1) विनियोग लेखे (डाक और तार)
1966-67 तथा लेखा-परीक्षा
प्रतिवेदन (डाक और तार) 1968
पर उनके 40वें प्रतिवेदन में की
गई सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा
की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में 85वां
प्रतिवेदन।

(2) खान तथा धातु विभाग से संबंधित विनियोग लेख (सिविल), 1966-67 और लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (सिविल), 1968 पर उनके 54वें प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में 89वां प्रतिवेदन।

से सारी पोजीशन की अच्छी तरह जांच करके उनसे और चेयरमैन साहब से भी बात करूंगा और वाई रास्ता निकालूंगा। आखिर तो हिन्दी में छापना ही पड़ेगा।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : आप इस बारे में निर्देश दीजिए।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं लोक लेखा समिति के प्रतिवेदनों के बारे में आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सी के लगभग पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों ने आपको लिख कर दिया है कि लोक-लेखा समिति, प्राक्कलन समिति आदि समितियों की रिपोर्टें केवल अंग्रेजी में नहीं छपनी चाहिये, क्योंकि सी से अधिक मेम्बर इस प्रकार के हैं, जिनको उनका लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। प्रश्न यह है कि इन समितियों के प्रतिवेदन कब से अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं में मिलने लग जायेंगे ताकि पार्लियामेंट के सब सदस्य उनसे लाभ उठा सकें।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आप जानते हैं कि सी से अधिक सदस्यों ने कहा है कि उन्हें अंग्रेजी रिपोर्टों से लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। अगर सरकारी प्रेस में हिन्दी रिपोर्ट छापने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, तो इस कार्य के लिए निजी प्रेसों को एनगेज किया जायें, ताकि सदस्यों को सब रिपोर्टें दोनों भाषाओं में मिलें। केवल कुछ सदस्य इन रिपोर्टों से लाभ उठा सकें और बाकी उनसे अपरिचित रह जायें, यह स्थिति अधिक देर तक नहीं चलनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस बारे में बात करूंगा। मैं आफहैंड इस का जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्वयं चाहता हूँ कि ये प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित किये जायें, लेकिन आप हमारी कठिनाई को हल कीजिए। जो मिनिस्टर प्रेस के इन्चार्ज हैं, उन्होंने हमें लिख भेजा है कि हिन्दी प्रतिवेदन नहीं छप सकते हैं, क्योंकि उस के लिए स्थान और समय नहीं है। आप इसकी व्यवस्था करायें। हम तो हिन्दी में छपवाना चाहते हैं। अंग्रेजी में छपवाना हमको अच्छा नहीं लगता है।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : You assert yourself, you may assert your authority as Chairman.

12.49 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS--Contd.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रेजिडेंट के एड्रेस पर डिसकशन के लिए चार घंटे और दस मिनट का टाइम बाकी है। जो मेम्बर साहबान बोलना चाहते हैं, वे आज बोल लें। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर को कल सुबह क्वेश्चन आवर के बाद टाइम दूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल उठाया है, मैं उसके बारे में सेक्रेटेरियट

श्री मधु तिमये (मुंगेर) : वोटिंग कब होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल क्वेस्चन आवर के बाद इसको ले लेंगे। मैं कल क्वेस्चन आवर के बाद कुछ भी-एजार्नमेंट मोशन और शॉर्ट नोटिस क्वेस्चन वगैरह-नहीं रख रहा हूँ। इसको कल सुबह क्वेस्चंस के फॉरन बाद ले लेंगे रिप्लाय को और लंच टाइम तक फिनिश कर देंगे। आज जितना समय थोड़ा बहुत बचा है उसमें बहुत से मेम्बर हैं जो बोलना चाहते हैं उनको जरूर मौका मिल जाना चाहिए। अगर मैं रिप्लाय आज ले लूँगा तो यह बात नहीं हो सकेगी। कल मिस्टर के.के. चटर्जी बोल रहे थे।

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : The political uncertainty that rocked the country for several months was just settling down when a great President spoke to a great nation through this august Parliament with a magnificent courage of conviction. All the prophets of doom against this side of the House--and I include in this category my hon. friend Shri Umanath also--ought to have been silenced if they were not under the spell of some political bias. To Shri Umanath, every truthful assertion from this side of the House is only a cock-and-bull story. Let him wait for some time when the inevitable verdict of history will awaken him to the present state of affairs in this country. Is there any hon. Member in this House who can deny that the President's Address strikes a note of robust optimism and reflects the will of the millions of the down trodden people who want to move at a faster pace to achieve a just and humane social order in the country? Therefore, the President's Address is not merely some customary address. He has spoken to the nation with warm eloquence and with some amount of patriotism as is discernible throughout the Address. I am reminded of the great saying of a jurist, Justice Holmes in this connection. He said :

"A word is not a crystal, transparent and unchanged. It is the skin of a living thought and may vary greatly in colour and content according to the circumstances and the time in which it is used."

Judging from that point of view, the words uttered by our great President, I am bound to assert here in this House, will put cheer in the hearts of all the multitudes of miserable creatures living in dirty hovels in India, the millions of our sweepers sweeping the streets for the rich and the opulent, the millions of people who are toiling in the factories and fields, and also all the middle-class intellectuals and the wretched wageearners slaving in the present capitalist system.

It is to be admitted that our President has put new cheer in the hearts of many millions in this country. When I was listening to some of the speeches made by the Opposition Members, I found that they were was finding fault with some of his dynamic actions. Our President had acted in a dynamic manner when the valiant and patriotic Prime Minister of this country took a momentous decision on bank nationalisation and it was a timely one and the President was not hesitant to act. That Act has been struck down by the Supreme Court. We bow down to the decision of the Supreme Court, but the entire country mourns this catastrophe. I am reminded in this connection of the great saying of a great President, Woodrow Wilson I am quoting only Americans, because some of my friends on the other side might call me a communist, and I am afraid of that, because I am not a communist but I am a patriot and a nationalist.

"The Constitution is not a mere lawyers' document : It is... the vehicle of a nation's life. No lawyer can read into a document anything subsequent to its execution ; but we have read into the Constitution of the United States the whole expansion and transformation of our national life that has followed its adoption. We can say without the least disparagement or even criticism of the Supreme Court of the United States that at its hands the Constitution has received an adaptation and an elaboration which would fill its framers of the simple days of 1787 with nothing less than amazement"

This is a great saying of President Wilson. Nationalisation of banks was the nation's demand. This Government of ours

will stand by the people and their desire, of course in the light of the Supreme Court's decision. We cannot remain quiet or indifferent when there is flaming discontent in the country and the people are suffering so any disabilities. Our President has announced the consensus of the country and spoken about the need for overcoming the grave obstacles that hinder our progress, namely, poverty, unemployment, disparity and social injustices.

Therefore, why should we talk about law and order in this House when the whole country is in a flame of discontent. It would be wrong for us to blame any State Government for the failure of law and order. The question of West Bengal is a different one because West Bengal is a paradoxical State now Terror-stricken. In that State we have the queer phenomenon of the Chief Minister condemning his own Government but conveniently sticking to office. It is a wonder of wonders. Therefore, it would not be just or proper for us to sit in judgment on that. Let the people of West Bengal judge and act. Let us wait for that opportunity when the whole of West Bengal will rise as one man and say that they will not tolerate this kind of violence and insecurity.

No country can progress and no democratic socialism is possible of implementation in an atmosphere of violence. I ask all our friends on this side and the other side : are we to entangle ourselves in the labyrinth of mere statistical details when we are dealing with human problems ? Should we not solve human problems in a human way ? Should we not rivet our attention to tackling the problem created by the miseries of the people ? Should we not provide them with the necessities of life at cheap prices ? Should we not see that they get these things which are essential for their very existence at prices within their means ?

That is the issue before us. Let us not for political reasons forget our duty to the people. Let us do our duty by the nation thereby enabling this august House. If we do not do that--I give this friendly warning to our Government--we will stand condemned by posterity. If we devote ourselves to removing the poverty and misery of the people, to extinguishing the flames of dis-

content in the country, posterity will give the verdict that after all Prime Minister Indira Gandhi led the country at the proper time through the strains, stresses and storms through which it had been passing.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE (Arambagh) : I listened to the speech of the President with great expectation and respect but I must confess that I was deeply disappointed.

I am reminded here of a famous speech of Mr. William Pitt, his first speech as the youngest Prime Minister of England. About this speech it was reported that his words were not confirmed within the walls of Westminster ; his voice rolled down the steps of Westminster and went on to the nation. I expected, after his memorable victory, that the President would speak in such a manner that his voice would go to the people.

The President's speech is not a call to action. It is, in my submission, a meek and hesitant speech.

MR. SPEAKER : He may continue after lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair.]

THE MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENTS ADDRESS--*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Amiyath Bose may continue his speech.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । सदन में कोई भी मंत्री मौजूद नहीं है । आप पहले मन्त्री को बुलाइये, उसके बाद ही सदन

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

की कार्यवाही चलेगी। जितने भी मंत्री हैं सब इस सदन की अवहेलना करते हैं। आप उनको सजा दीजिये।

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khunti) : There is not a single Minister here.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कोई न कोई मन्त्री यहां पर उपस्थित रहना चाहिए। सदन की कार्यवाही तभी चलेगी जबकि कोई मन्त्री यहां पर आ जायेगा। बिना मन्त्री के कार्यवाही को बोन नोट करेगा? यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। मन्त्री को बुलाइये तबतक हम कार्यवाही नहीं चलने देंगे।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : The debate on the President's Address is going on, Government should show respect not merely to us and to this House but to the president.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The message is being conveyed to them.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : It is an insult to you.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : The Treasury Benches are all empty.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is rather sad that not a single Cabinet Minister or Minister of State is here. I request that this be conveyed to them. Let the desire of the House be conveyed to them.

SHRI DWAIPAYAN SEN (Katwa) : It has already been conveyed to them.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : If the Government is not represented here, then you should adjourn the House. If the Government are not prepared to attend the House, adjourn the House.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH) : I would like to express my regret that this has happened.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE : Within the short time at my disposal, I propose to deal with three failures of the Government, first, the failure to take adequate measures to take the country on the road to socialism, second, the failure to announce their desire to bring about basic changes in the Constitution of India so that the Constitution may truly reflect the social and economic needs of the present time, and the third, that in spite of unanimous demand by the Parliament and people of India, the failure to announce a judicial inquiry commission to inquire into the circumstances of Netaji's disappearance in August, 1945.

In the Bill that has been presented to Parliament, namely the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, in the preamble, the following words appear :

"To provide for the acquisition and Transfer of the undertakings of certain Banking Companies, in order to control the height of the economy".

These words are taken from a page in Russian history but unfortunately, the question is not quite correct. Some of you may remember that Lenin, when announcing his New Economic Policy, which put the Soviet Union on the road to socialism, said that Government must take control of the commanding heights of the economy. Those were the words of Lenin. Lenin, who was not only a great socialist thinker, but also a keen student of military strategy, used expressions well known to military strategists, and he defined what those commanding heights were. The commanding heights, according to Lenin, were four : credit institutions, transport system, foreign trade and key and basic industries. We cannot put our country on the road to socialism unless we take control of all these commanding heights of economy.

It is not sufficient to nationalise four-teen banks only. Of course, to convert or transform an acquisitive society into a socialist one will take years, may be, forty or fifty years. It has taken a very long time in the Soviet Union. But the Government, if they are earnest to build a socialist society, must take courage in their hands and take

control of the commanding heights of the economy.

As regards the Constitution as we find it today, I make bold to say that this Parliament has a greater sanction of the people behind it than the Constituent Assembly that framed the Constitution. Even if a new Constituent Assembly is convened, the character of that Constituent Assembly will not be very different from the Parliament of today. Parliament must assert its rights and must take immediate measures to bring about basic changes in the Constitution, including the chapter on fundamental rights.

Of course, we know from the speech of the Prime Minister delivered in Rajya Sabha that the Government desire to take some steps in that direction, to support the Bill already placed before the House by Shri Nath Pai, but in my submission, it will be necessary to go very much further and make fundamental changes in the Constitution before we take up socialist legislations up in this Parliament.

I believe it was a very famous political philosopher, Prof. Harold Laski who used the expression, while dealing with Roosevelt's New Deal that Roosevelt was trying to bring about in the United States a revolution by consent. Today, a great ideological battle is taking place in the whole of this country. I come from a State where a great ideological battle is taking place. West Bengal was discussed this morning. I listened to the speeches made about bombs and the fights and other things. But behind these inter-party feuds behind this use of arms, bombs and things of that nature, there is in Bengal today a tremendous ideological battle going on. We must take account of this situation. What is happening in Bengal will happen in the rest of India very soon. Let me warn this parliament that unless the Government and the people bring about a revolution by consent, there will inevitably be in this country a revolution by force. There is nothing sacrosanct in non-violence. If you do not take time by the forelock and if you do not bring about a revolution by consent, revolution by force will overtake the country.

Regarding the third failure, I am pained to say this that in spite of repeated demands

and representations from the Members of Parliament, in spite of meeting that the Home Minister held with representatives of different political parties on the 5th December last, there is not a clear decision on the part of the Government to appoint a judicial inquiry commission regarding Netaji. So far as the inquiry, if one can call that farce to be an inquiry, that was held by Shri Shahnawaz Khan and two others is concerned, it is best to consign it to the dust-bin of history. It is unfortunate that the fate and the life of a person who dedicated his entire life to the service of this country was being inquired into by persons who were thoroughly worthless and incompetent for the job. I know something about the persons who constituted the Shahnawaz Inquiry Committee.

Let me tell you this, In no independent country, would the question of fate and life of a person of the eminence of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose would have been left to a Committee of this nature. I had occasion to place this matter before Prime Minister Nehru. I believe I met him almost a month before he died. And he agreed with me that something should be done to finalise the question of Netaji's disappearance. He agreed also to appoint a committee of judges. I am asking the daughter of Prime Minister Nehru to redeem the pledge that he has given.

Let me tell you what are the difficulties of this enquiry. This enquiry requires persons of judicial experience. Let me give you, if you bear with me, two or three instances. Sometime in July, 1945 Netaji approached the Japanese requesting them to negotiate with the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo to enable the Provisional Government of Azad Hind to transfer its activities to the Soviet Zone. The Japanese Government refused to do that on behalf of the Azad Hind Government. But after the first atom bomb fell on Hiroshima and after the Soviet army had started marching into Manchuria, the request was made again, and the Japanese Government agreed to put a plane at the disposal of Netaji so that he could be landed in the Port of Dairen. I am not sure of the position of Dairen, but parts of Manchuria had then been occupied by the Soviet forces. It was also arranged by the Japanese and I do not know the reason

[Shri Amiyanath Bose]

that as soon as Netaji was safely landed in Dairen, the Japanese Government would announce over the radio that he had died. Therefore, the death announcement was a pre-arranged affair. The Japanese Government, of course, say that the air crash in fact took place and that necessitated the announcement on the 22nd August, 1945. The air crash is supposed to have taken place on the 18th. On the 22nd August they made the announcement.

It is necessary to examine the evidence; it is necessary to examine the Japanese documents; it is necessary to examine whether the plan was in fact carried out or whether the air crash in fact took place.

I give you another instance. I believe Prime Minister Nehru brought the watch which Netaji was alleged to have been wearing at the time of the air crash. It was a rectangular watch; it was handed over to Panditji by Shri Bhulabhai Desai. Shri Bhulabhai Desai was then, as you all know, defending the INA prisoners. He met Habibur Rehman who was a co-passenger, according to his evidence, in the plane and Habibur Rehman made over the watch to Shri Bhulabhai Desai. Shri Bhulabhai Desai, opened that watch and found that there was oil in it. The watch is in my possession at the moment. According to Shri Bhulabhai Desai, the leather band is very much burnt; evidently the whole watch was burning because the evidence is that Netaji's clothes caught fire because there was some leakage of petrol from the additional tank in the bomber in which he was travelling. According to Shri Desai it is scientifically not possible for any oil to remain inside a watch if it had come into contact with so much fire. I do not know; I have not opened that watch; I do not know what it contains.

There is another very interesting fact. The watch, according to Shri Habibur Rehman, had stopped at five past one when the air crash took place. The fact is that the air crash took place at 2.30 and not at five past one, and the watch shows five past one. Therefore, there is a tremendous amount of discrepancy, so far as time is concerned. Because, so far as the time of

the air crash is concerned, it can be established; so far as the watch is concerned, it is there. This is another fact which requires examination by an experienced judicial mind.

There is another very important fact which I should place before this House. I was in Japan in 1957. I had gone there soon after the death of Mr. Shigemitsu, who was the Foreign Minister of Japan during Netaji's time and also after the war. When I arrived in Tokyo he had just died. I met the Chief of the Asian Affairs Bureau in Tokyo and he told me that arrangements had been made for Shri Shah Nawaz Khan and two others to go to Taihoku, where the alleged air crash had taken place because the Chinese girl who was alleged to have attended on Netaji on his death bed was not willing to come to Tokyo to give evidence. Though the Japanese Government had made all arrangements, plane and others arrangement—so that Shah Nawaz Khan and others could go and interview the Chinese girl in Taihoku, I was informed by the Japanese Government that Shah Nawaz Khan refused to go there. After my return from Tokyo, I issued a public statement asking him why did he not go to Taihoku to examine the Chinese girl. Till now there is no answer. Therefore, even the evidence that was available was not examined by the so-called Shah Nawaz Khan Committee.

I will give you another instance, and that is very important. One Mr. Alfred Wagg, war correspondent of *Chicago Tribune*, landed in Tokyo with General MacArthur. He went to Taihoku within a month of that alleged air crash; he was there in the middle of September and he took photographs of the airport. Mr. Alfred Wagg was supplied by General MacArthur's intelligence with photographs of the damaged plane which according to Japanese announcement, killed Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and also the topography of that area. When Mr. Alfred Wagg came to India I happened to be with him in Delhi at that time. He went to Bhangi Colony to see Mahatma Gandhi and I was with him. He told Bapuji that the photograph of the damaged plane could not possibly have been taken in Taihoku airport. Unfortunately, that evidence is no longer available. Today the old Taihoku airport has ceased to exist,

It is not there in that area. There is a modern hotel in that area. But in 1956 when the Shahnawaz Khan Enquiry Committee went to Tokyo the airport was still there.

I know, as a person who has practised law for the best part of his life, that valuable evidence must have disappeared. But there is still a possibility of establishing the truth if persons of high judicial standing, who have experience in sifting evidence, who have experience in cross-examining witnesses, are allowed to go into this and give their final verdict to the people of India.

There is just one more point. When I was in Japan, I was asked by the Japanese Government : How is it that India treats with so much disrespect the ashes of a person who gave his life for India's freedom ; how is it that these ashes of Subhas Chandra Bose are being allowed to be kept in a neglected temple near Tokyo ? I answered them. I said, "Till it is firmly established, till the people of India are satisfied that Subhas Chandra Bose did die in that air crash, the question of bringing the ashes did not and cannot arise." That is the responsibility of the Government of India. I, therefore, call upon the Government of India to appoint without delay a judicial inquiry commission and let the people of India know whether Subhas Chandra Bose died in that air crash in Taihoku.

SHRI AHMAD AGA (Baramulla) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member, when he started his speech, talked about revolution by consent as against revolution by force, I might assure him that we shall bring about revolution by the evolutionary processes and by consent and he need not have any apprehension that the people will take the law into their hands and that there will be a revolution by force.

I was reminded of a verse from Iqbal in this connection. Iqbal wrote : God said to man :

गुफ्तन्द जज्ञाने मा आया वतू मी साज्द

(Does the world that I have created suit you ?) Man replied :

गुफ्तम नमी साज्द

(No, it does not suit me.)
God said :

गुफ्तन बरहम ज़न

(Then, destroy it.)

We have already witnessed what happened during the French Revolution. We already know what happened in 1917 when the October Revolution took place. We, therefore, want to bring socialism by democratic processes and those processes by which we will go to commanding heights but we will not permit the people to take the law into their own hands. Necessity knows no law. That we know. Therefore we have taken care of that.

He also said that Lenin had said, "If you want to reach the commanding heights, you have to control credit institutions, foreign trade and also transport." The first step that was taken was about bank nationalisation. Banking is a credit institution.* By that it was intended that the monopolists, who control these banks and who do not want the people to take advantage of this credit and finance, should no more have control over these banks.

We nationalised these banks but we have seen and the House is aware that the vested interests by one method or another, in one way or the other, try to bring about obstructions, delay the process and halt our going ahead. Shri Cooper went to the Supreme Court and the vested interests also went there and helped him. The Bank Nationalisation Act was struck down by the Supreme Court. Because of that decision the Government was forced to pay a very high rate of compensation. According to an estimate of the analysis by *Hindustan Times*, it was five times in the case of the Punjab National Bank and twice or thrice in the case of the other banks. This much of compensation the people, the poor nation to which I belong, certainly cannot pay. But the vested interests not understanding whether it was wise for them to bring about those obstructions and halt our progress, went on this path. Even today they are not realising that they are cutting their own nose. If they really bring about that amount

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of obstruction as the hon. Member who spoke just before me said, of course, revolution by force will be there and they will be nowhere.

The other day, during the debate on the President's Address, I heard a sentence uttered by one of the chief spokesmen of the Syndicate. Quoting Mark Twain, he said, "the only funeral you must attain should be your own." I want to assure him and tell him—let him understand clearly—that it will be the funeral of the vested interests; it will not be the funeral of those who want to take the country forward and who want to bring about social transformation.

In this connection, I want to make a few suggestions for the Government to consider in order to bring about social transformation. On the one hand, one can see there is an impatience among those who want the social transformation to take place quickly and, on the other hand, there are others who do not want it.

The first suggestion that I want to make is that the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act should be amended to eradicate all the existing monopolies. As you know, we have presented a Budget in which we have given a new trend. The President's Address itself shows the way towards new trend. Even so, the fiscal measures alone will not help. Beyond fiscal measures also, some action is called for to go ahead with the social transformation in the country.

Another suggestion is that general insurance should be taken over by the Government. The Government should also nationalise jute and tea plantations.

Then, the import and export trade should also be taken over in the public sector. Further, I think, everybody is aware that there are huge income-tax arrears. Who doesn't pay the income-tax? It is the monopolists, the big men and the rich men who do not pay the income-tax.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar): The film stars also do not pay it.

SHRI AHMAD AGA: They belong to the same category. There is not only evasion of taxes but there are also huge arrears of taxes. Only yesterday, the Minister of State for Finance, Shri P. C. Sethi, revealed to the House that there are arrears to the tune of Rs. 556 crores. Now, the Government must take certain steps, concrete steps, to recover these huge arrears.

The other suggestion that I would like to make is that consumer goods of mass consumption should be produced in the public sector and distribution thereof should also be done by the public sector so that the intermediaries do not put up very high prices, making the poor man suffer.

Now that we have re-nationalised banks by an Ordinance and the Bill is also before the House, we hope, after it is adopted by the House, the Government will see that these nationalised banks will open their branches a little more quickly and give loans to small-scale sector and other small entrepreneurs who have not been able to get loans from the banks so that we can go ahead with the social transformation in the country.

Then, I have got a suggestion that for industrial workers there should be compulsory life insurance. It is very important that industrial workers should be insured and, would say, that the employers should be required to pay the premia of the insurance for the industrial workers. The Government may consider the bringing about of such a Bill before the House.

The President in his Address has also indicated that we cannot make any progress unless we increase production and productivity. In this connection, I want to say that the workers disputes should be referred to arbitration only so that we obviate, to some extent, the strikes and the lock-outs. When it is known that the disputes will go to arbitration and they will be binding on the employers, the strikes and lock-outs would be avoided.

Then I want to say one thing. I cannot understand why the private sector should

receive any aid. They have earned enough. I don't think Government do need give any aid to them.

I want to talk about another matter and that is our foreign policy. I regret in that sphere.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your time is up.

SHRI AHMAD AGA : I do not have much time. I will only refer to a small matter. Arabs are our friends and they have shown interest in the development of our country because both Arab nations and India were in a similar situation. Both were colonies. Both, after they became independent, want to develop their countries. Both, therefore, want nonalignment. Both, therefore, want to respect the territorial integrity of the nations. I had recently been to some of the Arab countries. I came across an article on religion. I was very much impressed to find that the article began with an opening sentence from Gandhiji. I was very much impressed. That article could have started with a sentence from Koran. It could have started with a sentence from Bible. But the simple fact that it started with a sentence from Gandhiji shows the reverence they have for Gandhiji. They know that Gandhiji got independence to our country. He got us liberty fighting the mighty British. It was because of Gandhiji's fight against colonialism that Arabs also got their liberty. They have great respect for the dedicated efforts and leadership of our Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi.

I want to talk about one small matter. I sometimes feel that the bane of this country is that we have too many intellectuals. We often hear the phrase 'Indianisation'. Ever since that phrase was coined, there are interpretations after interpretations of what 'Indianisation' is. One person interprets in one manner and another person interprets it in another manner. In this very House there are different interpretations of 'Indianisation'. I consider it as an absolutely meaningless and senseless phrase. I belong to Kashmir. I came here fighting my way to this place because I felt and I feel that here is a country which stands for certain ideals. If you say I am to be Indianised, is

there any preparatory school ? Is there any preparatory class where they will give me some orientation and Indianise me if I am not already an Indian ? Did they indianise Maulana Azad ? Did they Indianise Dr. Zakir Husain before they put him on the highest pedestal ? I am sorry, Sir, it is all non-sense. I do not know if I can use that word. What is this phrase ? It is a pointless and meaningless phrase. What has happened in Ahmedabad ? What has happened in Madhya Pradesh and other places ? I say that this phrase is leading to disintegration. This phrase is leading to a situation in which the minority feels discouraged and frustrated. They do not consider themselves as equal partners. If we want to go ahead and progress, they will have to shed their frustration and consider themselves as equal partners in building this great nation of ours.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA (Jhunjhunu) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we all know that the President is the Head of the State, the Prime Minister is the executive head of the State, and the Speaker is the Head of this House. It is a matter of regret that all the three have made serious omissions at some time or the other. The Prime Minister made an omission in not introducing the Finance Bill at the right time. The Speaker has already admitted his omission just two days back and I would not like to say anything about it. But it shows how serious the omission is. The President has made an omission in his address in not including something about the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations, not to talk of Dr. Zakir Husain and the visit of Frontier Gandhi. Let us hope that these omissions by these big three's may not prove to be ominous to the country in the future.

The President has touched practically all points in his address--national and international, urban and rural, economic and social. Even there has been a reference to riots in Ahmedabad. But, to my great surprise, I find that there has been no mention whatsoever about the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations which the country has celebrated from 2nd October, 1969 to 22nd February, 1970.

You will recall, Sir, that this august House made its respectful tribute to the Father of the Nation on 24th December,

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1969. It was therefore most befitting that Gandhiji's name and the human values for which he lived, fought and died should have been mentioned in this long Presidential Address of 48 paras. In my opinion, Sir, it is an omission and a big omission. That was the reason why I gave notice of an amendment which appears on list No. 27, item No. 550. I feel very happy that some of my senior colleagues in this august House appreciated my feeling so much that they spoke about it in their speeches thereby making my task a bit easy in focussing the attention of this August House and of the Government about this big omission. I would like to connect this omission with my pet subject and which was very dear to Mahatmaji, that is, the abolition for royalty and cess on salt. I would not like to repeat this again and again and take the valuable time of the House. I have already made various representations to the Government and I have also drawn attention of this august House in the past to what Mahatma Gandhi has said about salt being made freely available to the people of the country. I would only say what he has said, Gandhiji has said :

"Either salt should be made available freely to the country without any levy or my dead body will float in the ocean."

Sir, I want to have a very categorical reply to this when the Prime Minister is going to reply to the Debate tomorrow as to what she has to say about this very important and basic matter. Salt has not been made freely available to the people as yet. I was expecting this in the Budget proposals but I am sorry to say that they are silent.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai) Neither the Birla House where Gandhiji died.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : There is talk of socialism at almost every place at every time and practically by everybody. Not only politicians, Sir, but all categories of people have started talking about socialism. I feel very happy about it. (*Interruption*) Birlas started socialism long back, before

my friends knew about it. I am feeling very happy that there has been a mass-awakening by the masses of the country and the people have started talking about socialism and about the type of Government they would like to have in this country.

I am out and out for that type of socialism which will bring prosperity to the masses and generate wealth in the country.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Birla socialism !

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : If Birla socialism is accepted, I can assure you that the country is going to be benefited.

When there is no wealth in the country, I do not know what type of socialism we are going to usher in and practise in the country. Here I would quote what Sir Winston Churchill had said....

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : A great socialist !

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : I would request my hon. friend to let me complete my sentence before interrupting.

Winston Churchill had said :

"The vice of capitalism is that there is unequal distribution of the fruits of capitalism and the virtue of socialism is that there is equal distribution of misery".

I do not agree with him. But I would certainly like to enjoin on the Prime Minister, who is a born socialist--I would say a great socialist indeed to see that what Winston Churchill had said does not come true as regards this country. Because I do not like misery to be spread to everybody, nor would I like wealth to be unequally distributed. But I would say one thing, that the Prime Minister should keep in view while leading the country towards socialism what Abraham Lincoln, a great President of the US, had said :

"You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong. You cannot help the wage earner by crippling the wage-

payer, you cannot help the poor by destroying the rich".

I request the Prime Minister to keep these three sentences in mind, because they will help to bring socialism quicker to our country.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : She follows Stalin, not Lincoln.

AN HON MEMBER : He wants Birla socialism ?

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : I have already told the House what Birla socialism is. If my hon. friend does not understand it, I am sorry for him.

The question arises how quickly we can bring the type of socialism I have just mentioned. It is possible only by producing more and more, to the maximum. By this, I do not mean that we should produce more children, but more of goods, articles and commodities needed by the common people in the country and also meant for export. Whether the production is increased by a scientist or an industrialist or an agriculturist or an engineer does not matter. But production should be aimed towards a social objective. That is what I want to stress.

I have no sympathy for the man who produces for selfish purposes and does not keep in view the social good. But the crux of my place is that there should be the maximum production in the country.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : What about distribution ?

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : It should also be equally distributed, but not the misery, as I have already told him. Only the maximum production will bring socialism at a quicker pace.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) : He believes in socialism ? Birla brand.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : The Economic Survey laid on the table by the Prime Minister a few days back says on p 3, paragraph 8 :

"Shortage have already begun to appear in basic raw materials such as steel, staple fibre, and aluminium."

I would like to know from Government who is responsible for these shortages. How has this precarious condition developed as regards these three basic raw materials, which are meant for the defence of the country, for the consumption in the country and for export ? I say that the institution responsible is the Planning Commission. I do not know why the taxpayer's money is wasted in keeping such an organisation which is inefficient and ineffective. The result is that today we are feeling the shortage of basic raw materials.

I would touch these articles one by one. First, I would speak about staple fibre about which there is mention in the *Economic Survey*. Unfortunately, the Government of India has taken a decision to import 150,000 bales of staple fibre, equal to 15,000 tonnes, worth Rs 8 crores. Why ? Are we not fully equipped to manufacture staple fibre in this country ? I can assure this august House and every Member of this House that India is fully equipped to produce staple fibre in the quantities needed by the country. We have the technical know-how, the machinery, the raw material. We do not depend on any foreign country we have the resources at our command. It is something very shameful that the Government has started thinking of importing staple fibre which I would say we are in a position to export, given the freedom to produce the maximum.

Then, I come to steel. Times without number I have drawn the attention of this House and the Government to the fact that we have been importing steel a type of steel called alloy steel, worth over Rs. 30 crores. Why is this done ? The reason is that the public sector which is producing about 35 per cent of its installed capacity of alloy steel has not been able to meet the demand of the country. I would like to inform the House through you that alloy steel is an export-oriented item and a defence oriented item without which we will suffer very much. Licences have been given to people as far back as 1961, but no green signal has been given by the Government to see that these units are installed in the country. I do not,

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understand the policy of the Government of not wanting to produce articles required by the country.

Now I shall speak about aluminium. Our present production of aluminium is 1.35 lakh tons. The House knows very well that there has been practically very little productively very little production in the public sector. I do not know why public sector has definitely failed in this direction to produce this basic raw material. Anyway, whatever is being produced today is by the private sector. Against the present production of 1.35 lakh tonnes, our future requirements or demand would be 3.25 lakh tonnes plus 50,000 tonnes for export. I am glad to say here that one of the aluminium manufacturers started exporting this product facing international competition, and I am sorry to say that the Government of India has now refused to export aluminium. I don't know why. Does the Government of India need foreign exchange or not? We are short of foreign exchange, but if somebody is trying to earn foreign exchange, they do not want it. If somebody is trying to produce it in the country, they put some sort of obstacle and hurdle in the way. I am not a party to this type of administration.

It is said that some of the manufacturers have produced more than their installed capacity. They have produced more, no doubt about it. What wrong have they done to the country? If they have produced more due to their skill, due to their efficiency, due to their technical know-how, I think they must be complimented rather than blamed by the Government. I want to ask a very specific and categorical question as to who has suffered by this increased production.

Has the worker suffered? I say: no; I can prove it. Has the shareholder suffered? I say: no. Has the Government suffered? I say: no. Has the consumer or the common man suffered? I say: no. Who has suffered then? What wrong have these people done if production increased? For heaven's sake do not curtail production merely on ideological or political grounds. Otherwise economic growth of the country will be hampered: it would be delayed,

My speech will be meaningless and will be like a river without water if I do not say anything about my constituency. We have seen the reports of the firing that took place in Bhadra which is part of my constituency. Some innocent persons have been killed and some had been severely injured. Last night I came to know that Justice Chhagani a judge of the Rajasthan High Court had been appointed to hold an enquiry into this firing: my request is that the report of the enquiry commission should be made available as quickly as possible and published so that we know the facts. Till then my suggestion is that adequate compensation should be given to the dependents of the people who had been killed or severely hurt.

SHRI S. N. MISRA (Kannauj): I rise to support the tributes paid by the House to the august head of the country and voice my appreciation of his Address. As the custodian of the human rights and interest of the country and all the sections of the people, the President has in his Address covered most of the fields of activity with due care and caution. A leading English daily, well known for its sober thinking has described the Address as 'striking a note of cheer'. Other papers of equally high reputation have taken the same view and have equally high appreciation for the Address.

This is a true picture and deserves all appreciation. I am conscious that the President has to function within the constitutional limits. He has to pay due heed to the counsel, advice and suggestions coming from proper quarters. He has also to give directions and provide guide lines for the administration to carry out the policy and for us the people to give discerning co-operation.

It is not possible to dwell upon all the subjects covered by the Address. Exigencies of time will not permit it. The Address has justly put it in the forefront "The aspirations of our people and their hopes have been roused. They are vocal and impatient and conscious of their needs and their rights. Against the background of a highly stratified society, which had been invented the perverse concept of untouchability, we now see the pride and self assertion of groups and classes who once were regarded as beyond the pale. The old society had existed

in the olden time which was suited to that time. Since times have changed we have also rightly changed. What seemed impossible has become possible. The Himalays on the earth have been scaled and conquered ; the moon on the other firmament remains no longer beyond the human reach and sacrosanct. As a student of law I heard that a contract made in Rome to be presented in London the same day was void as the condition could not be fulfilled. Now such contracts are perfectly valid. It is no surprise that one section of the people had become conscious of their rights. The remaining section, if I may say so, have come out of the slough of despondency. This is not a thing to be worried about. All sections of the people will make their contribution to the interest and welfare of the country. After all the strength of the chain is the strength of all its links. The only thing we have to guard against is that not only one but all sections of the people should not only think of their rights but must necessarily respect their obligations and duties to others and to the nation and should not open their mouths too wide with selfish designs.

15 hrs.

The question now is how to bridge the yawning gulf between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots'. The nation really lives in the cottages of the peasants and the heart beat is to be heard there not in the palaces, cities and model towns of the urban areas. Nothing is farther from my mind than to suggest that the palaces, should be reduced to huts; I want the huts to be improved, if not actually brought to the level of palaces. The bank nationalisation scheme is to my mind one of the many plans in this direction.

Another striking feature of the Address has been an emphasis on democratic socialism. In the name of democratic socialism, on account of the pressure, there appears to be an attempt to do many things which may not be quite justified. I say so because of the expressed and envisaged attempt to go back on the words and assurances to the Rulers and to amend or write off Chapter III of the Constitution. Chapter III of the Constitution is the only symbol of Independence. This alone has been the only improvement brought in our Constitution over

all the earlier Government of India Acts at a tremendous cost of millions of rupees of the country's poor purse. We must therefore respect the Constitution and there should not be frequent attempts to amend it. It is strange that there are high-sounding utterances of democratic socialism now by almost all the parties in this country. In this country, when right from the Right Royal Rashtrapati Bhavan, the rauder and campuses of the Ministers and their surroundings and the high-browed egoism of the Indian services, are staring in our face, can we ever preach democratic socialism ? It would be wrong to talk of democratic socialism as long as hundred times difference exists between the President, the Ministers and the common man. The pressure of the common man to grab the properties of others and divest those who are left with some to enhance their own status and riches is unjustified. Can any democratic socialist pattern of society at all justify that when the Rulers have abdicated their properties willingly for their Motherland that the newly created Rulers like the Chief Minister or any other Minister and even the Ambassadors, officials and public servants, should be allowed to have kingly surroundings, unaccounted luxuries of life, righteously or unrighteously ? I would, therefore, suggest that for the real property of the country and to achieve the real goal of the happiness of the people of India, those at the helm of affairs should have practical thinking and still more practical acting.

It is but a natural instinct in man to have more and more as compared to others simply on account of the spirit of jealous possession. I might assure my brothers in the House that before we ask the Rulers or compel them to surrender their Privy purses and become common men, let the Governors, Ministers, Members of Parliament, Ambassadors and the officers of this Government make sacrifice of half their assets and privileges. To start with, let all the Ministers and all the legislators and all the Members of Parliament and all officials make honest disclosures of their riches and possessions every half year and let the copies of such returns be made available to anyone who wants them. I have no reason to doubt that thereafter the Rulers themselves shall willingly surrender and more willingly come

[Shri S. N. Misra]

forward and join the common man, as nobody will permit others to lord over them in a real democracy. If really our brothers in Parliament can honestly and justly think, they should first use their power by imposing controls on such newly sprung up monarchs, may they be at the Centre or in the States or in the districts

I am averse to rushing headlong. I am opposed to total nationalisation as free production for at least a decade without controls and bottle-necks shall alone give impetus and supplement production for the needs of all. We should take one cautious step, consolidate again and then proceed onwards. I am reminded of a remark of the late Shri Gokhale, the great patriot and statesman. When someone who belonged to the rival school of thought taunted him and said:

"Your theory and your course of conduct will postpone the goal till the Greek calendars".

he smilingly remarked:

"I do not wish to see the distance scene. One step is enough for me."

The above remark epitomises the wisdom of ages.

The much-talked of abolition of privy purses will mean at the most Rs. 3.75 crores annually. I do not think that we can in these circumstances commit a breach of faith and prove ourselves unreliable, dishonest and selfish. Let our new majestic order establish their desire and determination to throw themselves with the common man first.

To compensate for the loss of about Rs. 3.75 crores annually on privy purses in the large national interest, Government should nationalise cinema-houses throughout the country. It will serve a dual purpose. Firstly, we can educate the masses through the cinemas in the right direction and secondly we shall have an annual income of over Rs. 50 crores to start with and then we can increase it to at least Rs. 100 crores annually. India is the second or third

largest producer of cinema films, but our share is hardly 2 per cent of the total revenues abroad. By a careful handling, we can make another Rs. 200 crores annually from this industry alone by proper planning, assistance and guidance.

It appears that free education and free medical facilities to the country as a whole have not been considered in the Address obviously because of the tremendous expense on these items. The entire country can have free primary education and free medical treatment if we can have adequate revenue from other sources.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How long will the hon. Member take to read it?

SHRI S. N. MISHRA : I am entitled to have fifteen minutes, and I have taken only about five minutes.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalabhandi) : Is reading from a written speech allowed ?

SHRI S. N. MISHRA : We cannot continue to believe in moonshine. Prohibition has proved to be a complete failure. I may tell you that I am an absolute teetotaler and nobody can change my creed. We are losing on prohibition at least about Rs. 500 crores a year by all means including loss of revenue, evasion of taxes and the like. I read only yesterday that in two days in Rajasthan alone there was a loss of about Rs. 2 crores, and if this is the basis of the data, it should be very much more than Rs. 500 crores annually. Instead of spending tons of money in enforcing prohibition and there still being a tremendous increase in illegal activities, feeding of at least 25,000 criminals all over and the death of 2000 or 3000 per year by substituted poison for liquor, it is better to withdraw prohibition and educate the people. The revenue can be spent on free education and free medical treatment. I am conscious of hurting the feelings of some of my friends here, but cannot resist saying that those who are still preaching prohibition are really blind to the practical state of affairs and the fact that we have been lagging behind only on account of lack of practical foresight. We have only believed in talking and talking and nothing more. Our tourist

income is even less than one per cent whereas the international tourist budget is about Rs. 90,000 crores annually. With the withdrawal of prohibition and with the provision of other facilities, we can, without great effort, get at least five per cent of the international tourist income to supplement our plans for free education and free medical treatment.

India has a glorious past with possibilities of a still more glorious future. The past had its roots in prayer, purity, peace and production, according to Mahatma Gandhi. I am also reminded of Burke's immortal dictum:

"What is morally wrong can never be politically right".

I shall develop on these fundamental principles of Mahatma Gandhi. These four fundamental principles were prayer, purity, peace and production. In spite of the centenary of Mahatma Gandhi, I was surprised that there was absolutely no mention of it in the President's Address. These were the four things advocated all his lifetime by Mahatma Gandhi. Prayer is very necessary. A secular State does not mean a non-religious State. We are losing our children and we are losing the morality of the next generation only because in the name of secularism, we have not devoted ourselves to prayer. It is necessary that we should be able to have a secular prayer.

I would suggest that the following secular prayer should be enforced by legislation:

"O you, the all-powerful, the all pervading The Creator and the Preserver of the Universe, *In whom I have faith*, give me the power and Strength to discern the right and the wrong, To lead a moral righteous and pure life. To serve my people and the Nation, to bring Abiding peace and prosperity to my Motherland."

The next principle which has always been preached during his lifetime, by Mahatma Gandhi, was purity. We have abdicated the fundamental principles of purity. There should be purity in thinking ; purity in talk-

ing ; purity in action. Nowhere has purity been given the importance that is its due.

The third principle of Mahatma Gandhi was, wherever he sat down there should be eternal peace. (*Interruption*) We might have invested crores of rupees, but (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA : I shall finish in two minutes. Peace is necessary. Now, Sir, the last fundamental principle given to us by Mahatma Gandhi through the silent Takli and Charka was production. My learned friends and brothers in Parliament were laughing when Mr. Birla was speaking. They have not been able to realise that the principle of production is the foremost thing. Nationalisation or no nationalisation, we will be glad if we have free production for at least five years in this country. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. He is going to conclude now.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA : Sir, Japan is a small island. But in 1969 it exported goods worth Rs. 11,700 crores. But India has been able to export only Rs. 1,000 crores worth of goods, Japan is today exporting 3,000 cars everyday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly conclude.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA : I am finishing in two minutes. Therefore, I say it will be necessary for us to believe in the four fundamental principles of Mahatma Gandhi: prayer, purity, peace and production. (*Interruption*) I would close with a request to the President that in future and in the years to come he should place emphasis on the fundamental principles preached by Mahatma Gandhi, and the country and the world as a whole be happier if it is done.

With these words, I recommend that the House should accept in toto the President's Address.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, both the old Congress

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

party and the new Congress party have considered the President's Address is unique. I do not remember any occasion when the President's Address was not unique. It has always been unique because the President is the actor and the persons who sets the tune is, what they call in cinema, the back-singer ; that is the part that she has to play, but she begins to praise herself. This time this praise is more elaborate than usual. This is very unfair on the part of a fair one.

There have been two speeches delivered by ex-Ministers who are sitting now in the opposition. They were declared in the press to be very impressive speeches. I also believe that they were impressive speeches. How could they be otherwise ? Because they know what is happening in the government. As against the official figures, they have given their figures. They also know how to manipulate figures. So, They were able to detect the defects in the figures given by the official ruling party. It is taking out a thorn by a thorn. I am not a statistician, but I know that there are lies, black lies and statistics. A manufacturer manufactures one car in a year. Next year he produces two cars. He can very well say that he has improved his production by 100 per cent.

We see this happening in the budget. We are told that there is such a per centage of increase in this tax and that tax and other taxes; but people do not live by the per centages of tax they have to pay from their pockets.

Apart from statistics, we find that production is increasing. High yielding varieties of seeds are given to the people and also more water and they say that there is increased production. We also find that the population rate is decreasing on account of their propaganda and their supply of Contraceptives, whatever they may call them. Yet, we find that the price of every commodity is increasing every day. Sir, you must have found it yourself if you consulted your servant who brings your provision. My servant told me that in these three days the prices of wheat, dal, sugar and tea have already increased. The government

should ensure that the prices are not increased until the Finance Bill is passed. If they cannot take care of this, that shows that they are prepared to allow the public to be looted in the mean time. This happens only when the writ of the government does not run.

One speaker from the Congress benches very eloquently told us—I think he was from Bihar, and Biharis are very intelligent people.... (Interruptions) Buddha was from Bihar. That member from Bihar told us that the Constituent Assembly was not representative. I am astounded at that statement. I think the Constituent Assembly was more representative than any Parliament that has assembled here. The pick of the nation was there; they may not have been elected by adult franchise but the Congress in those days was liberal enough to see that every opinion in the nation was represented in the Constituent Assembly.

The leader of the Harijans, Ambedkar, was an opponent of the Congress; and he was allowed to pioneer the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly. We had learned lawyers from the South who were never in the Congress. It was because Congress then was not a party; it was a national organisation so that every interest in the nation was represented there.

Why did he say this ? Why did he call the Constituent Assembly, which made our Constitution, not being representative ? It was because a judgment had been given in the case of nationalisation of some banks which goes against the grain of some people. Is the Supreme Court to be criticized because of the fault of our Law Minister who did not know how to frame his Ordinance or the law after it ? One's own fault is put upon the Judges. The Judges have to interpret the law.

If there had been no Judges, the Communists who were arrested illegally could not have been released. Not only that, Dr. Lohia was released umpteen times because the courts were there. My friend, who sits here, Madhu Limaye, has been released often enough by the courts. I do not know where we will be if the courts were not there. Courts are our only safeguard

against executive tyranny and executive injustice.

If we tampered with the courts, we will have lost our democracy. It is open to Parliament to change the Constitution in a way that is prescribed. But when the Constitution is there, when the law is made under that and when the courts go according to the law, they are merely doing their duty. If they went according to the fashions that rise and that political parties are able to create, I think they will be failing in their duty.

Our President has talked of democracy. I am not talking of socialism. One week before I wrote a long article on socialism in the Sunday edition of the *Express*. I would request the socialists and those who swear by socialism to read it. It will give them some light about what socialism is. Today I am only talking of democracy.

Democracy is based upon fundamental moral values. There can be no democracy unless there is respect for law, there is respect for healthy conventions and there is respect for respectability. I beg to submit that all these have been violated in these last six months or so. Otherwise, how could the two Governors at once decide as to who had the majority and who did not have the majority when in one State 50 people were found in both the lists that were given to him? How could he at once make up his mind? As for UP the Governor, he came here and even after returning he said that he would have to take some time to decide. But the very next day, at 2.40 P. M., because that was the auspicious hour prescribed by the astrologers of Mr. Charan Singh, he was sworn in as the Chief Minister. If the time was prescribed by the astrologers as in the case of the Presidential Election 11.30 A. M. was the auspicious hour at which his election should take place, whereas the election of the Vice-President took place, as usual, at 10 O'Clock. This is our socialism and this is our democracy.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is wrong in that ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Now, there is something which is very painful for me

to talk of here and that is how our leaders in the Centenary Year of Gandhiji's birthday talk about Gandhiji. In an interview given to a French paper, our Prime Minister who is also the Chairman of the Celebrations Committee of the Gandhi Centenary Year says about Gandhiji and she says that Gandhiji was a reactionary, that he wanted us to travel in bullock-carts and that he did not want us to take advantage of modern technology and modern science. I do not know. I thought that world history was written for this young lady. And she does not know Contemporary history. Gandhiji himself did go in trains and he used many things that are the result of science and technology. I do not remember any occasion when Gandhiji would call a *hakim* or a *vaid* to his bed-side. Even when he was hard-pressed, he would call a practitioner of modern medicine. He was once operated upon in jail and he said, "I trust the Civil Surgeon. As a medical man, he will do the right thing." Both of them became friends. Gandhiji was the most scientific person that I have ever known. He calls his autobiography as "Experiments with Truth". And here is what Mrs. Gandhi says about Gandhiji in whose lap she must have sat when she was only a couple of years old. These are the exact words in which she has described Gandhiji as a reactionary :

"If we decide to follow the line of Mahatma Gandhi, one has to admit that, in that case, we would all remain in villages travelling by bullock-carts and refuse all the advantages of modern life...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame !

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Further :

"If we are ready to accept that, if follows that we do not need industries. But if we want trains, planes and all the equipment we are used to in our daily life, the problem is to know whether we should buy these materials or manufacture them. The second is, obviously, more advantageous".

It is a French paper. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : Let the Prime Minister contradict it.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : After I have finished, you can ask me any questions, you can denounce me or you can call me a fool or whatever you like. Allow me to finish.

15. 30 hrs.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL *in the Chair*]

What I say is the truth. I cannot be diverted like this. I say that she was the Chairman of the Celebrations Committee of Gandhiji's Centenary and she is our leader and if she says like that, what will others say ? I will tell you that now. About six months or more back, there was a play staged in one of the Universities. In that play Gandhiji is called a son of a pig from the very beginning. I approached the Chief Minister. Sir, it is not very pleasant for me to talk all these things, but I must talk because we must know where we stand as far as Gandhiji is concerned. I met the Education Minister, Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao. When I told him this he told me that he was glad that this expression was not used in the House. I said 'You are not a politician. People must know what is being said by what persons'. I told the Chief Minister. I told the Home Minister. I said 'Do something'. But nothing was done. (*Interruptions*) Yet, something was done. The author of that drama has been given the title of Padma Sri. (*Interruptions*) That man is a Padma Sri and this is the Government under which we are living. This is the Government that swears by Gandhiji and spends crores of rupees to celebrate the centenary of the great man. I think in this respect I must say what other leaders say. What did Mr Jagjiwan Ram say about Gandhiji's economic ideas. He says :

" It is wrong to maintain that Gandhiji was opposed to machines or to industrialisation. All that he cared for was that machines should not be meant or used for exploitation."

DR. MAHADEVA PRASAD (Maharajan) : Mr. Chairman, may I know the name of the paper from which the quotations are being read here ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly don't interrupt him.

डा० महादेव प्रसाद : यह किसी पेपर से अभी पढ़ा गया है। अगर यह चाहते हैं कि हम लोग भी उसमें हिस्सा लें तो उसका नाम तो हमें मालूम होना चाहिए।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I will give you the name.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly disclose the name of the paper, Acharyaji.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : It is for Mrs. Gandhi to deny this statement. If she denies it, I will accept it. That is all. It is not a question of what paper has said it.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : It is a French paper called 'Elle'.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Sir, I seek your protection. It is open to Mrs. Gandhi to say that she has not said that and I will accept it. Why are they quarrelling about it ? They think that they love the Congress better than I do ? They are much mistaken there. Since you are impatient, since my friends of the Congress are impatient, let Mr. Jagjiwan Ram deny that he has made this statement about Gandhiji's economic policies. This is merely a question of denying I say, let them deny and I accept it.

Sir, I will only say a few words about one very controversial subject.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अभी आपने उस पेपर का नाम डिस्कलोज करने के लिए कहा जिससे कि प्रोफेसर समर गुहा ने उद्धरण दिया। मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर यह है कि जिस पेपर से अभी पढ़ा गया है वह फ्रेंच पेपर नहीं है जैसा कि सुचेता जी ने कहा वल्कि वह 'मार्च आफ दी टाइम' है। यह हाउस को मिसलीड किया गया है, रांग स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है।

सभापति महोदय : आप इसके सम्बन्ध में वाद में कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपने पेपर का नाम डिस्कलोज

करने के लिए कहा तो क्या मेम्बर को एक गलत पेपर का नाम देना चाहिए ?

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी : यह एक फ्रेंच पेपर है Elle उसी का इन्टरव्यू गिवला था उसी का रीप्रोडक्शन इस में किया है ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : जिस पेपर को अभी पढ़ा गया वह 'मार्च आफ दि टाइम' है, फ्रेंच पेपर नहीं है । गलत स्टेटमेंट किया गया है, हाउस को मिसलीड किया गया है । यहां इस तरह की गलत बात नहीं होनी चाहिए ।.....
(व्यवधान)

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Sir, you will excuse me. It is absurd. Let Mrs Gandhi deny it. (Interruptions).

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का क्या हुआ ?

सभापति महोदय : मैंने कहा कि कोई आप को कार्यवाही करनी हो तो बाद में कर लीजिएगा ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : मैं तो आपके सामने पेश कर रहा हूँ । क्या किसी मेम्बर को यह अधिकार है कि वह गलत नाम यहां पेश करे और इस तरह से हाउस को मिसलीड करे ?

सभापति महोदय : शर्मा जी, अगर आप चाहें तो वाद में उसे सिद्ध करके उसके ऊपर कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं । अब इस समय आप बैठ जाइए ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : आप कुर्सी पर हैं । आप यहां की कार्यविधि के संचालक और संरक्षक हैं, इसीलिए हम आपके सामने पेश कर रहे हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : वह आपकी बात हम मानते हैं । आप इसको राबूत देकर वाद में इस के ऊपर कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : वह पेपर 'मार्च आफ दि टाइम' है, फ्रेंच पेपर नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा भी एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : पहले मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का निराय हो जायगा तब आप अपना प्रश्न उठाइएगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो ले लीजिए न आप मुझे क्यों लड़ना चाहते हैं ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : पहले मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न खत्म हो जाय, तब आप उठाइए ।

सभापति महोदय : शर्मा जी, आप बैठ जाइए ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : सभापति जी, मैं बैठ जाता हूँ । मगर मेरी दरखास्त यह है कि आप ने कहा डिस्कलोज दि नेम आफ दी पेपर, उस पर उन्होंने कहा कि फ्रेंच पेपर है, जबकि उन्होंने 'मार्च आफ दी टाइम' से पढ़ा ।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने उस पर क्लिग दे दा है कि इस सिलसिले में अगर आपको कोई और कार्यवाही करनी है तो आप कर सकते हैं । उनका कहना है कि वह सही पत्र है जिसका उन्होंने उद्धरण दिया है । आपको इस सिलसिले में कोई कार्यवाही करनी हो तो बाद में कर सकते हैं ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि जब से आचार्य कृपालानी जी ने अपना भाषण शुरू किया है, पहले शब्द से लेकर आखीर तक मैंने उनके भाषण को ध्यान से सुना है । आचार्य जी ने जब महात्मा गांधी के सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री जी की राय का उल्लेख किया तो स्पष्ट रूप से यह कहा कि फ्रांस का एक पत्र है जिसमें यह इन्टरव्यू प्रकाशित हुआ है । उस इन्टरव्यू को यदि भारत का कोई पत्र प्रकाशित करता है तो

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

वह इन्टरव्यू उसी पत्र का माना जाता है, भारत के किसी पत्र का नहीं माना जाएगा। तो इसमें विसंगति कहाँ है, जिसके लिए व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया जा रहा है ?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I will have to shout more than this man. What can I do ? I cannot shout like this.

I said definitely that the question of paper and no paper, French paper or Indian paper, does not arise, I said : let Shrimati Gandhi deny this. That should be fair for any man who has any little grey matter in his brain. Let it be denied.

Let it also be denied that the man who called Gandhiji 'the son of a pig' has been given a title. Let them deny it. If they deny it, I will accept it. Even when they tell a lie, I will accept it. That is all I have to say.

I want not only this House but the whole nation to realise that those who are uttering the name of Gandhiji have no right to do so. I give all honour to the communists who say that they do not believe in these things. For them there is no morality but that which benefits their party.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Question. We have the highest morality, not hypocrisy. We do not believe in the morality of hypocrites.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : He does not understand. What can I say ? I said they do not believe in this morality.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : He is a capitalist hypocrite.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I thought the communists had at least brains. What can I do ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nau-dyal) : We know what the communists have said about Mahatma Gandhi. We have not forgotten it.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : Is it the Gandhian way to speak,

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : May I Submit with great humility that I said, and I say again, that when I have finished my speech, they can ask me umpteen questions and I will reply.

AN HON MEMBER : This is not a debating society.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I am going to utter another very foolish thing. (*Interruptions*) You do not allow me to speak, you do not keep the House in order. (*Interruptions*)

I will have to tread on some people's corns again, I cannot help it. I have to do my duty to my country. I am talking of the privy purses. I say people do not know in what conditions we were when independence came and the country was divided. I can say with all the emphasis that I command and all the knowledge that I have that the princes played their part very well, and if we are not going to play our part....

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura) : This is the real Gandhian speaking.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : They have a right to call me reactionary, they have a right to call me a friend of the capitalist and landlords and ex-princes, but I say that I was the President of the Congress then, remember it, it may have been a degenerate Congress, when all these things took place under me, and I can certify that the big States could have behaved as Hyderabad behaved. I tell you that with all the strength of the people, the people could have done as little as they could do in Hyderabad. We would have had to send armies to all those big States, though we might have called it a police action. What I want to say is that you have a right to repudiate the promises given by those on whose account you are here today. (*Interruptions*).

Let them show what stuff they are made of as they are not willing to hear reason. Reason can be countered by reason, not by shouting. I never shout in this House, I never ask questions. I make my speech. I say that if this agreements is to be repudiated, it has to be repudiated with the good will of the ex-princes. There should be a

dialogue between the Government and these people. I know that the money that is given to these people is already diminishing. I only request the Government that if they have no regard for the word of those on whose account they are sitting in their exalted place today, they must do at least this little justice: they must have a dialogue with them and induce them to do what they want.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : सभापति जी, मुझे बोलने का अवसर ऐसे समय में मिला है जबकि मुझ से पहले सदन के आदरणीय सदस्य, आचार्य कृपालानी जी बोल चुके हैं। मैं सबसे पहले एक दुःखभरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आपके दस मिनट हैं उसी में आपको समाप्त करना है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज से 10-15 साल पहले मैं यह सोचना था जबकि मैं सामाजिक काम करता था कि मैं पार्लमेंट में जाऊंगा। उस समय मेरे दिमाग में यह बात थी कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो लोकसभा है उसमें हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े नेता होते हैं, बड़े दिमाग के अच्छे कार्यकर्ता उसमें जाते हैं, वहाँ पर कितनी अच्छी बातें होती होंगी। मैं भी वहाँ पर पहुँचने की कोशिश करूँगा और वहाँ जाकर कुछ सोख सकूँगा। लेकिन आपने देखा होगा कि किस प्रकार का स्टेडर्ड आज लोकसभा का हो गया है। मेरे जैसे जो नये सदस्य हैं वे भी घाँसू बहाते हैं कि किस प्रकार से यहाँ पर काम होता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यहाँ पर जमहूरियत है तो फिर कोई वजह नहीं है कि यहाँ पर नीतियों के आधार पर बातें क्यों न की जाय। प्राइम मिनिस्टर को कोसने के लिए जब कोई बात नहीं मिलती है तो फ्रान्स के किमी पेपर का यहाँ पर हवाला दे दिया जाता है। (अवधान) मैं नहीं समझता इस तरह की बात करना कहाँ तक मुनासिब है। इससे तो बेहतर था कि नीतियों के आधार पर

यहाँ बहस की जाती। अगर वे नीतियों के आधार पर बात करते तो हम उनकी बात को मानते हालाँकि उन्होंने खुद कहा है कि तर्क का जवाब तर्क से ही दिया जाता है। सरकार की नीतियाँ गलत हैं, इस आधार पर अगर वे प्रधान मन्त्री को कोसने तो हम भी उनका जवाब देते लेकिन उनकी इस तरह की बातों का हम क्या जवाब दे सकते हैं। इस तरह की बातें तो किसी भी आधार पर अच्छी नहीं कही जा सकती हैं।

सभापति जी, यहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो भाषण हुए उनमें विभिन्न प्रकार के विचार व्यक्त किए गए हैं। मैं तो यह जानता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण को पढ़कर ऐसा मालूम होता है कि अब हमारी सरकार की नीतियाँ सही प्रकार से आगे बढ़ेंगी और समाजवाद की ओर हम सही तौर पर कदम आगे बढ़ायेंगे। राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में जहाँ तक नीतियों का सम्बन्ध है, उनके सम्बन्ध में सदस्यों के अलग विचार हो सकते हैं लेकिन उन्होंने जो सरकार की सफलताओं का जिक्र किया है उनसे कोई भी इनकार नहीं कर सकता है कि देश ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ तरक्की की है। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को कुछ बातों पर विचार करने से पहले मैं आपके सामने दो एक बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने करने अभिभाषण के पैरा 2, 3, 11, 12, 18, 24 और 30 में कुछ बातों का जिक्र किया है। मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ और उन्हें इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद भी देता हूँ कि उनका जो अभिभाषण है उसमें सरकार की नीतियों का बड़ी अच्छी तरह से विश्लेषण किया गया है। लेकिन हम केवल य. सोचें कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अभिभाषण दिया है और सरकार कुछ कहे तो केवल उसी से इस देश की समस्याएँ हल हो जायेंगी, ऐसी बात नहीं है। केवल कहने से ही समस्याएँ हल नहीं हो जायेंगी। आज जो सत्तारूढ़ दल है और जो विपक्षी दल है, दोनों की ही जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है कि जनता के काम के लिए, जनता

[श्री प्रेमचन्द बर्मा]

की सेवा के लिए, जनता की बेहतरी के लिए और इस देश की बेहतरी के लिए जुटकर काम करें। आज हमारे देश के सामने बहुत सारी समस्याएँ हैं—दरोजगारी की समस्या है, भ्रमीरी और गरीबी का बढ़ता हुआ फर्क है, मंहगाई दिन ब दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। राष्ट्र हित का जहाँ तक सवाल है, राष्ट्र हित की बातें इस देश में बहुत कम होती हैं बल्कि दूसरी तरफ प्राप यह देखेंगे कि सुबह से लेकर शाम तक कहीं रेलगाड़ियाँ उल्टाई जाती हैं तो कहीं पर प्राग लगाई जाती है। इस प्रकार से राष्ट्र के ग्रहित की बातें होती हैं जिनसे देश का नुकसान होता है।

इसके अलावा आज हम देखते हैं कि विभिन्न प्रान्तों में विकास का बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है। इस अन्तर को भी हमें कम करना होगा। साथ ही हम देखते हैं कि चरित्रहीनता और गुन्डागर्दी दिन ब दिन बढ़ती चली जा रही है। इसी प्रकार भाषाई आधार और रीजनलिज्म भी बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। फिरकापरस्ती, चाहे वह बहुमत की हो या अल्पमत की, उसमें भी कोई अन्तर आने वाला नहीं है। इसी प्रकार से अपने अधिकारों का अनुचित लाभ उठाने की बात है। चाहे किसी भी दल के लोग हों, कांग्रेस, कम्युनिस्ट या जनसंघ, या फिर सरकारी व गैर-सरकारी आदमी हों, बहरहाल जिसके पास भी कोई अधिकार है वह उसका अनुचित लाभ उठाता है। और फिर इस प्रकार अनुचित लाभ उठाने से भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता है और हमारा सामाजिक पतन होता है। इसके साथ ही हमारे देश में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता भी आ गई है।

सभापति महोदय, देहाती होने के नाते एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ पर जब कोई बात कही जाती है तो उसमें यह मांग होती है कि शहर के अन्दर अन्डरग्राउन्ड रेलवे लाईन होनी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार सरकार से

शहरों के लिए नयी नयी सुविधाओं की मांग की जाती है। लेकिन सभापति महोदय, आप भी चंडीगढ़ के रहने वाले हैं, आप भी जानते हैं कि वहाँ के गांवों की क्या हालत है। इस देश की 85 फीसदी जनता गांवों में रहती है। उन लोगों के लिए वहाँ पर पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है। उनके खेतों में पानी नहीं है। बिजली देखने के लिए भी नहीं है। सड़कों की हालत यह है कि दस-दस मील तक कोई लिंक रोड्स नहीं हैं। बस पकड़ने के लिए 15-20 मील तक पैदल जाना पड़ता है तब कहीं जाकर बस मिल सकती है। ट्रान्सपोर्ट के और कोई साधन नहीं हैं। जहाँ तक इंसफ का ताल्लुक है, इस देश की जनता को सस्ता इंसफ नहीं मिलता है। हालत यह है कि सारे देश की वकील लूट रहे हैं।(व्यवधान)... श्री रणधीर सिंह जो हंस रहे हैं, वे भी एक वकील हैं। यहाँ पर शहरों में आपको सौ सौ तारघर और डाकखाने मिलेंगे लेकिन देहातों में पांच पांच और दस दस मील तक कोई तारघर नहीं मिलता है। किसी के यहाँ कोई मर जाये तो उसके पास तार देने या चिट्ठी-पत्री देने का कोई साधन नहीं होता है।

जहाँ तक तालीम का सवाल है, यहाँ पर शहरों में सैकड़ों स्कूल और कालेज हैं लेकिन गांवों की हालत यह है कि 4-6 मील तक आपको कोई हाई स्कूल नहीं मिलेगा। लड़कियों को पढ़ने के लिए जंगलों से होकर भेज नहीं सकते हैं। वहाँ दस दस मील तक आपको कोई स्कूल नहीं मिलेगा। हम कहते हैं कि सभी को पढ़ने का बराबर मौका मिलता है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कहां मौका मिलता है ? मैं जनता का एक छोटा सा नुमाइन्दा होने की हैसियत से कह सकता हूँ कि आज देहातों की हालत बहुत ही खराब है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने कुछ थोड़ी सी बातें इस सम्बन्ध में कही हैं लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक टोम कदम नहीं उठाये जायेंगे तब तक वहाँ पर कोई भी सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। जिस रफ्तार से हम चल रहे हैं उसमें वहाँ पर सुधार नहीं हो

सकता है। यहां पर शहरों में तो तालीम का भी बन्दोबस्त है और दूसरे भी बन्दोबस्त हैं। जहां तक जानवरों की बात है, यहां पर बड़े बड़े सांड रखे हुए हैं लेकिन गांधों में हालत यह है कि छोटी छोटी गायें और भैंसें हैं लेकिन उनकी तरक्की कैसे हो सकती है ?....(व्यवधान)वहां पर स्वास्थ्य के लिए अस्पताल नहीं हैं।(व्यवधान)....

अब मैं कुछ बातें अपने प्रदेश के बारे में रखना चाहता हूं। हिमाचल प्रदेश यूनिन टेरिटरी है। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार और उसकी होम मिनिस्ट्री वहां का प्रशासन चलाती है। हमको सेक्रेट ग्रेड शहरी का दर्जा दे रखा है।

आपको मालूम होगा कि हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश के एक लाख से ज्यादा जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं वह अपनी मांगों को लेकर भूख हड़ताल पर हैं। उनकी मांग है कि हमको पंजाब के स्केल दिए जायें। वहां के 40 हजार टीचर्स की जो मांग है वह भी आपको मालूम होगी। उनकी भी यह मांग है कि हमको पंजाब के स्केल दिए जायें। हमें कहा जाता था कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री जो है वह रोड़े अटकाती है लेकिन अब हमारी खुशकिस्मती है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री हमारी प्रधान मन्त्रीजी के पास है। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के इम्प्लाइज और टीचर्स की जो डिमांड है उसके सम्बन्ध में 31 मार्च से पहले पहले फैसला करके उनको पंजाब के ग्रेड्स मिल जायेंगे। आज वहां पर हड़ताल हो रही है, घेराव हो रहे हैं जिसकी वजह से सारा का सारा काम टप्प है। हम पहाड़ के रहने वाले हैं, हम अपनी बात शांति से कहते हैं, हम गाड़ियां नहीं जलाते। हिमाचल प्रदेश के तीस लाख लोग की आवाज़ है, जब कभी आप मौका दें तभी हम उस बात को इस पार्लमेंट में रख सकते हैं।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने एक बात बाउन्ड्री कमिशन के बारे में कही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि चंडीगढ़

का जो मसला है वह न्यायपूर्ण ढंग से हल हुआ है लेकिन मैं इस बात से मुतफिक नहीं हूं। चंडीगढ़ का जो फैसला है वह न्यायपूर्ण नहीं बल्कि एक तरफा है। चंडीगढ़ का जो फैसला है वह अक्रान्तियों के दबाव में आकर हुआ है। इस मिलमिले में हिमाचल प्रदेश को बिल्कुल टग्नोर कर दिया गया है, उसके साथ बेईसाफी की गई है। मैं इस बात से इनकार नहीं करता हूं कि चण्डीगढ़ का फैसला न्याय के ऊपर है, लेकिन मैं इस बात का स्वागत करना हूं कि सरकार ने बाउन्ड्री कमिशन नियुक्त किया है। बाउन्ड्री कमिशन के बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि मैं बेलकम करता हूं, हिमाचल प्रदेश बेलकम करता है इसको और मैं आप के द्वारा कहना चाहूंगा कि बाउन्ड्री कमिशन के टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस में यह बात साफ आनी चाहिये कि उस सारे इलाके के बारे में सोचा जायेगा जिस में तहसील पठानकोट, ऊना, होशियारपुर जिला, मुकेरिया, कालवा और भुखड़ा नंगल वगैरह क्षेत्र आते हैं। यह सारे का सारा इलाका टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस में आना चाहिये जिसका फैसला उन के जरिये से होना चाहिये।

16 hrs.

इस के साथ ही मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि र.रा. फतेह सिंह ने इस बात की मुखालिफत की है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को तीसरा फरीक बनाया जाय मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह सौन होते हैं यह कहने वाले कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को तीसरा फरीक न बनाया जाय ? हम को इस का हक है। चण्डीगढ़ का फैसला जब हुआ तो हमारे साथ बेइसाफी हुई। मैं प्रधान मंत्री और राष्ट्रपति द्वारा जो बाउन्ड्री कमिशन बनाने की बात कही गई है उसको बेलकम करता हूं और कहना चाहूंगा कि सारी चीजों को उस के सामने रक्खा जाय।

इसी तरह से भाखरा नंगल और व्यास डैम के बारे में भी आप से कहना चाहूंगा कि वह इलाके हिमाचल प्रदेश को बिलांग करते हैं

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

इस लिये कोई वजह नहीं है कि वह रंजाव के पास रहें, कोई वजह नहीं है कि वह सेंटर के पास रहें क्योंकि हमारे पास आमदनी के कोई साधन नहीं हैं। चूंकि हमारे पास आमदनी के कोई साधन नहीं हैं इस लिये अपनी छोटी छोटी समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये हम को सेंटर के पास जाना पड़ता है। यहां पर हमारे साथ जो सलूक होता है वह इसी से मालूम हो जायेगा कि यहां अभी एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए थे। उन के पास हिमाचल प्रदेश के टीचरों का मसला आया हुआ है। उन के पास उस को पड़े हुए दो साल हो गये हैं, लेकिन यहां से फाइल नहीं निकलती। हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार कहती है कि सेंटर फंसला करेगा और सेंटर कहता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार फंसला करेगी। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि या तो आप इन मसलों का फंसला कीजिये या फिर हम को स्टेटहुड का दर्जा दीजिये ताकि हम फंसला कर सकें।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में कोई भी पब्लिक सेक्टर का कारखाना नहीं है, कोई भी फेक्ट्री पब्लिक सेक्टर की नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति ने अपने भाषण में असन्तुलन की बात कही है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है लेकिन देखना यह है कि इस का कितना असर होता है और कितना असन्तुलन कम होता है। असन्तुलन के सम्बन्ध में मैं बड़े बड़े प्रदेशों का नाम तो नहीं लेना चाहूंगा उन के पास पब्लिक सेक्टर में लाखों-अरबों रुपये लगे हुए हैं मगर हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक भी पब्लिक सेक्टर का कारखाना नहीं है। इस के अलावा वहां पीने के लिये पानी नहीं है, चलने के लिये सड़कें नहीं हैं, किसी प्रकार की सुविधा नहीं हैं, बिजली वहां से निकलती है यहां आती है जिस से सारे इलाके चकाचाँध होते हैं, लेकिन जब हम यूनियन टेरिटरीज की बात कहते हैं तो कोई मुनने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि हमारे पास पूरी विधान सभा नहीं है। हम को हक है विधान सभा का लेकिन हमारी सरकार हमारी विधान

सभा की कोई कीमत नहीं जानती है और इस सरकार से हम कुछ कह नहीं सकते। आपको हमारी बात सुननी होगी।

आप को खुशी होगी कि मैं उस प्रदेश से आता हूं जहां के हजारों वीर डोगरे फौजों में जा कर कटते हैं और देश की रक्षा के लिये जाते हैं, मैं उस प्रदेश से ताल्लुक रखता हूं जहां के वीर डोगरे अपनी जान की परवाह नहीं करते, अपने परिवार की परवाह नहीं करते, जब भी देश के लिये जरूरत पड़ती है तब सब लोग तो घर में घुस जाते हैं और वीर डोगरे जा कर अपना सर कटाते हैं। मैं इन वीर डोगरों की बात कहना चाहता हूं कि उन के प्रदेश के ऊपर पूरी तौर से ध्यान दिया जाय और हमारे प्रदेश को मुकम्मल स्टेट का दर्जा दिया जाय। जब तक वह दर्जा उन को नहीं मिलता तब तक वह अपनी बात यहां तक नहीं पहुँचा सकेंगे।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI (Surat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to raise any passions on the discussion on the President's Address, because that does not help in any way a proper consideration of the Address. I would not have ordinarily even spoken on this Address but for the fact that my hon. friend, who moved the motion of thanks, described it as a unique address. I have been wondering what is the unique part of it. Is the unique part this that my hon. friend, who spoke last, had all complaints to make and no credit to give? Is that the unique part of it? Has the Address disclosed any remedies for removing the complaints which he made one after another in a very passionate manner? That is what has been done by several others also. Is it unique because there is no mention of Mahatma Gandhi, who was the Father of the Nation, in the very centenary year in which this Address has been delivered to the joint Houses?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame Shame !

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Is it unique that the Prime Minister, in this very year of

Gandhi Centenary in an interview published in October in a French paper and quoted here in an Indian paper, in the *March of the Nation*, should have said that if we accepted to follow in the foot-steps of Mahatma Gandhi, we would have to go back to the villages and move in bullock-carts? Is this the unique part which this Address plays in the government of this country? It is this which has made me speak on this Address.

The unique part of it perhaps is that the hon. Mover has chosen to speak in a unique manner, a manner completely different from his whole life-time manner of speaking. From a person who always spoke independently, he became a courtier and said that he would accept whatever the Prime Minister decided in the matter of Mysore and Maharashtra. That is perhaps what makes it unique.

I do not want to dilate long on that part of the story. I would like to point out some of the features which I consider require consideration by the Government and by all of us. I would refer to the mention in the Address of the nationalisation of banks and the Bill that has been moved in this House. There is no question of going back on the nationalisation of banks. That does not arise at all and that is not what I want to say. When it was pointed out that it was done in a hurry and for political purposes, those who said that were considered enemies of socialism or were considered people who came in the way. But the Supreme Court showed how hasty it was and how it was not considered fully in all its aspects because it was brought in a hurry, after 36 hours of drafting probably.

The question that it raises is whether even now what has been done satisfies the Supreme Court's judgement and the requirement of the Constitution. This is what makes me wonder. I wish it does; the Government have said that they have taken full care to see that the Supreme Court's judgement is fully satisfied. But there is one aspect of it which does worry me.

The Supreme Court struck it down on the ground of hostile discrimination. Has that completely disappeared simply because

now the provision, which was there to debar the companies whose banks have been nationalised from doing banking business, is not there? Does that make it more valid?

I find that the 14 banks were nationalised on the ground that all banks with deposits over Rs. 50 crores were nationalised. That was the criterion which was applied. If that is so, what is the justification for not nationalising foreign banks which also fall in that category? Out of 13 foreign banks, I think, at least four or five fall in the category of Rs. 50 crores and above of deposits. Will this not be considered hostile discrimination? I do not know. I am only posing this problem for the Government's consideration. I do not want that Government's Bills should come to grief. Then, even the Prime Minister should express dissatisfaction and some of her fans should go to the Supreme Court in an unreasoned manner is what worries me even more.

The Prime Minister says that she respects the Supreme Court and that she has not criticised the Supreme Court. Is it correct? In her speech at Ujjain or Ajmer or Indore, I forget where it was, soon afterwards, while referring to the judgment she said, "This shows how hurdles come in our way when we want to make a change in the economy." If the judgment is considered a hurdle, then, where is the respect for the Supreme Court? After all, the Prime Minister also agreed in the other House that the Supreme Court is one of the pillars of democracy. There are four pillars of democracy in my view, not only three. The four pillars are the legislature, the executive, the judiciary and the press. All these four pillars have to be strong and each one has to see that other three are also strong. If one pillar crumbles, the whole democracy goes down. It is therefore, that I had taken the earliest opportunity to separate the judiciary from the executive in the Bombay State where I was the Home Minister in the earlier years in spite of the caution which was given to me by the Government of India at that time.

It is very necessary to see that the Supreme Court remains above criticism.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

It is not necessary and it cannot be expected that everybody will accept the Supreme Court judgment, in every case, as correct in his own view. But, after all, that is not the criterion. The Supreme Court is the highest court of justice in this country and it is the duty of the Supreme Court, and that is what is envisaged in the Constitution and in the democratic framework, to see that the executive and also the legislature work within the framework of the Constitution which is supreme.

I can understand that where inconvenience is found by Government is pushing through their policies for social welfare or social change, that there is something in the Constitution which comes in the way of doing so, they can certainly take steps to amend the Constitution. I would not say that they cannot take that course—but that should not be merely because one does not like the Supreme Court judgment. The Supreme Court judgment, in this particular case, I think, is one of the most learned judgments ever seen in the world. If anybody takes pains to read the judgment, he will be convinced. One may not agree with it. One may agree with it. I may only talking about the learned part of it. There is another part of it also that they have accepted that Parliament has the right to pass legislation for nationalisation. That is also there. They also gave sufficient time to the Government to pass an Ordinance if they wanted to do so to rectify the situation. Otherwise, they could have pronounced the judgment late. But they are not interested in that.

Then, the Supreme Court cannot be considered a non-progressive court at all as can be obvious from one judgment which I have seen recently, when I was looking at it, as to what they have stated about progressive legislation. This was stated in Civil Appellate Jurisdiction, Civil Appeal No. 1617 of 1967 in the case of Chandra Bhavan Boarding and Lodging, Bangalore itas the State of Mysore. There, they have said :

"Our attention was not drawn to any material on record to show that the minimum wages fixed are basically

wrong. *Prima facie* they appear to be reasonable. We are not convinced that the rates prescribed would adversely affect the industry or even a small unit therein. If they do, then the industry or the unit as the case may be has no right to exist. Freedom of trade does not mean freedom to exploit..."

"The provisions of the Constitution are not erected as the barriers to progress. They provide a plan for orderly progress towards the social order contemplated by the Preamble to the Constitution. They do not permit any kind of slavery social, economic or political. It is a fallacy to think that under our Constitution, there are only rights and no duties."

This is what the Supreme Court has pronounced from time to time. This is not the first time and yet if it does not become convenient to us, we begin to cavil at it and then begin to say that the Supreme Court is a bar to progress. Of course, my hon. friends, Communists, will always say that because for them the Court must be within their grasp and within their dictates. That is their philosophy. Theirs also is an honest philosophy. I won't say that their philosophy is not honest. They honestly try to follow that philosophy but the only difficulty between them and us is that their definition of 'honesty' is different from my definition. They consider everything is honest which serves the people. I say, honesty can have only one criterion and that is truth. And that truth also is a truth which serves their purpose and everything else is a lie. Their people also are those people who support them, and those who do not support them are enemies of the people. I consider that all are people. Others who oppose me also are people and they must be respected more than those who are my friends. This is what a man who believes in democracy believes. Only the Supreme Court has got to decide what is to be done. If the laws are deficient, it is not the fault of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court would have failed in its duty if it had not done that. It is, therefore, that the Supreme Court must not be criticised by people who believe in democracy. I have no quarrel with my hon.

friends, the Communists, when they criticise it because it is their business. But when they become friends of the Prime Minister, then it is the Prime Minister who gets the blame because in her name they go on talking about it. Then some other people from the ruling Party also begin to say that. Actually one of the Ministers of State has been served with a notice for contempt of court in this very connection. (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON MEMBERS : He should Resign.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : But the position has come to this that a Minister has got to be served with a notice for contempt of court. What does it mean ? It means that he was not at all prudent in saying what he said. It means that in his own mind he was more following the Communist trend than the democratic trend. (*Interruptions*) This is what is to my mind very worrisome in the matter of nationalisation of banks and I hope the Government will see to it that the Supreme Court is not allowed to be given names by anybody, at any rate, by members of her Party, if not anybody else, over whom she has full control. Therefore, it is not enough to say that she respects the Supreme Court. It is necessary for her to restrain all others in the Party also from saying anything disparaging to the Supreme Court.

Then it was because of all these difficulties that have cropped up - legal, specially legal difficulties, that I had brought in social control and what has been mentioned in the Economic Survey. That will reveal how social control was working and why bank nationalisation has become a political act. In paragraph 91 of the Economic Survey it has been said and figures have been given as to how progressive measures have been taken by banks. It is said here :

"Thus between end-June 1968 and end-June 1969, total outstanding credit rose from Rs. 45 crores to Rs. 188 crores in respect of agriculture, from Rs. 194 crores to Rs. 294 crores in respect of small scale industries and from Rs. 174 crores to Rs. 255 crores in respect of exports."

These are the purposes for which banks had been directed by social control. This has been done fully and the Economic Survey is silent on what progress has been achieved six months after I had left. These figures must not have been very convenient. Therefore, they have not been given. I feel even in this reference what has been said is :

"As a result of the various measures taken by the Reserve Bank..."

this has been done, Did the Reserve Bank take the steps ? Or did I take the steps ? Did the Government take the steps ? Did the Finance Minister take the steps ? This is forgotten. This was done by me more than by anybody else. This was done personally by me even before social control legislation was passed. Six months before that this was put into effect. They do not have even the courtesy to acknowledge that. Otherwise bank nationalisation would be exposed in its proper colour. This is what makes the Presidential Address unique perhaps. Then, I would like to refer to what is mentioned about Bokaro. It has been stated here :

"Government have now decided to take in hand immediately the work on the second stage of the Bokaro plant."

The House has always been informed that the Indian consultants, that is, the Central Engineering and Designs Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited have been appointed consultants for the second stage. I happen to know something about the background of Bokaro project and therefore I would like the House to know this. Indian consultants Messrs Dastur and company, have been pushed out of Bokaro and now Russians have been brought in the garb of collaboration. I would like to point out that as far back as 1958 M/s. Dastur and Company had prepared a preliminary project report for Bokaro. and detailed project report in 1963. This was accepted and they were appointed consultants, principal Indian consultants, for the complete engineering for Bokaro. The American offer came first for these plants: but that was rejected because they wanted a turn-key job and I think it was rightly rejected. But afterwards what happened ? The moment the Russian

[Shri Morarji Desai]

offer came, all this was reversed. Dastur and Company who were appointed as consultants for Bokaro were pushed out because the Russians would not accept them. And then they did this camouflage, GEDB entered into this design collaboration with Giproemex, Russian Design Organisation. They have another collaboration for Engineering with U. S. A. Perhaps it has equalised the two—I do not know. But this particular matter comes entirely to the Russians. Now, it is known that the Russian machinery and the Russian projects are very costly and their machinery outdated. It is not an up-to-date machinery at all in my view. It happened in the case of the MIGs and yet we go on doing it and the cost goes on mounting and these costs make steel more and more costly. And, because the Russians would not agree, Dastur and Co. were not given in the first stage also, about consultancy. Then, in the second stage, they were promised but that also was not given. They get pushed out of it and this Indian company as it is called, is doing it. This puts people at a disadvantage. We are dependent on the Russians for the HEC; we are dependent on the Russians for Bokaro; we are dependent on the Russians for this consultant company. All this has come into effect and the costs go on mounting. I would like to show to you how these costs have increased. The Rourkela steelworks have cost Rs. 1977 per ton; Bhilai steelworks have cost Rs. 1700 per ton; Durgapur steel works have cost Rs. 1795 per ton; whereas in some steel factories in other countries like Japan Fukuyama steel works, it costs Rs. 992 per ton; Spencer Works in the UK costs Rs. 1170 per ton; Taranto in Italy costs Rs. 861 per ton;

What is Bokaro going to cost? Bokaro will cost Rs. 2,860 per ton, excluding customs duty, township, offsite facilities, design and engineering. If all these are included, Bokaro is likely to cost Rs. 4,120 per ton.

16.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cudallore) : All this happened when he was

Finance Minister. Is he doing a *post-mortem*?

S-SRI MORARJI DESAI : I was saying this then. But no action had been taken. It is for pointing out inconvenient things that I am out. That also ought to be realised. I had pointed out to the Minister of Steel and Heavy Engineering that these costs are very heavy and, therefore, they must be looked into, and the costs must be reduced. This is what I had said. Beyond that, the Finance Minister cannot do anything more. It is the Prime Minister who can do whatever the Prime Minister may want to do, not the Finance Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister. He can only advise; he can do nothing more than that.

Therefore, these costs of Bokaro are going to be more than double. How will this steel be of any great use to the country? I do not know. The cost will be greater and greater in all the engineering works which will use this steel. This is why we have come to grief. This is what requires to be examined and set right. This is so because they are overcapitalised, because also there is far more labour than necessary, sometimes 4,000-5,000 more than required in several projects. And we are not taking any action to see that this is set right.

The management also is not properly done. That is why we come to grief in the matter of our steel plants and other such public sector areas. I am for these public sector areas. These public sector projects are very necessary; otherwise, the country will not go ahead. They will not help us if we do not bring down costs. If the costs go up, then our economy will never benefit. We will not go to the haven where we want to go, at any rate where we are promised to be taken by the President's Address or by the budget as it is so-called . . . (Interruption). This is how I know. This is what I was pointing out. This is why it was not liked.

Then I was also intrigued a bit when in her budget speech, the Prime Minister said that she had levied some taxes on whisky and brandy imported from outside as a matter of personal reconciliation, if not political reconciliation. The meaning is obvious. But I do not want to go in-

to that. I have no cause for not reconciling myself with the Prime Minister. I consider her a friend; I do not consider her anything else.

But where is Prohibition ? That is what I want to know. That is not mentioned at all. If this is so, how can Gandhiji be mentioned in the Address at all in the centenary year ? This is why it is not mentioned. Then in order that it is not mentioned, the ground is being prepared with the help of my hon. friends, the communists, to do all this kind of things. Where shall we go ? I do not know. I am not saying about one particular person. (*An Hon. Member : Let him ask Veerend-a Patil*).

When my hon. friend and leader, Kripalaniji, mentioned about the interview which the Prime Minister had chosen to give to a French newspaper editor or somebody, objection was taken about the paper. What does the paper matter ? What she said matters. And that has been quoted in inverted commas. Has it been denied ? Let it be denied and I will accept that denial, if that is so. But that is all in inverted commas. That is why that paper, the French paper, wrote about Mahatma Gandhi as the 'beloved dictator'. That is how it is titled. Then, this is how it is all described, that he would have taken us to the villages. This was not what he meant. He only did not want us to be slaves of machines, he wanted us to see that machines are used for our benefit. That is how things should go on. He was a realist, he was not a person who trod in air or in the skies, he trod on the earth and that is why, if he is to be treated like that, how can any of us be treated better ? We are bound to be treated worse than that, I have no doubt, because we have the effrontery to go on reminding them about this. This is not liked. Therefore, if even he is a reactionary we are bound to be total reactionaries, because how can we be better men ? If this is the ground on which the President's Address is considered to be unique, well, God help them, that is all I can say.

I would like also to mention about what is said about China in this Address that also perhaps makes it unique. Here it is

said :

"With China also our aim has been to conduct our relations on the principles of mutual respect of each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. We expect China to respect our right to pursue our own domestic affairs and foreign policy."

That is, China should oblige us by behaving all right and kindly to us. We have taken a unanimous vow in this hon. House that we will not rest until we get back our territory illegally occupied by China. There is no mention of that determination. On the contrary, we request China to allow us to function properly. If this is the way we are going to do this, I do not know where this country is going to be led to. That is what I would like my hon. friends to understand, to ponder over and to see what they can do about it to see that the self-respect and integrity of this great country are preserved and safeguarded by those in power.

Lastly, I would refer to the statement of the Chief of Staff made at Bulandshahar. He disapproved of frequent calling of the army for suppressing civil disturbances. He said it was the duty of the police and the police should do it. This has perhaps been said before also by some people. I would agree as a theory that the military should be called on as few occasions as is physically possible. But does this mean that the Chief of Staff considers that the Government has been reckless in using the military during last year or in recent years ? If that is so, can the Chief of staff criticise the Government under whom he is ? Is it for the Chief of Staff to consider where the military is to be used and where it is not to be used ? Is it the function of the civil power or the military power ? I have great respect for the Chief of Staff, for his capacity. but I do not know how these great officers can speak in public in this manner where the Government is run down and where the Government's authority is not respected, because this is just challenging the actions of Government, and this is what I object to. If this is what we are going to encourage in this country, God help us, that is all that I can say. Let my friends in this House ponder over this and see that we are saved from wrong situations

[Shri Morarji Desai]

arising as a result of what is mentioned in the President's Address.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL (Manjeri) : Sir, the President's Address gives a correct picture of the country's position today. It is refreshingly vigorous and clear in tone and style which is characteristic of the President. (*Interruptions*). Parts of the Address may not be to the liking of some of our friends, but the picture itself is a true one.

As I already indicated, the Address speaks of the undeniable fact that the country is now in a ferment and that the aspirations of our people and their hopes and expectations had been aroused, unleashing a vast amount of energy and enthusiasm. It is good that the Government are determined to give to these forces a new sense of direction and purpose as well as a realizable goal, to go forward at a faster pace towards the achievement of a social order which is just and humane.

I may mention here that the nationalisation of banks has already begun to show its beneficial results and many small men and petty traders are able to get money, more easily and readily, for eking out their living in a better manner. I would only say in this connection that along with making money available, care should also be taken to see that money is put to proper and beneficial use. It is a matter for gratification that the Government recognises we more keenly the vital importance of agriculture to our country. Agriculture is an industry which is vital in our economy and in which more than 75 per cent of our people are engaged. In any planning this must have taken topmost and uppermost priority. The principle ought to have been to encourage this industry, which was already in existence and those industries required for improving agriculture, before launching upon any other industrial programme. If this had been done at the beginning of the Plan, it would have served as a stable deep and unshakable foundation for the industrialisation of the country. Agro-industries would have led to many other industries. Now at last this point is recognised and vigorous attempts are made in this direction,

As the Address points out, the agricultural industry was given a new strategy to go upon and the results are already known and appreciated even in foreign countries.

Sir, minor irrigation like the tanks and underground water resources are receiving better and more consideration now. It was of the utmost importance and it was recognised so by some parties even at the beginning of Independence. It was urged that these resources must be tapped first and foremost, because this will give dividends even in a few months' time and it will supplement the resources for other greater industrial development in a quicker and satisfactory manner.

In this connection, I would say that in Kerala, the fishing industry is as important as agriculture because Kerala is a land which is suffering from extreme scantiness of agricultural land. A large number of people are engaged in the fishing industry and they are in a very bad way. A recent technological survey of the State gave the *per capita* income of a fisherman at 25 paise, and it is in that State that a much larger portion of the fishing industry in the country is concentrated. About a year ago, the Government of that State had submitted to the Government of India a Master Plan for modernising and developing the fishing industry and appealing for loans or grants for carrying out those schemes, and still they have not found any response from the Central Government. The sooner they pass that Master Plan and send it to the Government of Kerala, the sooner it will be immensely helping the people of that State, and it will have a vital bearing on the economic development of that industrially backward State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : So Soon ? I have a number of points which will take me twice the time that I have already taken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are completing 10 minutes. The other Members are there who are interested in speaking.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : In Tamil Nadu, a new scheme has been

prepared for renovating the old Pennar and Kaveri delta scheme. A team which came from a UN agency recently for studying and inspecting the scheme on the spot have approved of it and they expressed their admiration for the efficient way in which that plan has been prepared. Their opinion was expressed publicly, and it was found in the papers. If only that project was executed, the production of food in Tamil Nadu would at least be doubled in quantity in a short while. I think it is now under examination by some agency outside our country. I would request the Government of India to see that quick clearance is given to that scheme and that it is put through. It will be not only for the benefit of that State but also for the benefit of the whole country.

It is a good idea that now more attention is being paid to agriculture. But I hope the case of cash crops would not be neglected or ignored.

Government are now concentrating more upon steel, oil and fertilizer, so far as industries go. In that connection, I would like to refer to the Salem steel plant. People have been agitating for it for a pretty long time. I would suggest that it should be set up as soon as possible. It will have an important bearing on the development of Tamilnadu and it will create enthusiasm in the people for the industrial development of the area.

There has been a new discovery of iron ore in Kerala and it has been testified by the authorities concerned as the best kind of ore. It has been found in workable quantities and the Government of Kerala is anxious that it should be exploited as soon as possible. I hope something substantial will be done by the Government of India for this enterprise.

There was some oil exploration by offshore drilling in Tamilnadu. What is the report that has been given and what is the further procedure about it, one does not know. Oil is important for industrial development and it is very necessary that Tamilnadu and the country as a whole should get the benefits of the exploitation of this particular commodity. This will also considerably reduce the present regional imbalance in the States.

It is said that the government are going to intensify their efforts for the development of small-scale and medium-scale industries. It is all to the good. But, at the same time, I want to say that red tape and routine should not come in the way of helping these industries quickly. I do not say that red tape and routine must be abolished altogether because they also represent a necessary portion of the procedure that has to be adopted in such cases, but they must be reduced and things must pass through very quickly. Now there are instances in which the government servants takes two years to consider an application and that too, to reject it finally. That is not a satisfactory arrangement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot allow him any more time. He has already taken fifteen minutes. He should conclude.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : While speaking of the development of the country the President has stressed on communal harmony and peaceful atmosphere in the country. He says that when we were expecting that things were improving there came the shocking events in Ahmedabad causing national humiliation and leaving a blot on our honour.

We are grateful to the Government for recognising the enormity of the happenings in Ahmedabad and other places. The State Governments with the assistance of the Central Government are charged with the rehabilitation of the victims of those happenings. Of course, dead men cannot be brought to life; but what is being done in the matter of rehabilitation of the victims who are alive? We do not know. There are innumerable widows and people who suffered from that holocaust. *(Interruption)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request all Members to be brief so that everybody has a chance. I cannot give you more time.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : I would only mention that whatever measures they have taken for rehabilitation of those people must be published.

Then, injustice to Urdu still continues. Unless and until Urdu gets justice, it would

[Shri M. Muhammad Ismail]

not mean that the minority community has received full satisfaction at the hands of the authorities.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : Sir, I support the motion moved on the President's Address. Before speaking I would like to draw your attention to the fact that there is no provision for translating our speeches, which we want to deliver in our regional languages. Therefore I would like to speak in Sanskrit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever you speak in whatever language, kindly conclude in five minutes. I do not think there is any arrangement for the translation of a speech in Sanskrit. Therefore, after your speech kindly give a translation of your speech to the reporters.

**** SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :**

I rise to support the motion of thanks on President's address moved by Shri K. Hanumanthaya. Before I speak on the subject I am to observe that there is no facility for translating speeches from the languages of the eastern region. I would like to speak in Sanskrit.

The President in his address was briefly referred to the policy of the Govt. and the achievement so far made in different fields. He has also pointed out the steps that the Govt. have taken and are likely to take in future. We are thankful to him that he has focussed our attention on the peresent day socio-political problem of the country.

The tree is known by the **fruits** it bears. The success of the policies pursued by the Govt. can be judged by the results so far achieved in removing poverty and boosting up agriculture and industry. No light is required to see the rising sun. No elucidation is necessary to understand the progress made by Govt. in different fields. No doubt, Govt. have achieved something, done many things, but much more yet to be done in the field of agriculture, industry and rural upliftment. We have heard much about 'green revolution' and there is wide range publicity about it. Even then the

target is yet to be achieved. Still there is shortage of foodstuff in our country. We are procuring food from other countries by spending hundreds of thousand of foreign exchange. I wish more attention be paid on productivity, not on publicity, green revolution is in the field, not on papers.

For the welfare of the agriculturists much more yet to be done. The land, agricultural implement, water and fertilisers. these four things are must for the improvement of agriculture. I shall speak about land later on.

I mean by agricultural implement the bullock and small tractors. Credit societies which are to advance loan to the cultivators for purchasing bullocks or tractors in most cases, in name only. Suppose, a farmer needs rupees one thousand to purchase a pair of bullocks and if he is granted a loan of five hundred only, what will he do with that five hundred. Is it expected that he would purchase one bullock with that amount and place himself in place of other bullock and carry on cultivation. The loan advanced to the cultivators must be adequate and timely.

To irrigate the agricultural land dams are constructed and canals are there. There are hundreds of miles irrigation canal in other states but not a mile in Assam. It is regretted.

Lift irrigation is more beneficial to the small farmers. For this electricity is a must. Who does not know about it In Assam villages are plunged into darkness, let alone power for irrigation. Alas, natural gas worth lacks of rupees are fared out daily in Assam.

We are hearing tall talks about agrarian reform. Such reforms should not remain as slogans and in papers. If the land reform is not carried out peacefully in legal way and the land is not made available to the tillers who can prevent the Naxalite method from operation.

In ancient time the land was considered as the property of the entire Nation, the state. Therefore Bharata is land lord neither Yadu, nor Madu. This concept, land belongs to the state was remembered on all socio-religious occasions in this way.

Bhuswamine Bharatya namah.

Bharata is to be taken as symbolic one, it represents nation and the state. It is not an individual.

In ancient times the wellbeing of the farmers was the primary concern of the state. Therefore, whenever there was a Royal visitor to the hermitage those sages devoted for universal good used to enquire about the condition of the agriculturists. The Mahabharata says :

कचित् कृषिकरा राष्ट्रं न जहात्यतिपोडिताः ।
ये वहन्ति धुरं राज्ञां संभरन्तीतरानपि ॥

Whether the agriculturists, who not only bear the burden of the king but support all others, being heavily oppressed (by taxes levied on them and by the persons who collect it) have not left the kingdom ?

The cultivators must get reasonable price of their products. The price of agricultural products must have relation to labour put in and investment made on in the field.

Now, I switch over to English. Regarding my State, I would like to draw your attention ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No translation now, You should give the translation in writing to the office.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Only two or three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No please; your time is up. There are other Members also who are anxious to speak.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : I am concluding.

No major industries have been established in the public sector in my State except the Namrup fertiliser. But there is a grievance that the local people are not employed there. This should be looked into. We are grateful to the Prime Minister that she has made an announcement regarding industrialisation and about the establishment of a second refinery or petro-chemical-complex there. But I am afraid the expert opinion does not stand in the way.

Industrialisation of Assam should be taken as a package deal. Before Pakistan aggression, there was a water route and an air route from Assam to Calcutta. During Pakistan aggression that was closed. Later on, in their own interest, Pakistan allowed Indian aircraft to fly over East Pakistan. But they did not open the water route. Since they have no necessity of the water route, they do not allow Indian ships to ply through East Pakistan to Calcutta. I do not consider it a wise decision on the part of our Foreign Ministry. Both water route and air route should have been taken as a package deal. If the transport bottle-neck of the State of Assam is not removed, the acceleration of industrialisation cannot be achieved. Therefore, I appeal to the Government that the question of industrialisation should be taken along with removing the transport bottle-neck of Assam.

I want to make only one point more that during the Third Plan period, the *percapita* income in Assam has gone down from sixth position to eleventh position whereas in other States it has gone up. Why is it so? There is no major industry in Assam. Assam is surrounded by foreign countries and, therefore, private capital is shy there. Unless the Government of India comes forward with a concrete proposal, Assam cannot prosper in the field of industrialisation. Sir, the Fifth Finance Commission did not do full justice to Assam. Therefore, I will be happy if a more sympathetic consideration is given to this backward and under-developed State.

17 hrs.

श्री देवेन सेन (ग्रसन्सोल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में चन्द दिनों पहले हम लोगों ने माननीय श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी का भाषण सुना था। इस में उन्होंने भारतीयकरण पर प्रकाश डालने का प्रयास किया था। जहाँ पर उन्होंने कहा कि भारतीयकरण का एक पहलू है स्वदेशी, तो उस को मानने में हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं, कोई दिक्कत नहीं, जहाँ पर उन्होंने कहा कि भारतीयकरण का एक पहलू है विदेशी मुक्तों से सहायता न लेना, उस में भी हम लोगों को कोई ऐतराज नहीं है अगर इस के साथ यह भी जोड़ दिया कि सी आई ए से भी

[श्री देवेन सेन]

कोई मदद न ली जाये। लेकिन तीसरे पहलू के सम्बन्ध में उन से जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस दिन उन्होंने यह व्याख्यान दिया था उसी दिन दिल्ली में गुरु गोलवलकर जी का व्याख्यान हुआ था, जिस में उन्होंने कहा था कि :

"Only a united Hindu India can save the country."

मैं दोनों को मिला कर उन से पूछूंगा कि क्या उन का भारतीयकरण और गुरु गोलवलकर का यूनाइटेड हिन्दू इंडिया दोनों एक साथ चलेंगे ? इस का वह स्पष्टीकरण करें। उन्होंने अभी तक इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। श्री वाजपेयी बाहर से रुपया नहीं लेना चाहते, इस में तो हम लोग उन के साथ सहमत हैं, लेकिन क्या वह हिटलर की जो फिलासफी थी हिटलरिज्म की उस को भी इंडिया में लाना चाहते हैं। हिटलर भी कहता था कि :

"Germany is the ego of the nation."

हिटलर कहता था कि जिस की नसों में एरियन ब्लड नहीं है वह जर्मन नहीं हो सकता और इस मुल्क में बसने का उसे कोई हक नहीं है। इस बहाने से जर्मनों का कंस्ट्रेशन किया गया और लाखों आदमी मारे गये। हम लोगों को डर है कि अगर यह फिलासफी हिन्दुस्तान में आती है और उसको रोकने की कोशिश नहीं की गई तो हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे ढंग के अत्याचार चल जायेंगे की हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो जायेंगे। यहां पर पांच करोड़ मुसलिम हैं और आप सब को हिन्दू नहीं बना सकते, और हम लोग करने भी नहीं देंगे।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : किसने कहा है कि इस तरह से किया जायेगा ? लेकिन क्या हिन्दुओं का संगठन करना बुरा है ?

श्री देवेन सेन : मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का बहुत जोरों से

प्रचार चल रहा है कि हम लोग डिक्टेटरशिप नहीं चाहते। हमें इस की खुशी है कि डिक्टेटरशिप हम लोग भी नहीं चाहते, लेकिन मैं स्वतन्त्र पार्टी को श्री टाटा का यह वाक्य सुनाना चाहता हूँ जो कि सन् 1968 का है।

Speech delivered at the 60th Annual General meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.

इस में उन्होंने कहा था :

"Between now and the next General Elections in 1972, so overwhelming may be the disillusion of our voters that they may turn their faces totally away from the procedures and practices of parliamentary democracy."

दूसरे इस का सोल्यूशन क्या है यह मैं खुद उन से पूछता हूँ।

"What then is the solution ? What then is the alternative ? Might it not be a Presidential system of Federal Government in which a Chief at the Centre and the Executive Governors in the States are elected, for a term of years, during which they are irremovable and free to govern through cabinets of experts appointed by them and who may, but need not, include professional politicians."

यह श्री टाटा का कहना है और टाटा उन के मैनेजर हैं।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : वह जज हेगडे का बात कहते हैं।

श्री देवेन सेन : इस के साथ ही माननीय सदस्य स्थाल करें कि श्री राजगोपालचारी ने प्रेजिडेंट के लिए क्या सजेशन दिया था। वह एक्स मिलिटरीमैन का। एक तरफ स्वतन्त्र पार्टी और एक तरफ मिलिटरी मैन, एक तरफ जन संघ और एक तरफ नेटिव स्टेट्स, इन सब को मिला कर हिन्दुस्तानी में डिक्टेटरशिप कायम करने का प्रयास चल रहा है। इस लिये मैं चेतावनी देता हूँ कि इस के फन्दे में हिन्दुस्तान के लोग न पड़े, यह बहुत खतरनाक है। जन

संघ और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का यह जो कहना है, यह जो प्रचार है वह बहुत खतरनाक है देश के लिये और इससे देश टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जायेगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्री वाजपेयी ने जा कर किसी मुसलमान को अपनी पार्टी का मेम्बर बनाया ?

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : जी हाँ।

श्री देवेन सेन : कहां बनाया ?

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल का एक मेम्बर दिल्ली का एम ए पाम मुसलमान देशभक्त जनसंघी है।

श्री देवेन सेन : जन संघ में मुसलमानों की तादाद कितनी है ?

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : जन संघ के टिकट पर वह खड़ा हुआ था और मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल का मेम्बर है।

श्री देवेन सेन : क्या आया जाया मस्जिद के सामने जा कर अपनी किलासफी पर दुल्ल-मखुल्ला बोल सकेंगे ?

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : हाँ जामा मस्जिद में जाकर हम अपना जल्सा करते हैं।

श्री देवेन सेन : इस सिलसिले में मैं अपनी पार्टी के रुख को इंडिकेट और सिडिकेट के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण कर देना चाहता हूँ। हम लोग किसी को पाटिकुलरली नहीं मानते हैं, हम न इंडिकेट की बात करते हैं और न सिडिकेट की बात करते हैं। हमारी अपनी किलासफी है। हम कहते हैं कि दोनों ही के साथ हमारा कोई ताल्लुक नहीं। न हम इंडिकेट के पक्षदार हैं और न सिडिकेट के पक्षदार हैं। (व्यवधान) क्या आया चाहते हैं कि हम किसी का साथ करें ? (व्यवधान) हम को जितनी भी आशाओं शासन की तरफ से दिलाई गई थी वह हम लोग राष्ट्र-पति के अभिभाषण में नहीं पाते। इस बात का हम को दुःख है। लेकिन सब प्वाइंट्स पर बोलने का इस समय वक़्त नहीं है इस लिये मैं सिर्फ़ दो तीन प्वाइंट्स पर बोलूंगा।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति एक ट्रेड यूनियनिस्ट हैं, हमारा सोभाव्य है कि एक ट्रेड यूनियनिस्ट भारत का राष्ट्रपति बना हैं, लेकिन उन के व्याख्यान में लेबर के बारे में कोई बात नहीं पाई। हम लोग चाहते थे कि उन के भाषण में नीड बेस्ट मिनिमम वेज का जिक्र रहे क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज में हर साल मालिक लोग अपने एम्प्लायोज से 4,000 रु० कमाते हैं। Value added by manufacture is Rs. 6,000 per year, wages paid per year is Rs. 2,000 so the excess is Rs. 4,000 which the employers will get. लेकिन इतना होने पर भी अभिभाषण में नीड बेस्ट मिनिमम वेज का कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

हमने यह भी देखा है कि नेशनल कमिशन आन लेबर ने एक स्थान पर बतला है कि भारत में वेज कास्ट इन प्रोपोर्शन टू टोटल मैनुफैक्चर कास्ट इज डिक्राइनिंग। लेकिन हमारी जो नीड बेस्ट मिनिमम वेज की डिमांड है उसको उभाने नहीं माना है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि लेबर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आपके सामने है और उसको आप देख लो। लेकिन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को तो हमने ठुकरा दिया है। हम उसको मान नहीं सकते हैं। कमिशन ने नीड बेस्ट मिनिमम वेज की हमारी डिमांड को नहीं माना है। कमिशन ने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि एसेशन सर्विसिस में स्ट्राइक बन्द कर दी जाए, इसका राइट छीन लिया जाए। हम इसको भी नहीं मान सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में लेबर के बारे में कोई आशा नहीं बंधाई गई है।

अब मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायोज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि आज यह आया है कि जो सर्विस में ब्रेक आया था, उसको ब्रेक नहीं माना जाएगा। लेकिन हमारी मांग यह है कि सारे केसिस को विदड़ा किया जाए। हमारी मांग है कि जो ग्राइव्स भी डिसमिस हुए हैं उनको रिइस्टेट किया जाए।

[श्री देवेन सेन]

हम चाहते हैं कि कोर्ट केसिस को विदड़ा किया जाए। साथ ही जो डिपार्टमेंटल प्रोसीडिग्स चल रही हैं, उनको विदड़ा किया जाए। हम चाहते हैं कि उनके खिलाफ कोई डिसिप्लनरी एक्शन भी न हो।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में हमारे लिए आशा और उम्मीद करने के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है।

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : The President has correctly emphasised the growing and rapid development of industry and agriculture. He also correctly laid emphasis on the point that the nationalisation of banks will improve the unemployment situation in the country. But there are a few points the President has not touched which I wish he had. One of them is the prevailing linguistic fanaticism in the country. What we find is that the country is facing the grave problem of disintegration because of linguistic fanaticism.

The original proposal to divide the country into linguistic States might have been good and probably it might have proved successful, but it seems now that this division on the basis of language has been proving a source of disintegration.

If one goes from one State to another, neither can he read the milestones nor the sign-boards. He does not know which State he is in or what to do because the residents of that State do not know the language in which he is talking. If a person is transferred from Punjab to Kerala, his children cannot get proper education because they are not used to the language in which teaching is imparted in that State.

Not only this. People of each State are fighting with people of the neighbouring States as if they were separate sovereign countries. In this way they are only fighting their neighbours, but they are destroying national property like railways, posts and telegraph installations. I need not mention the States. All this is splashed everyday in newspapers. Some steps must be taken

which will eliminate this fanaticism. I hope this Parliament will soon ask for the reorganisation of States not on linguistic basis but on administrative convenience.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : That is Nijalingappa's idea.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Does not matter. The idea is good.

The second point I want to make is about instability in States. In spite of the mid-term poll, in many States, there is political instability. The reason is not far to seek. The answer is simple. What will suit our country more than the present system of parliamentary democracy which we have blindly followed on the British pattern is the presidential system of Government. The reason is that in a developing country illiteracy is enormous, the capacity of people to withstand temptations is less, and the country cannot bear an expensive system. We know that the Cabinet system which we have adopted is a very expensive system. You have 40 to 50 Ministers in small States leading to enormous increase in the charge on the revenues of the States. Not only this. There is no stability and within a period of five years there can be two or three mid-term elections which a poor country cannot afford. The candidates cannot fight on their own and they have to take support from moneyed classes and with the help of the moneyed classes you cannot bring in socialism. Therefore, I suggest that our Constitution should be suitably amended.

Last year, the Home Minister gave an assurance in this House on a resolution which I tabled that the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh would be given Statehood. So far the assurance has not been fulfilled and I hope that soon a Bill will be introduced in this House giving Statehood to Himachal Pradesh and also to other Territories.

Again, all our economic gains are being nullified by the increase in our population. Not only this the percentage of the weaker section of society is rising. The result is that large masses of our population are under-nourished. We have tried our best to introduce voluntary family planning, but

it is not making much of a dent. I suggest that an element of compulsion be introduced to help in at least reducing the rate of increase of our population, if not completely stabilising the population.

The unemployment problem is becoming a serious menace. Most of our problems and the troubles are due to the fact that there is a large army of unemployed persons in our country. The basic reason for that is that the educational system is defective. Emphasis is being laid on the services. This system was developed by the Britishers with a particular objective namely that they wanted a class of clerks, but independent India needs a class of better agriculturists, technicians and industrialists. The present educational system, does not meet that need. The educationists, Ministers and the Vice-chancellors have failed this country because they have not been able to bring the educational system in tune with the needs of the nation. Therefore, I suggest that the time has come when more emphasis should be laid on agriculture and industry than on merely learning languages. Our schools and colleges are becoming workshops of linguistics. They think that by learning more languages they can create a better India. I suggest more emphasis should be laid on the industrial and agricultural aspects than on the linguistic aspect.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : We have gone through the motions of yet another ritualistic Address by the President of the Republic and hon Members who have supported the Motion of Thanks have made the Address more unique. The plethora of problems that the country is faced with today I do realise cannot be solved in a few years. We may not even be able to solve these problems in our generation. The problems are gigantic; the solutions are to match that giganticism. But at some point of the other a beginning will have to be made to solve at least some of the pressing problems that confront the country. The most colossal of the problems that we face today is the demon of unemployment that has raised its ugly head in the country. It is reaching proportions which certainly would disturb the very tranquility that we find in this country today. In every town and in every place in this country we find the problem of unemployed young men and women. Let

us realise that there is a limit to their patience also. They cannot be fed by addresses and slogans or speeches or by appointing commissions.

The other day when we called on the Prime Minister and pressed for some radical measures to meet the question of unemployment head on, the Prime Minister gave us an assurance that a committee under the leadership of Prof. Dantewala had been appointed and that they were awaiting the decision or the report of that committee. The magnitude of the problem is such that a hundred Dantewala Committees could not solve this problem of unemployment. It is only the Government which can think of solving this problem. They must apply their mind with all the seriousness that the problem demands. There are so many other problems also and within the short time that I have I would not be able to refer to all of them.

I shall make a passing reference to the nationalisation of banking system in this country. We were one of the very few political parties in this country who had always been demanding from the Government that the sooner the banking institutions in this country got nationalised, the better it would be for everybody. When at last whether due to political compulsions or other compulsions the Prime Minister came before the country and announced that she was going to nationalise fourteen banks, we welcomed that step. We wanted the Prime Minister to go a few steps further and nationalise the rest of the banking institutions. We know the exploitation of the banking institutions by the big business houses. We welcomed that step. When the Bill was introduced here we suggested to the Prime Minister that a hasty motion would not do, in a serious matter like this. We wanted that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee which would make its report in just seven days. The Prime Minister did not listen to us what happened? The Supreme Court struck it down. We hear unrestrained derisive comments about the Supreme Court's verdict. Let us not create a situation in this country where a picture is going to be projected in which the Supreme Court and the Legislature are at logger heads. Mr. KhadiiKar drew attention of the country to what happened in

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

the United States of America. In 1930 when Franklin Delano Roosevelt became President he is said to have packed the court with some judges. Let us not forget that the first judge that Roosevelt nominated to the Supreme Court, Justice Frankfurter turned out to be one of the most conservative judges in American judicial history. So, let us not commit the mistake which Franklin Delano Roosevelt committed. No doubt the new deal which Franklin Delano Roosevelt conceived in the 1930s did shake up the United States and its people. So also the Act on bank nationalisation by the Prime Minister has certainly shaken up this country also, but let us not try to find scapegoats. I told the Prime Minister that the decision of the Supreme Court posed a challenge as well as an opportunity; an opportunity to mollify any fears in this country about her socialist protestations, and a challenge so that she could meet the question head on because the Supreme Court has said that there has been hostile discrimination. Here was an opportunity wherein she could bring in all the banking systems in this country for further nationalisation.

One more reference and I am done. Let me refer to the inter-State quarrels or the inter-State disputes over territory, with particular reference to the Mysore-Maharashtra boundary dispute. Sir, I am intrigued about the timing of raking up this question. There was a lull both in Maharashtra and in Mysore, but then came the proposals from the Prime Minister: an urgent summons to the Chief Minister of Mysore and an equally urgent summons to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. The Chief Minister rushed from Maharashtra, but the Chief Minister of Mysore, though young, lagged behind. Two emissaries were sent from here carrying the proposals.

What happened to the Mahajan Commission report? No doubt that great jurist died, but the report is there before us. I asked the Government even during the last budget, on the debate over the Demands of the Home Ministry, "For Heaven's sake, take a decision on the report of the Mahajan Commission." Say that we are going to reject it outright or say that we are going

to implement the Mahajan Commission's award. Do not keep the sword of Damocles hanging both on Maharashtra and Mysore. This was the game which the Britishers played in this country before 1947. Let us not perpetuate this inter-State border dispute. Let us find some solution at some point or the other.

I am not so parochial as to claim that wherever there are no Kannada-speaking people, by hook or crook, they should stay in Mysore State. Far from it. You appointed a Commission; you get the Commission appointed. You had some say in the nomination of the judge also, but when the verdict goes against you, if you shy from accepting the verdict, that report, with certain grace left in you, with a certain sportsmanship left in you, I most humbly submit that we are not playing the game of politics or we have not played the game aright.

With these few words, I call upon the Prime Minister that she should settle all these border disputes, and then she should take an early decision on the Mahajan Commission award, thereby bringing this dispute to an end.

श्री प० ला० बाळूपाळ (गंगानगर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने देश की अन्य समस्याओं के बारे में जिक्र किया है, लेकिन मेरे निर्वाचनक्षेत्र में तीन महीने से किसानों का जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है, जिसमें हजारों व्यक्ति जेल गये हैं और बेज़ातता कार्यवाही के कारण गोली चलाए जाने से दर्जनों व्यक्ति मारे गये हैं, उस का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है। मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से उन लोगों को अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। यह जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है, वह किसी पार्टी का नहीं है। पार्टियों ने तो उसमें स्वाहमस्वाह भाग लिया। वहाँ पर लगान में वृद्धि कर दी गई है। पहले लगान 6, 7 आने प्रति-बीघा था, जो कि अब दस रुपये प्रति-बीघा हो गया है। जहाँ पहले पंद्रह रुपये दिये जाते थे, वहाँ आज 80 रुपये देने

पड़ते हैं। इस को ले कर के इस के विरोध में यह आन्दोलन हो रहा है। आप ने पांच मिनट टाइम दिया है, मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता। वहाँ की जो मांगें हैं वह यह 32 मांगें हैं। उन को मैं पढ़ूँगा तो समय खर्च होगा। इन को अगर मेरे भाषण में जोड़ दें तो मैं यह टेबल पर रख दूँ। अगर यह आश्वासन आप मुझे दें कि यह उस में जोड़ दिया जायेगा तो मैं इसे टेबल पर रखता हूँ।

अब एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है और दुर्भाग्य यह है कि आज भाषा और जाति के नाम पर जो हमारा एक समृद्धिशाली देश था उसे लोग द्वि-भिन्न कर रहे हैं। व्यक्तिगत रूप से मेरी बातों से लोग सहमत हों या न हों इस देश में तो ऐसी परम्परा रही है कि :

ज्यों केले के पात पात में पात
ज्यों गधे की लात लात में लात
ज्यों हिन्दुओं की जात जात में जात
ज्यों कानून की बात बात में बात
त्यों भारत में प्रान्त प्रान्त में प्रान्त ॥

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस के संबंध में सुझाव दिया है, उस में मेरा एक सुझाव है कि भारत का पुनर्गठन किया जाये और देश का प्रशासन केवल पांच मंडलों द्वारा चलाया जाये जिस में पूर्व, पश्चिम, उत्तर और दक्षिण तथा एक केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश हों। इन मण्डलों के द्वारा इस देश का प्रशासन हो। पूर्वी जोन उड़ीसा, बंगाल, त्रिपुरा, मनीपुर, आसाम, नागालैंड, अंडमान-निकोबार और मेघालय को मिला कर बनाया जाये। पश्चिमी जोन पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान की सीमा से लगता हुआ राजस्थान, हरियाणा, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा जम्मू काश्मीर को मिला कर बने। उत्तरी जोन उत्तरकाशी, देहरादून, पुरी, नैनीताल, बरेली, सीतापुर, गोंडा, बस्ती, गाजियाबाद, गोरखपुर और बिहार का भूटान से मिलता

हुआ सीमान्त क्षेत्र मिला कर बने। दक्षिणी जोन गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य-प्रदेश का भोपाँल, मैसूर, तामिलनाडु, और आन्ध्र प्रदेश को मिला कर बने। और केन्द्र शासित जोन राजस्थान के जिले भुनभुन, अलवर, भरतपुर, मध्य प्रदेश का ग्वालियर, भोपाँल, खण्डवा, उत्तर प्रदेश का मेरठ, बुलन्दशहर, अलीगढ़ और आगरा को मिला कर बनाया जाय। इस प्रकार का प्रशासन बनाया जायगा तो देश का खर्च कम होगा और जो एक एक स्टेट में मिनिस्ट्रों की बाढ़ आई हुई है, 45-45 मिनिस्ट्र एक-एक स्टेट में बोझ बने रहते हैं वह सारा देश के ऊपर खर्चा पड़ता है, उस से बचत होगी। मैं आप से कहूँगा यह कोई मेरी व्यक्तिगत बात नहीं है। अगर देश के लोगों को सद्बुद्धि आए तो इस तरह का संगठन किया जाये।

मैं जिस इलाके से चुन कर आया हूँ और चार बार वहाँ से चुना गया हूँ, वह जिला गंगानगर है। उस जिले ने मुझे स्नेह दिया, प्यार दिया, सम्मान दिया और चार बार मुझे बेलाग यहाँ चुन कर भेजा है। उस इलाके की कुछ समस्याएँ हैं और उन के संबंध में मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा कि अगर देश को ऊँचा उठाना चाहते हैं, देश के अन्दर कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और अमेरिका, आस्ट्रेलिया के सामने भिखमंगे नहीं बने रहना चाहते हैं तो राजस्थान नहर का निर्माण शीघ्रातिशीघ्र कराया जाये और नहरों में पानी पहुँचाया जाये जिस से वहाँ पर अन्न उत्पादन कर सकें। उद्योग-धन्धों की बात भी वहाँ पर है....(स्वबधा)... आज चार वर्षों से वहाँ अकाल पड़ा हुआ है। लाखों पशु मर गए हैं। वहाँ पर मानवता रो रही है। एक तरफ तो इस तरह की गगनचुम्बी, बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतें बनी हैं, कितने उचित और अनुचित खर्च हो रहे हैं और वहाँ एक व्यक्ति को एक रुपया और आठ आने रोज मिलता है। तो मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अकाल से राहत जल्दी पहुँचाई जाये और राजस्थान सरकार के माध्यम से वहाँ पर पैसे

[श्री प० ला० बारूपाल]

ज्यादा खर्च किया जाय। वहाँ के जो लोग दुखी हैं उन के लिए ऐसा प्रयत्न किया जाय कि भविष्य में वहाँ अकाल न पड़े।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया। जो मैं ने गंगानगर के सत्रार्थ में कहा है वह ध्यान में रखा जाय और यह मेरी 32-33 माँगें हैं, इन को मेरे भाषण में जोड़ लिया जाय।

SHRI ESWARA REDDY *(Cuddapah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, in the President's address much concern has been expressed about the regional imbalances and the growing monopolistic trends and weaker section of the Society. These are only noble and welcome sentiments. But what use is there until the policies and programmes of the Government are reoriented accordingly? People want a clear break from the past rut through which the Government encouraged monopolistic trends and let down toiling masses. I cannot go in detail into these matters as the time at my disposal is very short. I will try to confine myself to the problems of the drought affected people and to the callous and unsympathetic approach of the Government in regard thereto. In our country there is roughly 390 million acres of cultivated land, out of which only 90 million acres are irrigated. Even in that only 60-70 million acres have got assured irrigation facilities. The rest of the land entirely depends on tanks and rains. The Government has not taken any suitable steps to extend irrigation facilities to the land which at present does not have assured supply of water and hence has become vulnerable to famines. In the recent Budget which has been presented by the Prime Minister only 25 crores of rupees have been ear-marked for rural works and drought relief. This is not adequate, it would not even touch the fringe of the problem. In the past three years much more was spent on drought relief. Instead of taking preventive measures on permanent basis the Government generally attempts at temporary relief measures to keep under control the disasters following the occurrence of drought. But there have failed to yield desired

results. What I would urge upon the Government is that they should allocate one hundred crores of rupees every year for the remaining four years of the Fourth Plan to fight drought. This sum of Rs. 400 crores should be over and above the plan sums already earmarked in the Central and State Plans for relief works. Instead of taking temporary relief measures to mitigate the hardships of the people consequent on the occurrence of drought, the Government should take measures to eradicate drought permanently from this country. Temporary measures and *ad hoc* allotments are not going to do any lasting good to the people. The region from where I hail namely Rayalaseema is well known for the frequent occurrence of drought and chronic drought conditions. Recently a Board by the name of Royalayseema Planning Board has been constituted. This is a Government nominated Board which has drawn up schemes involving an expenditure of Rs. 150 crores for the coming 4 years. But the State Government finance are very meagre. As the problem is too colossal and gigantic for the States to deal, it should be taken up by the Central Government which should constitute an organisation at national level-call it whatever name you like-for the eradication of drought from this country. This body should draw out an integrated programme and make concerted efforts to fight drought. The sum of Rs. 400 crores to which I referred a little earlier should be placed at the disposal of this body. While formulating schemes for the purpose of the problems of my State especially those of Rayalaseema should be borne in mind. In addition to the sum accepted by the State, a further sum of Rs. 70 crores should be provided for 1970-71 year by the Centre to fight drought in Rayalaseema area. Finding resources should not stand in the way of formulating a policy to make a concerted effort to fight drought. Of late Andhra Government is imposing advance betterment levy on farmers for every irrigation project even in drought affected areas, while on the one hand these works started by the Government are designed to give relief to the drought affected people it is most unjust and unreasonable to collect this advance betterment levy from them. If an industry is set up or electric power is supplied in

** The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

such areas as a relief measure against drought, collection of advance betterment levy from the drought affected people of that area is highly deplorable. 'Betterment levy is generally collected after a development project is completed; that itself is questionable whether it should be imposed in drought effected areas or not. But even before the foundation is laid, to say that the project will not be taken up unless the betterment levy is paid in advance is highly unjust and grossly unfair. The people of Rayalaseema have agitated against this policy. The Rayalaseema Conference has protested against it. The Speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Shri B. V. Subba Reddy, who was also Chairman of the Rayalaseema Board Constituted by the State Government had visited Pulivendala canal area on which advance betterment levy is imposed. After seeing the conditions a resolution at his instance was also passed in the Board to the effect that the conditions there were highly miserable and, therefore, that levy should be waived. The kisan conferences held at Allagadda and Sirisilla have also denounced this policy of advance collection of betterment levy on the Pulivadala canal project. But the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has turned a deaf ear to these demands. This problem has arisen also in Ganganagar area of Rajasthan. After the farmers agitation in Ganganagar it was decided that holdings of less than 3 acres should be exempt from the payment of betterment levy. I appeal to the Prime Minister to take personal interest in this matter and she should not say that it is a matter concerning the State Government. Because the Chief Minister of both Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan belong to her party she should prevail upon them to accede to the demands of the people. This problem should be tackled as a national problem. If this is not done by the Government the people will have to resort to united mass struggle and Ganganagar way will be the way of all drought affected areas. That would then be the only way to pressurise the Government to see the justness and force of their demand. The tragedy of the Pulivandala canal is such whose foundation stone was laid by the then Chief Minister Shri Sanjivayya 8 years back. The Tungabhadra high level canal stage-II, whose foundation was laid three years ago by the Prime Minister herself has also not made

any headway due to inadequate allocation of funds. The Tungabhadra high level canal work at Mylavaram, is almost at standstill as there are no funds for further work. If this is the pace of progress I do not know how many decades it will take to be completed.

Now, Sir, we are very much agitated about underemployment and unemployment which are burning problems of the day. More serious than that, because of the unimaginative and short sighted policies of the Government, the people in employment are being thrown out of employment. In this connection I refer to the lot of handloom weavers. Of the people engaged in handicrafts the number of handloom weavers in the biggest and would run easily into millions. Because of the rise in prices of yarn, chemicals, dyes and also of the daily necessities of life, their plight is miserable. In my district especially in the areas of Pullampeta, Proddatur and Jammulaniadugu, the handloom weavers are starving for want of work. While these are starving for want of work, the weavers in Khammam and Godavari Districts have been deprived of even opportunity of work due to the ravages of cyclone and Government's apathy to their lot. The problems of unemployment and underemployment of millions of these handloom weavers all over the country should be seriously and urgently tackled at the national level as a national problem by setting up a Commission.

There is a relaying station of All India Radio in Cuddapah. Shri B. Gopala Reddy, the then Minister at the Centre, who inaugurated this station, had assured the people that this station would be upgraded to fullfledged broadcasting station. The Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi also made similar promises to the people there in 1965 when she was the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. I request that this station be converted into a fullfledged broadcasting station. In the meantime the station should be made to function during the day also and broadcast regional programmes. The small office of the relaying station should also be correspondingly upgraded along with the upgradation of the station.

श्री रामजी राम (अकबरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि आपने

[श्री रामजी राम]

मुझे राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैंने अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री बिरला और माननीय आचार्य कृपालानी जी का भाषण सुना। यह बात तो समझ में आ सकती है कि बिरला जी का पूंजीवाद समाजवाद हो सकता है, लेकिन आचार्य कृपालानी जी के समाजवाद में पूंजीवाद और सामन्तवाद कहां से आ गया—यह मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं। यह इस लिये कि एक वक्त था जब ब्रह्म मेरे जिले से इलैक्शन लड़ने गये थे, उस वक्त उन्होंने समाजवाद का जो बड़ा भारी डंका पीटा था, उस से हम आशाश्रित हो गये थे कि हो सकता है कि यह धुरन्धर नेता समाजवाद की कोई कल्पना चरितार्थ कर के दिखावायेंगे, लेकिन जब आज मैं उन के लेक्चर को सुनता हूं तो मुझे बड़ी निराशा हुई। आज उन को प्रीवी पर्स और सामन्तों के हितों की रक्षा की बड़ी चिन्ता है, बड़ी टीस है। लेकिन संविधान में निहित और संविधान में प्रदत्त शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये जो दिया हुआ है, उस के तेहत आज तक पिछले 22 सालों में क्या हुआ, उनकी क्या प्रगति हुई, इस के ऊपर उन के दिल में कोई टीस नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आज हम समाजवाद के संकल्प की तरफ जाते हैं तो समाजवाद के रास्ते में जो मुख्य रोड़ा है—वह है ज्योतिषवाद और अफसरवाद—इस के ऊपर भी हम को विश्लेषण करना चाहिये था, जिसको नहीं किया गया। जब समाजवाद को चलाने के लिये ये नेतागण जाते हैं तो मुहुर्त देख कर उस शासन को चलाना चाहते हैं। मुहुर्त से उन के दिमाग और तकदीर का कायाकल्प तो हो सकता है, लेकिन जो शोषित जनता गांवों में आज भी जानवरों की तरह रहती है, जो भूखे हैं, जो नंगे हैं, उन की तकदीर का फंसला कौन कर सकता है, यह सवाल आज हमारे सामने है। इसलिये ज्योतिषवाद अन्धविश्वास से

निकलना जरूरी है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज समाजवाद के लिये जरूरी है कि अफसरों का जनताकरण हो। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अब तक अफसरों का जनताकरण नहीं हुआ, इस लिये कि ये प्रशासन को चलाते हैं, समाजवाद को चरितार्थ करने की जिम्मेदारी इन्हीं लोगों पर है। अंग्रेजी और अंग्रेजियट आज उन के दिलो-दिमाग में घर कर गई है। हम यहां पर समाजवाद की बातें करते हैं, लेकिन इसे अफसरों पर छोड़ देते हैं। जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उन्हीं के लोग ठेकेदार हो जाते हैं, जो निर्माण का काम लेते हैं, कागज पर निर्माण का काम हो जाता है, पुल बन जाते हैं, सड़कें बन जाती हैं, बिल्डिंगें बन जाती हैं, लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सही मानों में वहां भोके पर कुछ नहीं होता है। इस लिये जब तक इन समाजवादी के कर्णधारों का, अफसरवाद का जनताकरण नहीं होगा, तब तक सही तौर पर समाजवाद इस धरती पर, भारत में नहीं उतर सकेगा।

मैं इस बात को इस लिये कहना चाहता हूं कि हम गांवों के रहने वाले हैं। इन्होंने अभिभाषण 14 पैसे में लिखा है—“सरकार को इस का पूरा आभास है कि देहातों में असंतुलन बढ़ रहा है।” क्यों बढ़ रहा है? इसीलिये कि :—

हद से बढ़ जाती है जब आदमी की मजबूरी, अमनपसन्द बगावत की बात करते हैं।

वे मजबूर हो कर बगावत की बात सोचते हैं। अगर संविधान में निहित भूमिहीनों, आदिवासियों की तरफ ईमानदारी के साथ आपने ध्यान दिया होता, तो ये बातें जो आज उनके दिमाग में घर कर गई हैं, पैदा नहीं होतीं। आप कहते हैं कि लोग हिंसा पर उतर आते हैं, क्यों उतरते हैं? इसी लिये कि :—

किसी तरह न गई, जब चमन की तारीकी, लगाली आग नशेन में रोशनी के लिये।

जब कहीं से उस को उजाला दिखाई नहीं देता, तब ही वह आग लगाते हैं। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह तरीका आपका अब नहीं चलेगा, अब आपको सही तौर से इस को चरितार्थ कर के दिखलाना होगा।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान शिक्षा की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज जब देश में समाजवाद है तो शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं होता। कुछ वर्ग विशेष, जिनको सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं, उन के बच्चे पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ने जाते हैं, उन के बच्चों को उमदा तरबियत मिलती है, अनुशासन की तालीम मिलती है, लेकिन वे करोड़ों इन्सान जो अनपढ़ हैं, जो रात दिन अथक परिश्रम के बाद भी नंगे हैं, भूखे पेट रहते हैं, जानवरों की तरह से अपनी जिन्दगी गुज़ार रहे हैं, उन को टाट-पट्टी भी नसीब नहीं होती। उन के बच्चों को शिक्षा कैसे मिले। ज़िला परिषदों के जो मालिकान हैं, उन के दिमाग में उन लोगों के लिये कोई टीस और दर्द नहीं है। इस लिये समाजवाद लाने के लिये आपको शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना पड़ेगा। मैं इस बात को आपके माध्यम से सरकार के दिमाग में लाना चाहता हूँ। आर्टिकल 347 में भाषा की बात कही जाती है।(व्यवधान)....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समा करें, मुझे अछूत समझ कर आप ने आखीर में बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं भी अपने अधिकारों का उपयोग करूंगा। मेरा कहना है कि आज संविधान में तरमीम होनी चाहिए। आर्टिकल 31 जिसमें सम्पत्ति का अधिकार है उसमें संशोधन होना चाहिए। आज एक तरफ़ कुछ लोग करोड़ों रुपए लेकर तरह तरह के ऐश करें और दूसरी तरफ़ गरीब लोग टूटी हुई भोपड़ियों में पड़े हुए कराहें जिनके लिए खाने पीने और इलाज का कोई इन्तजाम न हो, यह बात अब नहीं चल सकती है। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि आर्टिकल 31 जिसमें सम्पत्ति का अधिकार है उसमें तरमीम होनी चाहिये। इसी प्रकार से धारा 335 के अन्तर्गत शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शेड्यूल्ड

ट्राइब्स को कुछ अधिकार दिए गए हैं लेकिन उसमें भी बन्धन लगा दिया गया है—एफीश-एन्सी, आफ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप पहले उनको जगह दो और फिर कार्यक्षमता की बात करो। ये अफसर लोग जो हैं वह कह देते हैं कि कंडीटेड सूटेबिल नहीं हैं इसलिए इनको नहीं लिया जायेगा। वे सूटेबिल तो हैं ही क्योंकि उन्होंने इम्तहान पास किया है और इन्टरव्यू दिया है। उसके पास डिग्री है। फिर आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि वे सूटेबिल नहीं हैं। एक तरफ़ तो आप उनको तालीम नहीं देते, उनको पब्लिक स्कूल में नहीं भेजते, उनको तबियत नहीं मिलती और फिर जब वे कम्प्टो-शन में पास भी हो जाते हैं तो उसके बाद भी आप कहते हैं कि सूटेबिल नहीं हैं। क्या यही आपका समाजवाद है ?....(व्यवधान)....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में गांवों के बारे में भी चर्चा की गई है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों का विकास कैसे हो सकता है जबकि पड़े निखे नौजवान वहां जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं क्योंकि वहां पर अस्पताल नहीं है और दूसरी सहायितें नहीं हैं। वहां पर स्कूल और सड़कें नहीं हैं। वहां पर नागरिकों के जीवन की सुरक्षा की कोई गारन्टी नहीं है। वहां पर कोई मोन्स आफ रेक्रिएशन नहीं है। आर कम्पलसरी करके प्रशिक्षित नौजवानों को गांवों में भेजिए। इस देश में 8 लाख गांव हैं। जब तक उन गांवों में समाजवाद नहीं आयेगा तब तक इस देश में समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता। आप तो दिल्ली में सड़कों पर सड़कें बनाकर ही समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं। आप शहरों के अन्दर करोड़पति और अरबपति बनाकर समाजवाद नहीं ला सकते हैं।(व्यवधान).... यहां दिल्ली में काशमीरी गेट पर बस स्टैंड के लिए ठेका 94 लाख में दिया गया था जो कि डेढ़ वर्ष में कम्प्लीट हो जाना चाहिए था। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो ठेकेदार है वे शायद इनके कोई मिलने वाले ही होंगे, उन्होंने उस ठेके का दसवां हिस्सा भी आज तक पूरा

[श्री रामजी राम]

करके नहीं दिया है। इसी प्रकार से सैम्पुल प्लेट्स के लिए अध्यापिकाओं को ठेका दिया गया। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इनके पास कोई ठेका लेने वाला ही नहीं है। इस तरह की फेक्टिज्म चल रही है। यह जो विरादरीवाद है उसका उन्मूलन होना चाहिए।

आज भारतीयकरण की बात कही जाती है। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ ये बतावें कि देश में जहाँ चौबे हैं, जहाँ शुक्ला हैं, जहाँ वाजपेयी हैं, जहाँ त्रिवेदी हैं और जहाँ पाठक हैं। आज यहां भारतीयकरण की बात करते हैं। वे खुद तो कोट पतलून पहनते हैं और जनता से कहते हैं मिरजई पहनो। अब यह चीज नहीं चलेगी। आज गांवों में मजदूरों और हरिजनों के पास रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है और यहां पर इतनी बड़ी बड़ी कोठियां बनी हुई हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारे मुख्य मन्त्री ने 30 एकड़ लैंड सीलिंग करने के लिए कहा लेकिन उसमें भी दिक्कत पैदा कर दी गई है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि बजाये 30 एकड़ के 20 एकड़ ही होना चाहिए। मैं तमिलनाडू सरकार को घन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने 15 एकड़ की सीलिंग लगाई है। वहां भी 15-20 एकड़ की सीलिंग ही रखनी चाहिए।(व्यवधान).... आज गांवों में लोगों के पास जमीन नहीं है लेकिन शहरों में डिप्टी कमिश्नर और पुलिस कप्तान के लिए जो महल बने हुए हैं उसमें तमाम जमीन पड़ी हुई है। उन अफसरों के पास आज खेती भी है, नौकरी भी है और तिजारत भी है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जब तक आय के मुतालिक सीमा नहीं बांधी जायेगी तब तक इस देश में समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता है। इन अफसरों के लिए अंग्रेजों ने महल बनवाये थे उनके अन्दर जो जमीनें पड़ी हुई हैं वह जमीनें गांव के भूमिहीनों को दी जानी चाहिए।

आखीर में मैं एक बात उर्दू जवान के मुतालिक कहना चाहता हूँ। आर्टिकल 347

के तहत राष्ट्रपति महोदय को यह अधिकार हासिल है, किसी भी जवान को, जिसको वे उचित समझते हैं वह इलाकाई जवान घोषित हो जानी चाहिए। उर्दू के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश से हमारे साथियों का एक डेपुटेशन भी मिला लेकिन आज तक उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। इसलिये मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप सही तौर पर समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं तो अक्लियत, पिछड़े वर्ग शेड्यूलड कास्ट शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स और जो हिन्दुस्तान के 8 लाख गांव हैं उनका स्तर नीचे से उठाकर ऊपर लाइये, तभी इस देश में समाजवाद आ सकता है।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खेद है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में देश की वर्तु-स्थिति का चित्रण नहीं किया है। उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है कि "सरकार का यह दृढ़ निश्चय है कि वह एक ऐसी सामाजिक व्यवस्था लाने की दिशा में तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ेगी जो न्यायपूर्ण एवं मानवीय भावना से ओतप्रोत हो। ऐसा करते समय वह समाज के गरीब वर्गों का विशेष ध्यान रखेगी।" इस अभिभाषण के प्रति सरकार कितनी ईमानदार है उसका सबूत उसने पिछले दिनों में पेश हुए दो बजटों में दे दिया है—एक तो रेलवे बजट और दूसरा सामान्य बजट। पहले बजट में तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों, रोज यात्रा करने वालों के किराये बढ़ाये गए हैं, और अनाज, दालों और जीवनीय भागी आवश्यक वस्तुओं को ढोने के भाड़े बढ़ाए गये हैं, उनका गरीबों पर असर नहीं पड़ेगा ऐसा कोई भी समझदार मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं होगा। दूसरे बजट में, जीवन की जितनी जरूरियात हैं उन सभी पर नये कर लगाये गये हैं, जैसे चीनी है.... (व्यवधान).... मैं यह बता रहा हूँ कि गरीबों की भलाई किस तरह से हो रही है। चीनी, मिट्टी के तेल, वनस्पति और दूसरी जरूरी चीजों पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है, उसका उदाहरण देकर मैं बता रहा हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति

गरीबों के कितने हमदर्द हैं। दो सौ करोड़ के नये टैक्स लगाकर उन्होंने गरीबों के प्रति अपनी हमदर्दी जाहिर कर दी है। इससे साबित होता है कि यह सरकार कितनी इमानदार है। इसलिए जो सवज्जवाग इसमें दिखाए गये हैं, देश उनसे गुमराह नहीं होगा। इन स्टन्ट्स और नारों से गरीबों का पेट नहीं भर सकता है। इससे उनको रोजी नहीं मिल सकती है। इन नये करों से दो सौ रुपये से एक हजार तनख्वाह पाने वाले लोगों के बजट पर 30 रुपये से लेकर 100 रुपये प्रतिमास तक का अतिरिक्त बोझा पड़ेगा। यही है गरीबों की भलाई और यही है समाजवाद जिसका इसमें उल्लेख किया गया है। इसलिए यह जो अभिभाषण है वह वस्तुस्थिति को चित्रित नहीं करता, नये करों से मंहगाई बढ़ेगी। उसके बाद पाटियों की फिर मांग होगी, जो कि बिल्कुल जायज होगी, फिर सरकारी कर्मचारियों की आय में कमी हुई है और उनका अपने वेतन में गुजारा नहीं होता। उनकी ओर से मंहगाई भत्ते की प्रबल मांग उठेगी और वह जायज होगी उनकी एन्टेरिम रिलीफ की मांग से भी इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकेगा। इसलिये इस अभिभाषण में जो बातें गरीबों की भलाई और समाजवाद की कही गई हैं वह केवल स्टन्ट है, वह केवल सवज्ज वाग है। उसमें कोई यथार्थवाद नहीं है।

18 hrs.

कल प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने अपनी पार्टी की भीटिंग में कहा कि हमने उस चाय पर ड्यूटी लगाई है जो अच्छी क्वालिटी की है, जो ब्रैंडेड है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर यह कहना चाहती हैं कि गरीब लोग अच्छी किस्म की चाय न पियें, वह सिर्फ घटिया किस्म की चाय पियें। दुनिया का कोई भी अर्थशास्त्र क जानकार 200 करोड़ २० के टैक्सेशन और 225 २० के घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के बाद यह नहीं मान सकता कि इससे मंहगाई नहीं बढ़ेगी और गरीबों पर इसका भार नहीं पड़ेगा। प्रधान मन्त्री भले ही यह बात कहें लेकिन, कोई पढ़ा लिखा

आदमी यह बात नहीं मान सकता कि एक किस्म की चाय की कीमत बढ़ाने का असर दूसरी किस्म की चाय पर नहीं पड़ेगा।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस अभिभाषण में जो बातें कही गई हैं वह वस्तुस्थिति के बिल्कुल विपरीत हैं। वस्तुस्थिति यह है प्रधान मन्त्री ने राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के समय जो हरकतें की उन से लोकतन्त्री प्रणाली और लोकतन्त्र की व्यवस्था के प्रति आशंकायें पैदा हो गई हैं। देश के सब से बड़े पद के लिये कागज भरना उस आदमी के द्वारा जो दूसरे नम्बर के सबसे बड़े पद पर है और उसके बाद उसी के द्वारा उसको हराया जाना, इससे बढ़कर कोई भी राजनीतिक अनैतिकता नहीं हो सकती। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ही इस तरह की अनियमितता कर सकती हैं जिससे राजनीतिक अस्थिरता बढ़े और लोकतन्त्र तथा लोकतन्त्री प्रणाली के बारे में लोगों में आशंकायें पैदा हों।

• श्री शिकरे (पंजिम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे कास्मोपोलिटन यानी बहुरंगी और बहुदंगी बम्बई के संसद सदस्य श्री पाटिल ने अपनी दंगदार शैली से राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो प्रभावी हमला किया या वह तो सभी सदस्यों के ध्यान में रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कोई सर्वटेंस ही नहीं था। असामान्यत्व ही नहीं था। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती। श्री पाटिल के आचार विचारों के बारे में इस सदन में बहुत मतभेद होंगे, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रपति की आत्मा की, कांशिपंस की आवाज नहीं सुनी गई, यह एक कटु सत्य है। वह भाषण उनके द्वारा दिया जाता है लेकिन वह भाषण मंत्रिमंडल का, सरकार का कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है, वह भाषण जिसकी सरकार है उस संगठन का कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है।

तो मेरे सामने यह सवाल खड़ा होता है कि क्या इस अभिभाषण में 'राम' है क्या ? मराठी में कहावत है जिसका अर्थ होता है कि

[श्री शिकरे]

“जिसमें कोई तथ्यांश नहीं, कोई सक्स्टेंस नहीं आत्मा नहीं, उसमें ‘राम’ नहीं।” राम, जगजीवन राम आज नई कांग्रेस के प्रतीक हैं, सिवल है। क्या उस भाषण में कांग्रेस का जो बुनियादी तत्व है उस पर आधारित कार्यक्रम प्रतीत होता है, प्रतिबिम्बित होता है ?

जब रामभक्त हनुमान से सवाल किया कि राम कहाँ है, तो उन्होंने अपनी छाती फाड़ कर बन्दरों को राममूर्ति दिखलाई। हमारे श्री हनुमन्तैया राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में राम है यह दिखाने के लिए अपनी छाती दुर्भंग करेंगे तो क्या दिखलाई देगा ? राम ? नहीं, केवल इन्दिरा। कांग्रेस का कार्यक्रम नहीं, केवल इन्दिरा गांधी की स्तुति, प्रशंसा।

श्री पाटिल उस अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं के बारे में इस सरकार की नीतियों का प्रतिबिम्ब देखना चाहते थे। श्री हनुमन्तैया के भाषण में भी वह उन नीतियों का विश्लेषण देखना चाहते थे। लेकिन वे उस में सक्स्टेंस देखने में असफल हो गये। मैंने भी वही प्रयत्न किया, तो मुझे उनके भाषण में और हृदय में एक भयानक सक्स्टेंस दिखलाई पड़ा। वह जहर है।

आज न केवल भारत के शहरों में बल्कि देशांतों में भी जातीयता प्रांतीयता, अराष्ट्रीयता, भाषावाद की वजह से राष्ट्रीय एकात्मकता भंग हो रही है, भावनात्मक एकात्मता भंग हो रही है। इस परिस्थिति में हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेता प्रयत्न करते हैं कि हम इन दुष्प्रवृत्तियों को रोकें। जब श्री हनुमन्तैया जैसे वरिष्ठ नेता अपने विचार प्रदर्शित करते हैं तो वे भी वही दृष्टिकोण सामने रखें।

मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण का स्वागत करने वाला, उसके बारे में कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करने वाला जो प्रस्ताव रखा जाता है, यह प्रतिनिधिक समझा जाता है।

श्री हनुमन्तैया ने यहां वह प्रस्ताव रखा। तो क्या मैं समझूँ कि उनके भाषण में जो विचार प्रकट हो गये वे सब नई कांग्रेस के प्रतिनिधिक विचार हैं ?

मैंने कहा कि श्री हनुमन्तैया के भाषण में मैंने जहर देखा, भयानक जहर। जब महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर के बीच में सीमा के प्रश्न के बारे में जो भगड़ा है उसका निर्देश उन्होंने किया तब उन्होंने जो जहूरी विचार प्रकट किये वे मेरे ध्यान में हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि महाराष्ट्र आक्रामक है, विस्तारवादी है। उसका समाधान जब सारा भारत उसको मिले तभी होगा। यह विचार यदि वे किसी महाराष्ट्र के नेता के बारे में कहते तो मैं समझ सकता था, किसी दल के बारे में भी यह कहते तो भी मैं दुर्लक्ष्य कर सकता था, लेकिन उन्होंने सब मराठी जनता और महाराष्ट्र पर इल्जाम लगाया है, अपमान किया है।

जब पाण्डव और कौरव में जायदाद के बारे में भगड़ा हुआ तो कौरवेश्वर दुर्योधन ने कहा कि मुझे को अग्र भाग पर भी जितनी भूमि रह सकती है उतनी भी वह पांडव को देने के लिये तैयार नहीं। वही भाषा आज मैसूर के सब नेता मैसूर-महाराष्ट्र की सीमा के प्रश्न के बारे में बोलते हैं। शिवप्पा लकापा, दासप्पा, नागप्पा, कृष्णप्पा और निजलिगप्पा आदि सभी अप्पा नेता वही भाषा बोलते हैं। तो क्या मैं मैसूरी जनता को कौरवों का नाम दूँ ? मैं नहीं दूँगा क्योंकि पोलिटिकल नेता के विचार अलग रहते हैं और जनता की राय अलग होती है।

मुझे खेद होता है, बहुत दुःख होता है कि श्री हनुमन्तैया जैसे नेता प्रांतीयता के आहारी बन कर इतने असहिष्णु बने, और उन्होंने संयम छोड़ा। लेकिन श्री हनुमन्तैया से मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मराठी खून पानीपत में नहीं बहता तो श्री हनुमन्तैया और मेरे पूर्वजों के लिये ‘सुन्ता’ के सिवा दूसरा श्रेयस्कर मार्ग ही नहीं रहता। मराठा सैनिक अटक तक नहीं

जाते तो अफगानों का आक्रमण दक्षिण भारत को आसानी से पादाक्रान्त करता। मोगल साम्राज्य-वादियों को किस ने रोका? कृतघ्न क्यों बनते हैं?

मैं अपेक्षा करता था कि अपने भाषण में श्री हनुमन्तैया लंका या नेपाल, पाकिस्तान या ब्रह्मदेश तक तो उलान करते। हाँ, अमरीका या रशिया, इंग्लैंड या चीन तक उनकी उड़ान नहीं जा सकती है क्योंकि वे अब वृद्ध बन गये हैं लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता था कि उनकी उड़ान बेलगांव-कारवार के आगे नहीं जा सकेगी। महाराष्ट्र को बदनाम करने में ही उन्होंने समाधान माना। हाँ, यहाँ और जो सदस्य हैं, जिनको केवल गोडसे का महाराष्ट्र दिखाता है और तिलक तथा अम्बेदकर, ज्ञानेश्वर और तुकाराम, शिवाजी और सम्भाजी, महात्मा फुले और महर्षि करवे और जिन सहस्रावधों मराठे जवानों ने भारत की आजादी के लिए सुरक्षा के लिये खून बहाया उनके महाराष्ट्र की जानकारी नहीं, उन पर इस जहरी प्रचार का प्रभाव पड़ता है। इसलिये मैं आप के द्वारा श्री हनुमन्तैया को आवाहन, प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जब सरकार की तरफ से वह यहाँ भाषण देते हैं तो संयम रखें, सहिष्णुता रखें।

एक ही प्रश्न के बारे में और दो शब्द मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते होंगे कि महाराष्ट्र ने सीमा प्रश्न को हल करने के लिए एक कमिशन की मांग की थी। तभी उसने साढ़े छः सौ वर्ग मील का कन्नडभाषी इलाका मैसूर को देने की तैयारी प्रकट की थी और मैसूर राज्य स्थित मराठी इलाके की मांग की थी। महाजन कमिशन का एवार्ड जब आया तो महाराष्ट्र को केवल साढ़े छः सौ वर्ग मील का इलाका ही उसके अनुसार नहीं देना था, तेरह सौ वर्ग मील का इलाका उसको मैसूर को देना पड़ता अगर उसकी सिफारिशों को मान लिया जाता और उनको लागू कर दिया जाता। इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को शायद कमिशन की रिपोर्ट की इस बात की

जानकारी नहीं है। शायद यही कारण है कि जब श्री हनुमन्तैया जैसे लोग महाराष्ट्र को आक्रामक कहते हैं तब वे चुपचाप बैठे रहते हैं। आप जानते होंगे कि यहाँ जब श्री अनन्त राव पाटिल ने भाषण दिया तो उसमें यह कहा था कि हम कारवार मैसूर को देने के लिए तैयार हैं मैं उनके मतों से सहमत नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मैसूर का एक भी नेता आगे आकर यह नहीं कहता कि हम इस प्रश्न के बारे में कुछ करना चाहते हैं, और वह समस्या का हल करने को अपने प्रदेश का कुछ भाग भी महाराष्ट्र को देने के लिए तैयार हैं, मराठी भाषी कुछ इलाके जी मैसूर में हैं, उनको महाराष्ट्र को देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

अब एक बात मैं गोम्रा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मराठी में एक कहावत है कि 'बाग भीख नहीं मांगने देता और मां खाना नहीं देती।' आप जानते होंगे कि गोम्रा में जो फटिलाइजर प्लांट स्थापित होने जा रहा है, बहुदल से माननीय सदस्यों ने उसको क्रिटिसाइज किया है। हमारी तो मांग ही यह है कि हमें कोई पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग गोम्रा में आप दें। अगर आप हमें कोई पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग नहीं देते हैं तो फिर प्राइवेट अण्डरटेकिंग तो मिले। जब प्राइवेट अण्डरटेकिंग मिलता है तो नई कांग्रेस के कई नेता कहते हैं और प्रचार करते हैं कि बिड़लाजी को फटिलाइजर प्लांट लगाने का लाइसेंस दिया गया वह नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये था। अगर इन क्रिटिसाइज करने वाले माननीय सदस्यों की यह मांग होती कि यह फटिलाइजर प्लांट पब्लिक सेक्टर में बहाँ हो तो मैं कृतज्ञता प्रकट कर सकता था। लेकिन वे नहीं करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Bakar Ali Mirza.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad): I want to know how much time you will give me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Five to six minutes.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : I want at least 10 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER : All right 10 minutes, but do not take more than 10 minutes. If you all agree, Mr. Mirza will be the last speaker.

श्री बाक़र अली मिर्ज़ा (मंडला) : हाउस में 37 टाइमल मੈम्बर हैं। किसी भी टाइमल मੈम्बर को किसी भी पार्टी से बोलने का अवसर नहीं मिला है। चार दिन से मेरा नाम आरके पास पड़ा हुआ है।

* MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER : I will call Mr. Uikey after Mr. Mirza. If you all agree, Mr. Uikey will be the last speaker. (Interruption) Yes; we are agreed on that.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Mr. Hanumanthaiya said that the Prime Minister wants to bring a socialist revolution here and that too with great speed. But Mr. Hanumanthaiya did not carefully read the Address of the President in which the President has said that the work has to be done brick by brick and that the task is so great, the road is hard and long and there is no model. After 50 years of socialist experience and achievement in half of the civilised world, to say there is no model to go by for a socialist order is really surprising. What else does she want? She wants a change in the attitude and the approach of the Supreme Court; they must be conscious of the social forces that are prevalent in the country. She wants the bureaucracy to have a sense of commitment. She wants that the people should realise the wind of change. All these mental revolutions to take place for what?

In the Address I find only two important items worth considering—one is the question of bank nationalisation and the second is the question of privy purses. I ask this House whether any of the measures that have been taken so far are really hundred per cent socialist.

The Supreme Court has struck down the Act. At the same time, it gave room for further extension of nationalisation. It said that all the banks can be nationalised. With

the investment of a few more crores all the banks could have been nationalised. A socialist Prime Minister, who is hastening and impatient and wants speed should have been the first to say, here is the verdict of the Supreme Court; so, we will nationalise all the banks. If you calculate, it will cost only a few more crores of rupees. But see the advantages. There is a lot of foreign money working in this country. There are complaints that our elections have been financed by foreign countries and foreign agents against which enquiries have been made. It is a fact which has been admitted by the Home Minister. At least one influence of outside finance gripping and spoiling the political structure of this country could have been stopped if all the banks, national and international, were nationalised and taken in the public sector. But they did not do it. That would have been really a socialist measure. All these are not socialist but liberal policies. You can label this Government and the Prime Minister as very good liberals but you cannot call her government a socialist government.

I could give you another example to show by contrast what socialism really involves. I come from a backward State, Hyderabad. Before independence we had a State bank, our Railways and bus transport services were nationalised and the important industries were in the public sector; government was the main partner in those industries. Still, you called it a feudal State. In India now, apart from railways and postal services—which were nationalised services in Hyderabad also—how many of the industries are entirely in the public sector? You are still subscribing to the view that some industries can be nationalised in some States while they can be in the private sector in some other States. Is this your concept of socialism? I submit that it is not.

Then I come to another important factor. We are all very much concerned about the welfare of the poor man, the common man, the man in the street. The people of India live in the villages. If you have got the interest of the people of India, you must have the interest of the peasant community. For the last twentytwo years we have been talking about land reforms? What is the position today? No foreign capital is required, no technical know-how is involved;

it involves only a change of the structural pattern of distribution. What have you done in this direction ? Precious little.

In Hyderabad State, for example, the tenancy reform was much more progressive than in other States. When the State was divided, one part went to Andhra Pradesh and another part to Maharashtra. Even today the ceiling in Telengana is lower than the ceiling in the Andhra region. In Maharashtra, the State from which our great socialist Home Minister, Shri Chavan comes the ceiling is lower in the Marathwada region than in the rest of the State. Even the record of rights has not been completed for the people. Is this your concern for the poor people ? Is this your concern for forming or creating a socialist State ? I very much doubt it.

Things have come to such a pass that the Americans, whose experts have been here, have been asking for land reforms so that production could rise. What MacArthur did in Japan was more socialistic than what we have done in this country. That is really the position today.

About corruption and so on, the question of Lokpal is hanging fire for the last three years. Nothing has been done about the appointment of the Lokpal.

I am concerned specially with the question of Telengana. There has been a movement for the last one year—a unique movement. If the Address was not unique, at least this movement was unique. For eight months all the schools and colleges—the whole university—were closed. This has not happened even in the history of the freedom movement. There was a lot of firing, arrests and so on. 300 people were killed. But not a single judicial inquiry was instituted either by this Government or by the State Government. Is this justice ? Is this concern for the poor people ? Is this concern for public opinion ? Neither will they set up a commission to tackle the question of smaller States nor will they come forward straightway and say that Telengana will be given because they are concerned with power politics. The block of votes that the Chief Minister holds is really acting as a brake to any move by the Centre.

I want to say one thing about small States. Today we have divided the country into several linguistic states. Every State is as big as a country of Europe or any other place. Culturally they are united; linguistically they are so. If disintegration is to come, it would be because of these big States.

You know, Vietnam has been divided. Other countries also have been divided. They have been divided by external agencies. Here also the external agents will have smooth sailing in dividing the country. The only thing that is keeping them back is that China, our Counter poise, is united as one big country. Once China is divided, we are vulnerable. Therefore I would beg of the Prime Minister to grant Telengana as a separate State and have a commission to re-examine the whole pattern of division of the country on linguistic basis.

Instability has been introduced all over the country. Who is responsible is not my concern just now. The point is that in every State Ayaram and Gayaram is going on and there is a feeling of instability. The conditions are which usually are there before a dictator ship. I warn this country that conditions are ripe for dictatorship whether it is civil or military, of a man or of a woman, is a different matter—and if we are democrats, we must see that this is prevented.

श्री मंगल उइके (मंडला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री हनुमन्तया, ने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में पहली बार भारत की 85 फी सदी गरीब जनता के विकास का संकल्प किया गया है। इस अभिभाषण में कृषि-उत्पादन बढ़ाने, भूमि-सुधार, उचित लगान, जोत के निर्धारण, भूमिहीनों में भूमि के वितरण और छोटे किसानों को कृषि के लिए आवश्यक वस्तुओं की उपलब्धि का जिक्र किया गया है। इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि भारत सरकार अपना ध्यान सूखे क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं पर केन्द्रित करेगी, पिछड़े इलाकों

[श्री मंगरु उड्के]

में उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देगी, समुचित स्थानों पर इस्पात कारखाने लगाने की व्यवस्था करेगी। इसके अलावा मजदूरों का वेतन और मजदूरी बढ़ाने, रहन-सहन तथा काम करने की दशा में सुधार करने, लोगों को काम देने और बेरोजगारी दूर करने का आश्वासन भी दिया गया है। जहाँ तक सरकार की आर्थिक नीति का सम्बन्ध है, अभिभाषण में कहा गया है कि रोजगार के लिए धन-संपदा का अधिक उत्पादन किया जाय और उसके समुचित वितरण की व्यवस्था की जाय, और आय-उत्पादन के साधन बढ़ाये जायें। राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण में यह भी कहा है, “भूमि-मुधारों पर तेजी के साथ अमल करने से अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े हुए वर्गों के सामाजिक और आर्थिक उत्थान के कार्यों को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। मेरी सरकार को इन लोगों के कल्याण की विशेष चिन्ता है।”

पिछड़े अठारह सालों में मैंने राष्ट्रपति के जितने भी अभिभाषण सुने हैं, उनमें पहली बार इस अभिभाषण में भारत की पिछड़ी हुई जनता, विशेषतः आदिवासियों, हरिजनों और अन्य गरीब लोगों के लिए, जो देश की जनता का 85 फी सदी हैं, जरूरी काम करने की बात कही गई है। इस अभिभाषण में चाहे शहर के और शिक्षित लोगों के बारे में कोई बात न कही गई हो, लेकिन देश की 85 फी सदी गरीब जनता के विकास का संकल्प इसमें किया गया है। श्री हनुमन्तया ने इस अभिभाषण के लिए “युनीक” शब्द का प्रयोग किया है, जिस पर कई माननीय सदस्यों ने टीका की है, लेकिन पिछड़े हुए समाज के लिए यह एक अत्यन्त “युनीक” भाषण है।

आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के कल्याण के लिए सब कुछ करते हुए भी एक काम करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है और वह है एक्सप्लायटेशन

से उनका सेफगार्ड। जब तक यह सेफगार्ड नहीं होगा, तब तक आदिवासियों और हरिजनों का, विशेषतः आदिवासी इलाकों में, कल्याण नहीं होगा। अभी मैं आठ जिलों में घूम कर आया हूँ और मैंने रीमोटैस्ट एरियाज में कई हजार गांवों का दौरा किया है। मैं आप वो बस्तर जिले, जहाँ दो मर्तवा गोली चल चुकी है, और भाबुआ जिले की परिस्थिति बताना चाहता हूँ।

बस्तर जिले में छः बोलियाँ बोली जाती हैं : गोंडी, मारिया, मुरिया, हलबी, डोर्ली, भवा और भोली। लेकिन वहाँ पर जितने भी अधिकारी और कर्मचारी हैं, वे सब उत्तर भारत के हैं, जो उन लोगों की कोई भी बोली नहीं समझते हैं। उन लोगों की सम्पत्ति केवल सूखी लोकी के पांच छः बर्तन, बांस के कुछ पोंगले, देगची, पत्तों में बंधा हुआ थोड़ा सा नमक और बांस के दो चार टोकने होती है। शायद किसी के पास पांच दस किनो मोटा अनाज रखा हो। शायद किसी के पास जर्मन सिल्वर के एक-दो बर्तन हों। उनके मकान पर ताला या सांरुल नहीं होता है। उनकी सम्पत्ति पच्चीस रुपये से अधिक किसी हालत में नहीं होती है।

ऐसे गरीब लोगों का शोषण किस तरीके से होता है? बस्तर जिले में 73 लाख रुपये के शराब के ठेके हुये हैं, जिसमें से आधे जिले के ठेके पटना, बिहार के एक ठेकेदार ने लिया है। उसके पास पचास जीपें, बन्दूकधारी आदमी, लठैत हैं। ये लोग भारत के सब से पिछड़े हुए इलाके, बस्तर, में नंगे और अधनंगे आदिवासियों के घर घर जाकर शराब देते हैं। वहाँ के आदिवासियों की शिकायत है कि हम लोग त्योहार के समय या बाजार जाने पर शराब पीते हैं। लेकिन वे लोग घर घर में शराब रख देते हैं और पैसा न दिये जाने पर उन आदिवासियों को मारते हैं। पुलिस और एक्साइज वाले भी ठेकेदार के साथ हैं। खुद एस० पी० ने स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि वहाँ सब-इन्स्पेक्टर ठेकेदार के आदिमियों से भय खाते हैं, क्योंकि

ठेकेदार का आर्डर है कि अगर कोई पुलिस वाला बीच में आये, तो उसको घूट कर दिया जाये। केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकार ने इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

दंडकारण्य में बहुत से शरणार्थी ले जा कर बसा दिये गये हैं। उनका काम बहुत अच्छा चल रहा है और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर गई है। उन शरणार्थियों को वन साफ करके वहां नहीं बसाया गया है। आदिवासी इलाके पहले जंगलों के नाम से पुकारे जाते थे, जैसे दंडकारण्य, नैमिशारण्य और किष्किंधारण्य आदि। तो वह बस्तर जो रियासत थी उसमें जो अलग अलग गांवों के टापू थे उनके गांवों की सरहद में साइड बाई साइड बुलडोजर से जमीन जोत कर और वहां काश्तकारी करने के लिए शरणार्थियों को बसा दिया। अब उन्होंने उनके वच्चों को वेल चराने के लिए या और इस तरह के अन्य काम जैसे निस्तार या कृषि में अड़चने पंदा कर दीं।....(व्यवधान) मुझे थोड़ा टाइम आप दें।

तो यह परिस्थिति वहां हमने देखी। अब इनको जो पच्चीस परसेंट सुधारी कृषि भूमि या 2600 रुपया ट्राइबल्स को देने की व्यवस्था है उसके लिए दण्डकारण्य अधिकारियों ने क्या किया कि उनके क्षेत्रों को भी जोत डाला और 25 परसेंट दिखा दिया। यह 25 परसेंट दिखाया कैसे। जिस गांव में दो भूमिहीन हैं तो वहां दस आदिमियों के लिए कृषि भूमि जोत कर दे दिया और जहां पर दस भूमिहीन हैं वहां पर एक भी आदिवासी के लिए भूमि सुधार के नहीं दी गई। वह गांव छोड़कर दूसरी जगह जाना भी नहीं चाहते। यह एक्सप्लायटेशन वहां देखने को मिला।

दूसरी बात क्या देखने को मिली? कई आदिमियों की जमीन जिसमें दण्डकारण्य वालों ने तालाब बांधें, या सड़क बनाई या मकान बनाए उसके अन्दर आज दस साल से गई है लेकिन उनको कोई कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं मिला या उसके बदले में कोई जगह नहीं मिली। ऐसे कई

मामले हैं जो मैं देखकर सीधा वहीं से यहां आया हूँ। जहां से सड़क निकली वहां से आदिवासी हटाये जाते या दूर चले जाते हैं—हमारे ट्राइबल वेलफेयर के लोग ऐसी स्थिति देखते हैं या नहीं देखते हैं, मुझे पता नहीं क्या करते हैं? जहां से सड़क निकली वहां से दस मील दूर वह आदिवासी लोग हट जाते हैं और वह सारी जमीन दूकानदारों और ठेकेदारों के कब्जे में चली जाती है। वह उसके ऊपर में जोत करते हैं। इस तरांके से आदिवासी हटते हुए चले जा रहे हैं। जिसने कारखाने, तालाब, बांध या प्रोजेक्ट्स होंगे उन सबके अन्दर आज आदिवासियों की जमीन गई है। इनको मुआवजा देने वाला कोई नहीं है। तो यह जितनी एक्सप्लायटेशन की बातें हैं इनके ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अब टी० टी० व्यावसायिक निकाले। बस्तर में 32 टी डी व्यावसायिक हैं। दस लाख रुपये एक ब्लाक पर दिये जाते हैं। पर होता क्या है? वह आदिवासी गरीब जो 20 का अंक नहीं समझ सकते हैं उनको यह अधिकारी कहते हैं कि तीन हजार रुपये मिलेंगे, पचास फीसदी या अस्सी फीसदी छूट मिलेगी, कुआं खोदो। तीन हजार रुपये के ऊपर उस आदिवासी का अंगूठा हो जाता है। कुएं में पानी नहीं लगा, गड्ढा बना हुआ है, न उसके काम आया न कुछ हुआ और आधा पैसा उसको देना है। वह इतनी बड़ी रकम दे नहीं सकता है। उसमें उसकी जमीन नीलाम हो जाती है। कोआपरेटिव बैंक का पैसा सौ रुपया लिया, किसी कारण दे न सका तो उसमें उसकी दो सौ एकड़ जमीन है तो वह सब नीलाम कर डालते हैं। कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। जो बेचारे कोआपरेटिव के प्रेसीडेंट बने, यह हमारी मिनिस्टर साहिबा बंटी हुई हैं, 1 करोड़ 15 लाख रुपयों की हानि हुई उसमें गरीब आदिवासियों के 11-11 रुपये के शेयर का 41 लाख रुपया था वह भी खत्म कर दिया। इन्होंने लेटर भी लिखा हुआ है एक्वायरी करने के लिए। आज जितनी को-

[श्री मंगरू उइके]

आपरेटिव दुकान हैं वह सारी की सारी खाली पड़ी हुई हैं। उस कोआपरेटिव समितियों के प्रेसीडेंट आदिवासी है जो अंगूठेबाज है और आज कई आदिवासी जेलों में जा रहे हैं। खाने वाले लोग पैसे खा गए और यह आदिवासी जेल जा रहे हैं। ग्राम पंचायत के सरपंच लोग, राहत कार्य में जितने कार्य हुए उसमें उनके अंगूठे मास्टर रोल पर ले लिये गये, इसलिए आज जगह जगह से सैकड़ों आदिवासी गिरफ्तार हो रहे हैं। सैकड़ों आदिवासियों को सजा हो रही है। यह क्या ट्राइबल वेलफेयर है? अब केन्द्र का इतना पैसा गया, उसके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं यह नहीं मालूम। कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट जो लिखी हुई है उसमें 60-61 में 1135 आदिवासी परिवार सन 58 से 60 तक कई प्रोजेक्ट में विस्थापित हुए। उसमें से सिर्फ अस्सी परिवारों को बसाया गया लेकिन उनको जमीन नहीं दी गई। शेष परिवारों को कुछ नहीं दिया गया।

अब एक आखिरी बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। 1971 की जन-गणना के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में उल्लेख हुआ है। अब इस जन-गणना में क्या होता है? 1901 की जनगणना में एक लाख में से 13090 आदिवासी आदिवासी धर्मावलम्बी थे। यह रेलीजन का सेन्सस पेपर नं० 2, 1953 है, इसके पेज नं० 32 पर यह दिया है। इतने आदिवासी धर्मावलम्बी थे जिसमें विवाह दत्तक वारिसान, विवाह-विच्छेद यह सब उनकी अपनी प्रथाओं

के अनुसार होते हैं। उनके सिविल कैसे परसनल ला से गवर्न होते हैं और इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में जितने कायदे हिन्दू ला के बने हुए हैं वह आदिवासियों पर लागू नहीं होते। हिन्दू ला अगर लागू किये जाते हैं तो सिविल केस में उनकी जमीनें लैंड एलियनेशन एक्ट का प्राविजन होते हुए भी चली जाती हैं। तो 1911 में वह एक लाख में 15532 थे, 1921 में 13229, 1931 में 10945, 1941 में 22597, 1951 में 5 और 1961 की जनगणना में शून्य। तो यह आदिवासियों का धर्म कहां गया? यह क्या हुआ? आदिवासी सब मर गए या क्या हो गए? तो इस तरीके से इनके धर्म का खात्मा कर दिया है जनगणना वालों ने। राष्ट्रपति के भाषण के ऊपर में सबसे विशेष बल देकर यह बात कहता हूँ कि यह जो 1971 की मर्दुमशुमारी होने वाली है इस में जितनी आदिवासियों की संख्या है, वह अपना धर्म कुछ भी बताएं, कोई कुछ भी कहें, जनगणना वालों का कार्य है कि वह आदिवासी धर्मावलम्बी जो उनका है वह लिखें ताकि सिविल केसेज में जो उनकी मिल्कियत जाती है वह जाने से बचे, तथा उनकी प्रथाओं के विपरीत कानूनी फैसले न हो सकें।

वस इतना ही कहते हुए चूँकि समय नहीं है, इसलिए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

18.36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 4, 1970/ Phalgun 13, 1891 (Saka)